

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 formulae for various officinal and empirical preparations, &c.; &c; (Volume 2).

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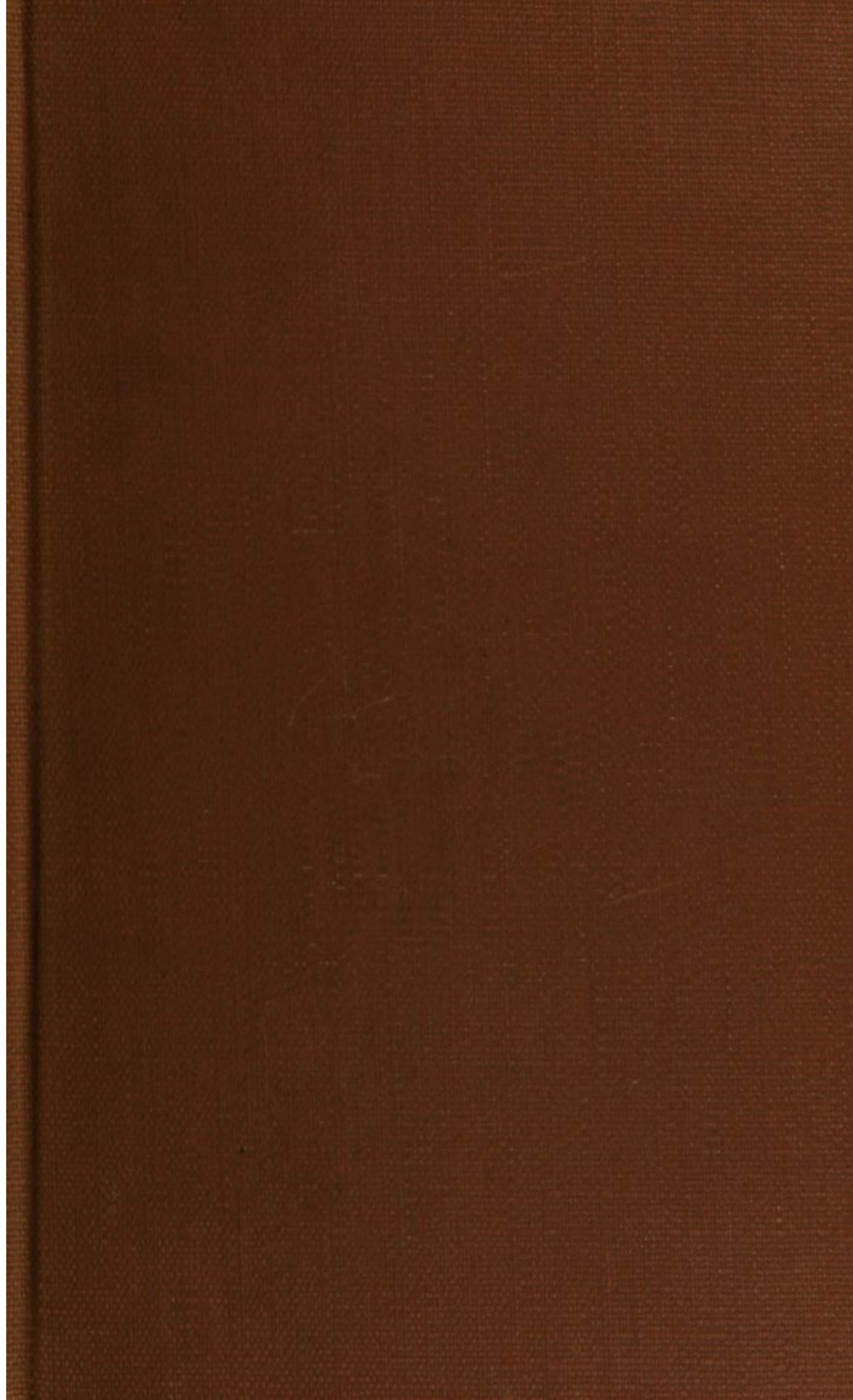
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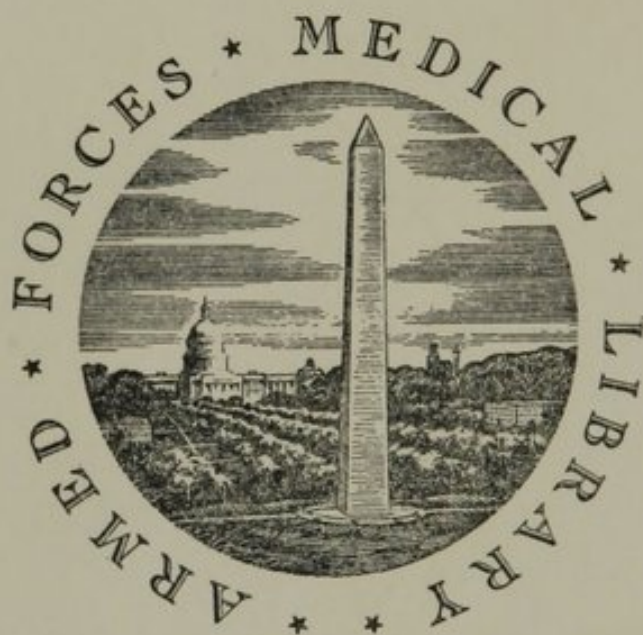
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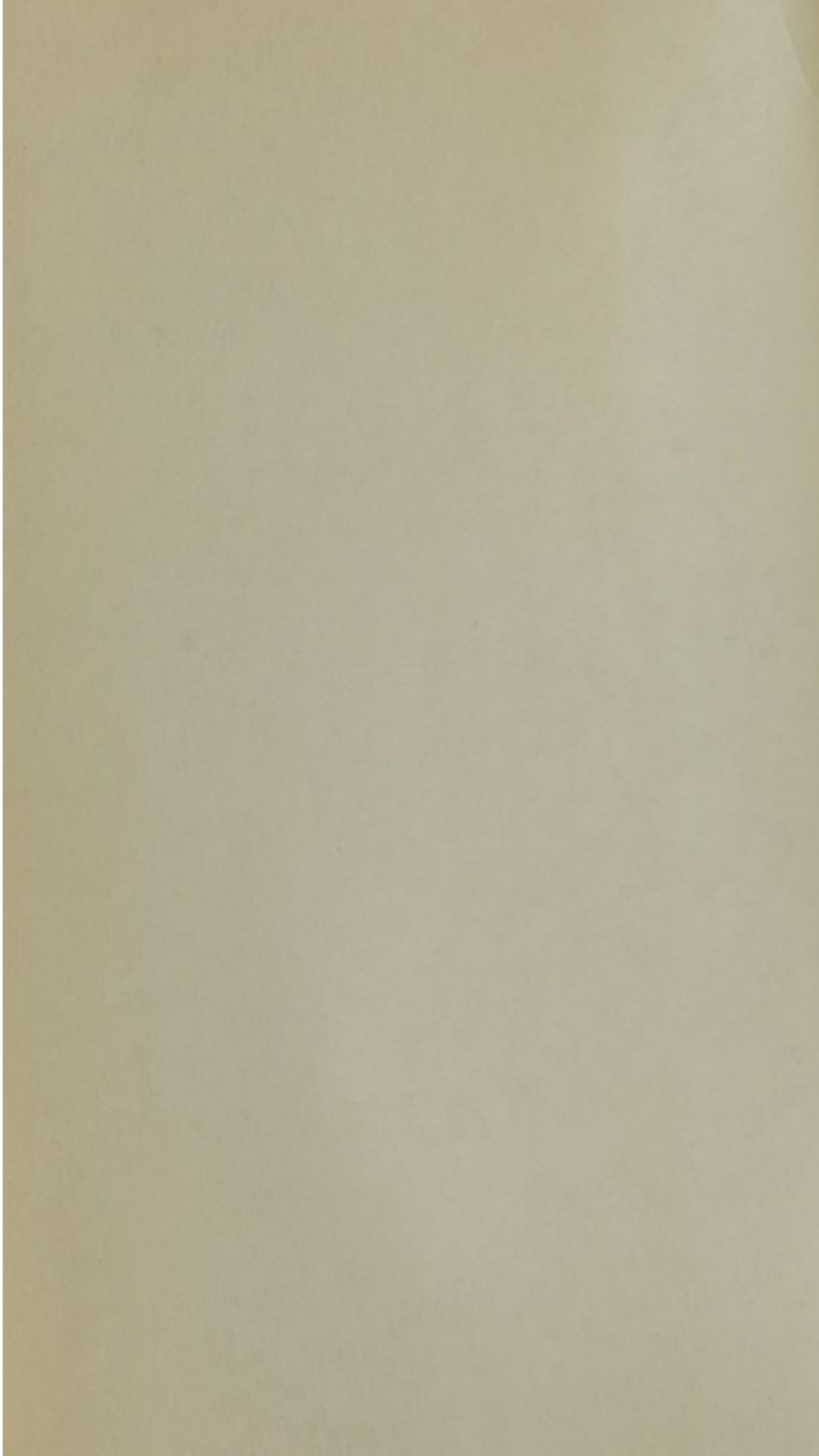
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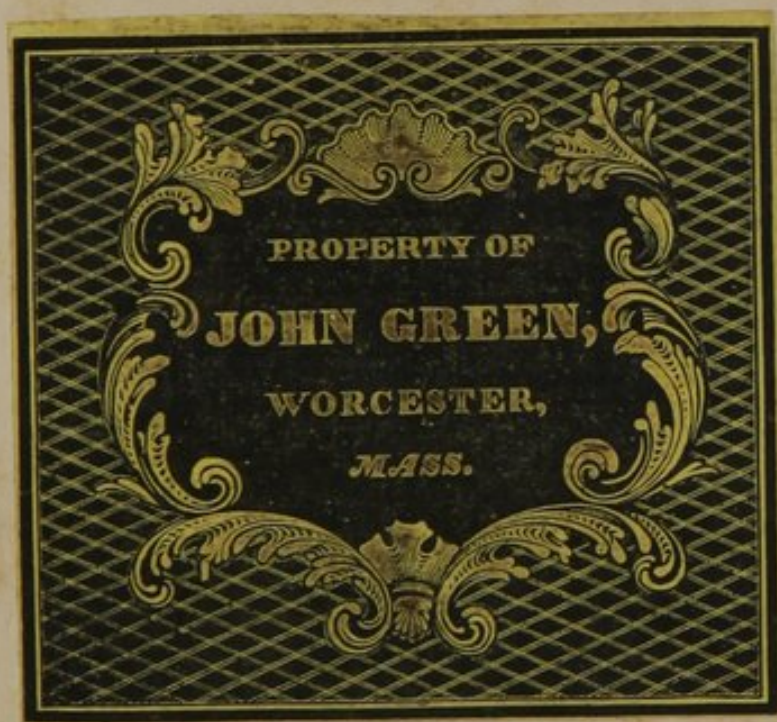
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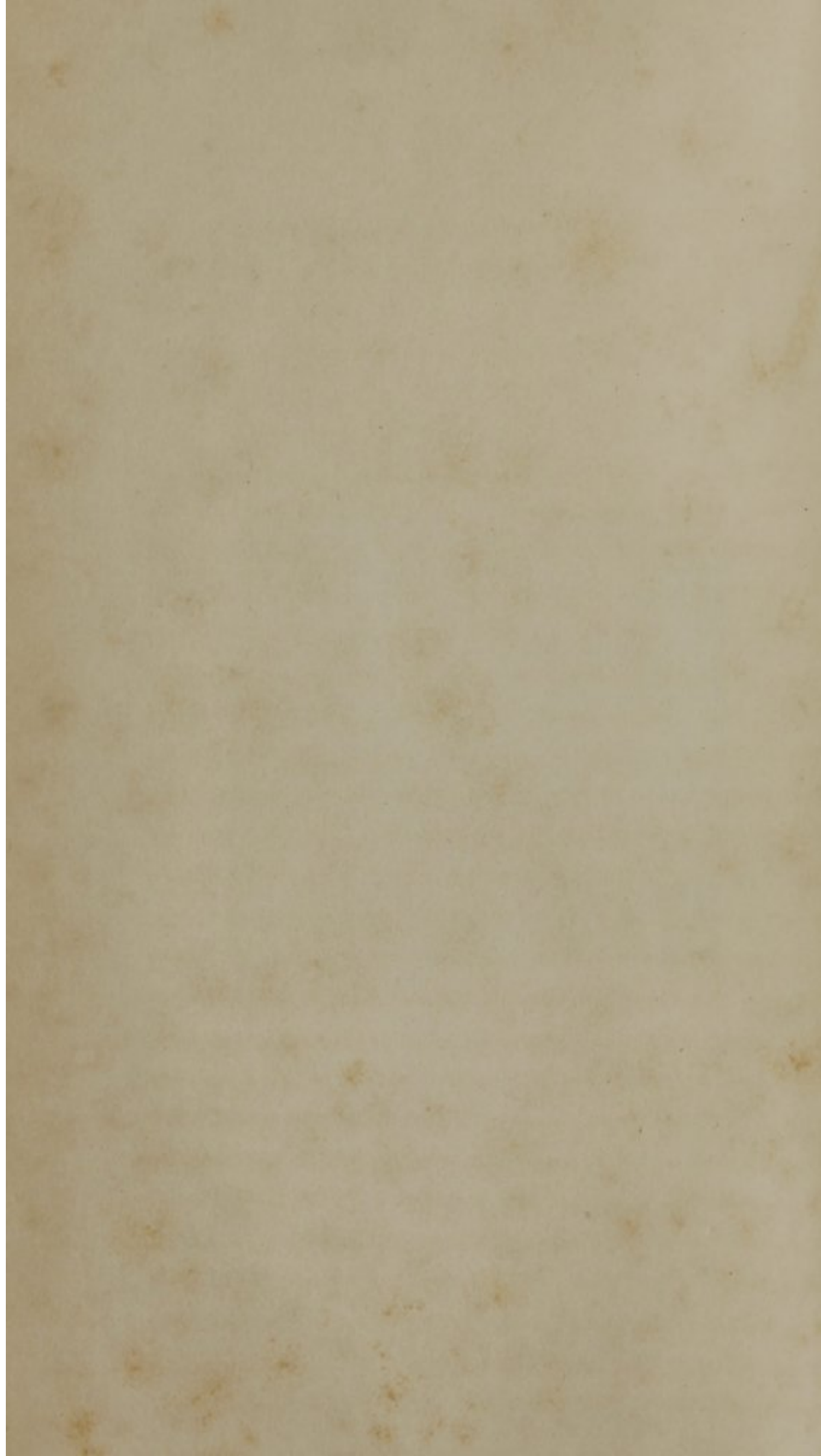
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A
NEW DICTIONARY
OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE
AND
LITERATURE,

CONTAINING

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS;

WITH THE

SYNONYMES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES;

AND

FORMULÆ FOR VARIOUS OFFICINAL AND EMPIRICAL PREPARATIONS, &c. &c.

By ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,

Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Virginia; Member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the Medical, Hunterian, and Apothecaries' Societies of London; of the Medical, Pharmaceutical, and Linnæan Societies of Paris; of the Physico-Medical Society of Erlangen; of the Royal Society of Nancy, and of the Royal Academy and Academic Medical Society of Marseilles.

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A

NEW DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

M

M

M. (*Pharm.*) This letter signifies, in prescriptions, *manipulus*, 'a handful.' Also, *misce*, 'mix.' See ABBREVIATION.

MACARO'NI (*Mat. Alim. & Pharm.*) An alimentary paste, moulded of a cylindrical shape, and formed of rice or wheaten flour. It is eaten — when boiled — in soup, prepared with cheese, &c.

Also, a name formerly given to a pulverulent compound of sugar and glass of antimony, carried into France by the Italian Monks, and employed at the hospital, *La Charité*, in the treatment of painters' colic.

MACBRIDE', DA'VID, M. D. (*Biog.*) A distinguished physician and nosologist; born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1726; died in 1778. *WORKS. Experimental essays on the fermentation of alimentary matter; on the nature and properties of fixed air; on the respective power and manner of acting of the different kinds of antiseptics; on the scurvy, and a new method to cure the same at sea; also, on the dissolvent power of quicklime.* Lond. 1764. 8vo. *Historical account of the new method of treating the scurvy at sea; containing ten cases, which show that this disease may be easily and effectually cured without the aid of fresh vegetable diet.* Lond. 1768. 8vo. *Introduction to the theory and practice of physic.* Lond. 1772. 4to. — Enlarged and corrected. Dublin. 1776. 2 vols. 8vo.

MACEDON'ICUS (*Pharm.*) μακεδονικός. A plaster, described by AËTIUS, PAULUS,

MACCLURG

and GALEN. It resembled the tetrapharmacum.

MACERA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Macera'tio*, from *mac'ero*, 'I soften by water'; τηξίς. An operation, which consists in infusing, usually without heat, a solid substance in a liquid, so as to extract its virtues.

(G) Einweichung.

MACHÆ'RION (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Machæ'ris*, μαχαίριον, μαχαίρις. An amputating knife, — *Gladi'olus*. RUFUS of Ephesus asserts, that the Aruspices gave this name to a part of the liver of animals.

MACHAO'NIA ARS (*Med.*) *Med'icine*. The *Heal'ing Art*: — so called after MACHAON, the son of ÆSCULAPIUS.

MACH'INAL (*Physiol.*) *Mechan'icus*. This epithet is added, especially by French writers, to the word *movement*, to express that the will takes no part in it.

MACHINE' (*Physiol.*) *Mach'ina*, *Machinamen'tum*, μηχανή, μηχανημα. A more or less compound instrument, used in physics and chymistry to put a body in motion, or to produce any action whatever. Physiologists, sometimes, use it for the *animal body*; — as the *machine* or *animal machine*.

MACCLURG', JAMES, M. D. (*Biog.*) A physician of great respectability; born in Elizabeth City, Virginia, in 1746; died in 1823. *WORKS. Experiments upon the human bile, and reflections on the biliary secretions: — with an introductory essay.* Lond. 1772. 8vo.

MACQUER, Jo'sEPH (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician and chymist; born at Paris in 1718; died in 1784. **WORKS.** *Formulæ medicamentorum magistralium*. Paris. 1763. *Dictionnaire de chymie*. Paris. 1778. 4 vols. 12mo. — Translated into English under the title — *Dictionary of chymistry; containing the theory and practice of that science, its application to natural philosophy and natural history, medicine, and the animal economy, &c.* Lond. 1771. 2 vols. 4to.

MACRAU'CHEN (*Anat.*) μακρανυχην, from μακρος, 'long,' and αυχην, 'the neck.' *Longo collo præditus*. One, who has a long neck. **GALEN.**

MACROBIOT'IC (*Hyg.*) *Macrobiot'icus*, longævus, from μακρος, 'great,' 'long,' and βιος, 'life.' That which lives a long time. The *macrobiotic art* is the art of living a long time.

MACROCEPH'ALUS (*Nat. Hist. and Med.*) μακροκεφαλος, from μακρος, 'great,' 'long,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' *Qui magnum habet caput*, 'One who has a large head.' This epithet is given to children born with heads so large, that they seem to be hydrocephalic; but in which the unusual developement is owing to a large size of the brain. Such are supposed to be more than ordinarily liable to convulsions. The term has also been applied, by **HIPPOCRATES**, to certain Asiatics who had long heads. (G) **Dickkopf.**

MACROGLOS'SUS (*Med.*) from μακρος, 'large,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' One, who has a very large tongue.

MACROPHYSOCEPH'ALUS (*Path.*) from μακρος, 'long,' φυσα, 'air,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A word, used by **AMBROSE PARÉ**, to designate an augmentation of the head of the fœtus, produced by a sort of emphysema, which retards delivery.

MACROPNE'A (*Path.*) μακροπνοια, from μακρος, 'long,' and πνεω, 'I breathe.' A long or slow respiration. *Macrop'nus*, μακροπνους, for one who breathes slowly, is met with in some authors. **HIPPOCR.**

MACROS'CELES (*Med.*) μακροσκελης, *Crura longa habens*; from μακρος, 'long,' and σκελος, 'the leg.' One, who has long legs.

MAC'ULA (*Path.*) A spot. A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture. *Celis*, ζελις.

(F) *Tache.* (G) *Flecken.*

MADAROS'IS (*Path.*) μαδαρωσις, from μαδος, 'bald.' *Mil'phæ*, *Milpho'sis*,

μιλφαι, μιλφωσις, *Ptilo'sis*, *πτιλωσις*. Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

MADISTE'RIMUM (*Surg.*) *Madiste'rion*, μαδιστηριον, *Volsell'a*. An instrument for extracting hairs from the skin.

MAGDA'LIA (*Pharm.*) *Magda'leon*, μαγδαλια, *Magdaleo*, *Magdalis*, from μαγδαλια, 'a cylinder.' Any medicine rolled into the form of a cylinder; and particularly plasters.

MA'GIS (*Pharm.*) μαγισ. A sort of cake, composed of cloves of garlic and cheese beaten together. **HIPPOCR.**

MAG'ISTERY (*Pharm.*) *Magiste'rimum*, from *magis'ter*, 'a master.' Certain precipitates, from saline solutions, were formerly so called; as well as other medicines, the preparation of which was kept secret.

MAG'ISTRAL (*Pharm.*) *Magistra'lis*, *extemporaneus*. Medicines are so called, which are prepared extemporaneously. *Officinal*, are such as have been prepared for some time before they are prescribed.

MAG'MA (*Pharm.*) μαγμα, from μαδω, 'I pound,' 'I express.' The thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. Also, the grounds, which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum.

(F) *Marc.*

The *MARC of Olives* is the residuum after the greatest possible quantity of oil has been extracted from olives, by making them ferment. It was formerly employed as a stimulant, under the form of a *bath*, — to which the name *Bain de Marc* was given by the French.

The *MARC of Grapes*, *Brytia*, βρυτια, was once employed for the same purposes.

MAG'NES ARSENICA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) Sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, of each equal parts. Mix by fusion. It is corrosive.

MAGNE'SIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Abar'nahas*, *Cham'bar*, from *mag'nes*, 'the magnet'; because it was supposed to have the power of attracting substances from the air.

(G) *Talkerde.*

MAGNE'SIA US'TA *Magne'sia calcinata*, *Cal'cined Magne'sia*. This is obtained by exposing carbonate of magnesia to a strong heat. It is inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a white, light, spongy, soft powder. S. g. 2.3; requiring 2000 times its

weight of water for its solution. It is antacid, and laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. Dose, gr. x to 3j in water or milk.

(F) *Magnésie Brulée, Magnésie, M. Caustique.*

MAGNE'SIA OPAL'INA. A name given, by LÉMÉRY, to a mixture of equal parts of *antimony, nitrate of potass, and muriate of soda* (decrepitated). It has emetic properties, but is not used.

MAGNE'SIÆ CAR'BONAS, M. Subcar'bonas, Magne'sia (Dublin), *M. aëra'ta, M. carbon'ica, M. al'ba, Subcar'bonate of Magne'sia, HENRY'S Magnesia, M. Subcarbon'ica, M. Mi'tis, M. Edinburgen'sis, M. Sa'llis Ebshamen'sis, M. Sa'llis ama'ra, Car'bonas magnes'icum, Lac ter'ræ, Hypocar'bonas magne'siæ, Ter'ra ama'ra, T. ama'ra aëra'ta, T. absor'bens minera'lis, T. Talco'sa oxyanthracodes.* Prepared from sulphate of magnesia by subcarbonate of potass. It is inodorous; insipid; light; white; spongy; opaque; effervescing with acids: insoluble in water. Properties the same as the last. But the carbonic acid, when set free, sometimes causes unpleasant distention.

(F) *Souscarbonate de Magnésie, Magnésie aérée, M. blanche, M. crayeuse, M. douce, M. effervescente, M. Moyenne, Poudre de SENTINELLI, P. de VALENTINI, P. du Comte de Palme.*

MAGNE'SIÆ SUL'PHAS, Sul'phas Magne'siæ purifica'ta, Magne'sia vitriola'ta, Sal cathar'ticus ama'rus, Sal cathar'ticum ama'rum, Sul'phate of Magne'sia, Sal Epsomen'sis, Sal cathar'ticus Anglica'nus, Sal Sedlicen'sis, Sal Ebsdamen'se, S. Seydschutzen'se, Ter'ra ama'ra sulphu'rica, Vitriol'icum Magne'siæ, Ep'som Salt, Bit'ter purg'ing Salt. Generally obtained from sea water. Its taste is bitter and disagreeable. It is soluble in an equal quantity of water at 60°. It is purgative and diuretic. Dose, as a cathartic, ʒ ss to ʒ ij.

(F) *Sel admirable de Lemery, Sel d'Egra.*

WRITER. N. GREW, Lond. 1695 (L).

MAG'NET (Therap.) Mag'nes, La'pis heracle'us, L. Syderi'tis, L. naut'icus, Magni'tis, μαγνι'tis, μαγνης; so called from MAGNES, its discoverer. The magnet or loadstone. An amorphous, oxydulated ore of iron, which exerts an attraction on unmagnetized iron, and has the property of exhibiting poles; — that is, of pointing by one of its extrem-

ities constantly to the north. This ore, by contact or long rubbing, communicates its properties to iron, and thus artificial magnets are formed. Magnetic ore is found in many countries, and particularly in the island of Elba.

The magnet is, sometimes, used to extract spicula of iron from the eye or from wounds. It has been employed as an antispasmodic; but has no such effect. The powder has been given as a tonic. In *Pharmacy*, it is used to purify iron filings. It attracts the iron, and the impurities remain behind. It formerly entered, as an ingredient, into several plasters, to draw bullets and heads of arrows from the body: — as the *Emplastrum divinum Nicolai*, the *Emplastrum nigrum of Augsburg*, the *Opodeldoch and Attractivum of PARACELSUS, &c.* (F) *Aimant.*

WRITERS. W. MAXWELL, Francf. 1679 (L). J. R. DEIMAN, Amsterd. 1775 (D). J. A. HEINSIUS, Leipz. 1776 (G). E. E. BALDINGER, Gotting. 1787 (L).

MAGNET'IC (Phys., Therap., &c.) Magnet'icus, from *μαγνης*, 'the magnet.' That which belongs or relates to magnetism; — mineral or animal.

MAGNET'IC FLU'ID. A name, given to the imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues. By analogy, it is applied to a particular principle, supposed to be the source of organic actions; which affects, it is conceived, the nervous system principally, and is susceptible of being transmitted from one living body to another, by contact or simple approximation, and especially under the influence of fixed volition.

MAGNET'IC PLAS'TER. A plaster, at present, not used. It had for its base a mixture, called *Magnes arsenicalis*; formed of equal parts of antimony, sulphur, and arsenic melted together in a glass cucurbit.

The name *MAGNET'IC PLAS'TERS* was, likewise, given to such as contained powdered magnet.

MAG'NETISM, AN'IMAL (Med.) Mes'merism, Neuroga'mia. Properties attributed to the influence of a particular principle, which has been compared to that which characterizes the magnet. It is supposed to be transmitted from one person to another, and to impress peculiar modifications on organic action, especially on that of the nerves. The discussions, to which this strange belief have given rise, are by no means terminated.

(G) *Thierische Magnetismus.*

WRITERS. MESMER, Carlsruhe, 1781 (G.).: Paris, 1781 (F). Another work, Lond. 1781: Carlsruhe, 1783 (G). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1772 (L). CH. HERVIER, 1784 (F). J. S. BAILLY (*report of Acad. des Sciences*), Paris, 1784 (F). J. JANIN DE COMBE BLANCHE, Genev. and Lyons, 1784 (F). M. DE PUYSEGUR, Paris, 1784 (F). Another work, Paris, 1809 (F). M. A. THOURET, Paris, 1784 (F). Another work, 1785 (F). CH. L. HOFFMANN, Mainz. 1787 (G). Supplement to Do. Mainz. 1687 (G). FR. H. BIRNSTIEL, Marburg, 1787 (G). J. FR. CH. PICHLER, Francf. 1787 (G). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1787 (L). E. GMELIN, Tubing. 1787 (G). CH. FR. ELSNER, Regiom. 1787 (L). A. WIENHOLT, Hamb. 1787 (G). Another work, Leipz. 1802 (G). Another, Do. (G). MEINERS, Lemgow, 1788 (G). W. JOSEPHI, Brunsw. 1788 (G). KÜMPFEL, Jenæ, 1788 (L). P. USTERI, Gotting. 1788 (L). K. SPRENGEL, Hal. 1788 (G). J. L. BÜCKMANN, Strasburg, 1788-9 (G). J. H. RAHN, Zurich, 1788 (G). Another, Tigur. 1788 (L). Another, Heidelb. 1789 (G). Another, Zurich, 1790 (G). J. A. MURRAY, Gotting. 1789 (L). H. TABOR, Heidelb. 1790 (G). FR. L. SEGNIZ, Jenæ, 1790 (L). MARTIN, Lond. 1791. ARENS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1798 (L). W. DAVIDSON, Berlin, 1798 (G). J. HEINECKEN, Brem. 1800 (G). G. WINTER (*history*), Bristol, 1801. L. CHR. TREVIRANUS, Jenæ, 1801 (L). A. W. NORDHOFF (*archives for*), Jenæ, 1808 (G). D. A. SEIFFERT, Paris, 1805 (F). J. STIEGLITZ, Hanov. 1814 (G). FR. K. STROMBECK, 1813 (G). D. G. KIESER, Leipz. 1822 (G). A. BERTRAND, Paris, 1826 (F).

MAGNO'LIA GLAU'CA (*Mat. Med.*) *Small Magnolia*, *Magnolia*, *Swamp Sas'safras*, *Elk Bark*, *Indian Bark*, *White Lau'nel*, *Sweet Bay*, *Beaver Wood*, *White Bay*, *Cincho'na of Virginia*. The bark is possessed of tonic properties, resembling those of cascarilla, canella, &c. The same may be said of the *Magnolia tripet'ala* or *Umbrel'la tree*; the *M. acuminata* or *Cucumber tree*, and the *M. grandiflora*.

MAG'NUM, Os (*Anat.*) The third bone of the lower row of the carpus; reckoning from the thumb. It is the largest bone of the carpus; and is, also, called *Os capita'tum*.

(F) *Grand Os*.

MAGOR'REUM (*Therap.*) The cure of wounds. PARACELSUS.

MA'GOS (*Pharm.*) μαγος. Ancient name of a plaster, described by AËTIUS,

which was employed in the cure of ulcers, &c.

MAHON, PAUL AUGUSTIN OLIVIER (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Chartres in 1752; died in 1801. WORKS. *Histoire de la médecine clinique depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours*. Paris. 1804. 1 vol. 8vo. *Médecine légale et police médicale*. Paris. 1802. 3 vols. 8vo. He translated into French the work of W. BLACK on *small-pox*. Paris. 1788. 12mo: the treatise of STOLL on *practical medicine*, and his dissertation on the *materia medica*. Paris. 1801. 4 vols. 8vo.

MAL DE CRIMÉE (F) (*Path.*) *Lèpre des Cosaques*, — *Lepra Tau'rica*. A variety of lepra in the Crimea.

WRITER. H. VON MARTIUS, Lips. 1806 (L).

MALABATH'RINUM (*Pharm.*) Ancient name of an ointment and a wine, into which the *malabathrum* entered.

MALABA'THRUM (*Mat. Med.*) μαλαβαθρον, *Cadeji-Indi*. The leaves of a tree of the East Indies. These leaves entered into the theriac, mithridate, and other ancient electuaries. They are believed to be from a species of laurel — the *Laurus Cassia*; but, according to others, from the *Laurus Malabathrum*. The *O'leum Malaba'thri* is obtained from it.

MALA'CIA (*Path.*) from μαλακία, 'softness.' A depravation of taste, in which an almost universal loathing is combined with an exclusive longing for some particular article of food. If the patient desires substances that are not eatable or noxious, it constitutes *Pica*, *Pisso'sis*, πισσωσις, *Pitto'sis*, πιττωσις, *κισσα*, *κίττα*, *κίττωσις*, *Depra'ved ap'petite*, *Cit'ta*, *Limo'sis Pi'ca*, *Allotriopha'gia*, *Pella'cia*, *Picacis'mus*, *Pica'tio*. These symptoms accompany several nervous affections, — those of females in particular. In pregnancy it is common; and is termed *Longing*, (F) *Envie*.

WRITERS on *Pica*. MICHAELIS, Lips. 1638 (L). SCHUSTER, Argent. 1658 (L). M. HOFFMANN, Altdorf, 1662 (L). WALDSCHMID, Basil, 1665 (L). FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1668 (L). J. BOHN, Lips. 1670 (L). R. G. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1698 (L). Q. RIVINUS, Lips. 1719 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1791 (L).

MALACOSAR'COS (*Path.*) μαλακοσαρκος, from μαλακος, 'soft,' and σαρκ, 'flesh.' One of a soft constitution: — *hab'itu cor'poris molliori præditus*. GALEN.

MA'LÆ Os (*Anat.*) from mal'um, 'an

apple'; so called from its roundness. *Os Jugal'e, Os Jugamen'tum, Zygo'ma, ζυγωμα, Os Zygoma'ticum.* The cheek or malar bone. This bone is situated at the lateral and superior part of the face; and constitutes the zygomatic region or region of the cheek. It is irregularly quadrilateral. Its outer surface is convex, covered by muscles and skin, and pierced with canals, called *malar*, through which vessels and nerves pass. Its upper surface is concave, and forms part of the orbit. Its posterior surface is concave, and enters into the composition of the temporal fossa. This bone is thick and cellular. It is articulated with the frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones, and it is developed by a single point of ossification.

(F) *Os Malaire, Os Zymogatique, Os de la pommette.*

(G) Backenbein, Jochbein, Wangenbein.

The part of the face rendered prominent by this bone, the French call *Pommette*.

MALAG'MA (*Pharm.*) μαλαγμα, from μαλασσω, 'I soften.' An emollient cataplasm, and, in general, every local application which enjoys the property of softening organic tissues.

MALAN'DRIA (*Path.*) A species of lepra or elephantiasis. MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.

MALANDRIO'SUS (*Path.*) Lep'rous. Affected with a species of lepra.

To **MAL'AXATE** (*Pharm.*) Moll'ire, Subig'ere, Malacissa're, from μαλασσω, 'I soften,' and μαλθασσω. To produce the softening of drugs, by kneading them.

(F) *Malaxer.* (G) Erweichen.

MALAZISSA'TUS (*Anat.*) One in whom the testicles have not descended. It has, also, been used synonymously with *emascula'tus*, and *muliera'tus*. CASTELLI.

MALE (*Anat.*) Mas'culus. Of the sex that begets young. Not female. What belongs to the male sex; as the *male organs of generation*.

MALIG'NANT (*Path.*) Malig'nus. A term, applied to any disease, whose symptoms are so aggravated as to threaten the destruction of the patient. A disease of a very serious character, although mild in appearance;—*Morbus malignus*.

(F) *Malin.* (G) Bösartig.

WRITERS on malignant diseases. F. BETERÆ, Brixie, 1611 (L). J. COLLE, Patav. 1620 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal.

1695 (L). STARCKE, Ultraj. 1701 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1721 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1721 (L). J. G. DE BÖTTICHER, Havn. 1736 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1755 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1763 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1772 (L). FAHNER, Jenæ, 1779 (L). Another, Jenæ, 1780 (L). ACKERMANN, Kilon. 1782 (L).

MA'LIS (*Path.*) μαλις, μαλιασμος, Coc'yta, Cuta'neous vermina'tion. The cuticle or skin infested with animalcules;—*Pas'sio Bovi'na, Phthiri'asis, Epizoot'ia, Parasitis'mus superficiei*. In Persia, the affection is produced by the Guinea Worm; in South America, by the Chigre; and in Europe, occasionally by the Louse.

MALLE'OLAR (*Anat.*) Malleola'ris, from malle'olus, 'the ankle.' Belonging or relating to the ankles.

The **MALLE'OLAR ARTERIES** are two branches, furnished by the *anterior tibial* about the instep; the one—the *internal*—passes transversely behind the tendon of the *tibialis anticus* to be distributed in the vicinity of the *malleolus internus*:—the other—the *external*—glides behind the tendons of the *extensor communis digitorum pedis* and the *peroneus brevis*, and sends its branches to the parts, which surround the outer angle, as well as to the outer region of the tarsus.

MALLE'OLUS (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *malleus*, 'a mallet or hammer': σφυρα, Rasce'ta or Raste'ta, Sphy'ra, Tal'us, Diab'ebo's, διαβεβως; the An'kle. The two projections, formed by the bones of the leg at their inferior part. The *inner* belongs to the tibia: the *outer* to the fibula. The ankles afford attachment to ligaments, and each has a sort of gutter, in which certain tendons slide.

(F) *Malléole, Cheville du Pied.*

(G) Knöchel.

MAL'LET (*Surg.*) Malle'olus. A kind of hammer, used, with the gouge, for removing or cutting bones in certain surgical and anatomical operations.

(F) *Maillet.*

MAL'LEUS (*Anat.*) The longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear. It is situated at the outer part of the tympanum, and is united to the *membrana tympani*. It has, 1. An ovoid head, which is articulated, behind, with the *incus*, and is supported by a narrow part called the neck: this has, anteriorly, a *long apophysis*, which is engaged in the *glenoid fissure*, and is called the *Apophysis of RAU*, and

Proces'sus grac'ilis. It affords attachment to the *anterior mallei* muscle. 2. A *handle*, which forms an obtuse angle with the neck, and corresponds to the membrane of the tympanum, which it seems to draw inwards. It is furnished, at its upper extremity, with a process—the *Proces'sus bre'vis*, to which the *internus mallei* is attached. This bone is developed by a single point of ossification.

(F) *Marteau.*

(G) *Hammer.*

MALOUN, PAUL JAMES (*Biog.*) A French chymist and physician; born in 1701; died in 1777. *WORKS.* *Chimie médicale.* 1755. 2 vols. 12mo.

MALPI'GHI, MARCEL'US (*Biog.*) A renowned Italian physician and anatomist; born near Bologna in 1628; died in 1694. *WORKS.* *Observationes anatomicæ de pulmonibus.* 1661. fol. *De pulmonibus, observationes anatomicæ.* Hafn. 1663. 12mo. *De viscerum structurâ, exercitatio anatomica, dissertatio de polypo cordis.* Lond. 1669. 8vo. *Epistolæ anatomicæ; — exercitationes anatomicæ; dissertationes de utero; anatome plantarum, cum appendice observationum de ovo incubato.* Lond. 1675. fol. *De structurâ glandularum conglobatarum consimiliumque partium.* Lond. 1689. 4to. *Opera physica et medica.* Lond. 1675. fol.: *figuris illustrata.* Lond. 1686. fol. *Opera omnia botanico-medico-anatomica.* Lugd. Bat. 1687. 4to. *Opera posthuma, figuris æneis illustrata, cum ejusdem vitæ per seipsum.* Lond. 1697. fol.

MALPIG'HIA MOUREL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) The bark of this shrub—a native of Cayenne—is reputed to be febrifuge, and useful in diarrhœa.

(F) *Moureiller, Simarouba faux.*

MALT (*Mat. Med.*) Sax. *mealz*, Dutch *mout*, Teut. *malt*; from *μαλαττω*, 'I soften,' (?) *Mal'tum, Brasium.* Barley, made to germinate, for the purpose of forming beer. It has been recommended in medicine as antiscorbutic, antiscrophulous, &c.

(G) *Malz.* (F) *Drèche.*

MALT SPIR'IT. A spirit, distilled from malt. It is the basis of most of the spirituous cordials.

MAL'THA (*Pharm.*) *Mal'thē, μαλθη*, from *μαλαττω*, 'I soften.' Wax, particularly a soft wax.

MA'LUM MOR'TUUM (*Path.*) A species of lepra, in which the affected portions of skin seem to be struck with death.

MA'LUS IN'DICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Bilumbi biting-bing* of BONTIUS. The juice of this East Indian tree is cooling, and drunk as a cure for fevers. The leaves, boiled and made into a cataplasm with rice, are famed in all sorts of tumors. The juice, mixed with arrack, is drunk for the cure of diarrhœa. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy; and the unripe is made into a pickle for the use of the table.

MAL'VA (*Mat. Med.*) *Mal'va sylvestris, M. vulga'ris, Com'mon Mal'low.* The leaves and flowers are chiefly used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemas. Its properties are demulcent.

The *Mal'va rotundifo'lia* has like virtues; as well as the other varieties.

(F) *Mauve sauvage.*

(G) *Malve, Pappel.*

MAL'VERN, WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The village of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, England, has for many years been celebrated for a spring of remarkable purity, which has acquired the name of the *Holy-well*. It is a simple carbonated water; and is chiefly used externally, in cutaneous affections.

WRITERS. A. PH. WILSON, Worcester, 1805. MARTIN WALL, 1806, 8vo.

MAMA-PIAN (*Path.*) An ulcer of a bad aspect, which is the commencement of the pian; and which, after having destroyed the flesh, extends to the bones. It is also called the *Mother of pians*—*La mère des pians*.

MAMEI (*Mat. Med.*) The *Mammoe, Mom'in, or Tod'dy Tree*. From incisions, made in the branches of this West Indian tree, a copious discharge of pellucid liquor occurs, which is called *momin* or *toddy wine*. It is very diuretic, and is esteemed to be a good antilithic and lithontriptic.

MAM'ILLARY (*Anat.*) *Mamilla'ris*, from *mamil'la*, 'a small breast, a nipple.'

MAM'ILLARY EM'INENCE is a name given, 1. To more or less marked prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the anfractuositities of the cranium. 2. To white, round, medullary tubercles, of the size of a pea, situated at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance from which the *Tige pituitaire*, of the French anatomists, arises. These *Mam'illary Tu'bercles, Bulbes de la voûte à trois piliers, Cor'pora albican'tia, C. Candican'tia, WILLIS's Glands, Tubercules*

pisiformes (CH.), *Eminen'tiæ cādicantes*, *Prio'rum cru'rum for'nici's bull'bi*, are united to each other by a small grayish band, which corresponds with the third ventricle. They receive the anterior prolongations of the fornix. Some ancient anatomists, taking the nervous trunks, to which WILLIS first gave the name *olfactory nerves*, for simple appendages of the brain, called them, on account of their shape, *Carunculae mamilla' res*. VESALIUS, FALLOPIUS, COLUMBUS, and several others, termed them *Proces'sus mamilla' res cerebri ad na' res*.

MAM'MA (Anat.) *μαστός, μᾶζος*, *The'lē, θηλή, Tē'thos, μαστός, τιτός*. The female breast, (*Mammil'la* being the male breast.) A glandular organ, proper to a class of animals — the *mammalia* — and intended for the secretion of milk. The *mammæ* exist in both sexes, but they acquire a much greater size in the female; especially during pregnancy and lactation. In women, before the age of puberty, the breasts are but little developed. At this period, however, towards the central part of each breast, the skin suddenly changes color and assumes a rosy tint in young females. It is of a reddish brown in women, who have suckled several children. This circle has a rugous appearance, owing to the presence of sebaceous glands, and is called *Areola* or *Aureola*. These glands furnish an unctuous fluid for defending the nipple from the action of the saliva of the sucking infant. In the midst of the aureola is the nipple, a conoidal eminence, of a rosy tint, susceptible of erection, and at the surface of which the galactophorous ducts open. Besides the skin, covering them, the breasts are, also, composed of a layer of fatty cellular tissue, more or less thick; of a large gland; excretory ducts; vessels, nerves, &c. See MAMMARY.

The breasts are called the *bosom*, (F) *Sein*, (G) *Busen*.

(F) *Mamelle*. (G) *Brust*.

WRITERS. HENNING (*cancer of*), *Franeq.* 1661 (L). P. AMMANN (*Do.*), *Lips.* 1669 (L). H. MEIBOM (*Do.*), *Lugd. Bat.* 1673 (L). LOSS (*Do.*), *Vitemb.* 1682 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS (*diseases of*), *Jenæ*, 1689 (L). G. W. WEDEL (*cancer of*), *Jenæ*, 1704 (L). G. H. WELSCH, *Lips.* 1709 (L). L. HEISTER (*extirpation of*), *Altdorf.* 1725 (L). LUDOLFF (*cancer of*), *Erford.* 1726 (L). HANSTEIN (*Do.*) *Ultraject.* 1731

(L). S. P. HILSCHER (*Do.*), *Jenæ*, 1746 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER (*abscesses and ulcers of*), *Hal.* 1748 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH (*cancer of*), *Vitemb.* 1752 (L). LANTHOIS, (*Do.*), *Monspel.* 1753 (L). R. GUY (*Do.*), *Lond.* 1762. A. NANNONI (*diseases of*), *Ven.* 1765 (I). W. ROWLEY (*Do.*), *Lond.* 1772. SEBASTIANI (*cancer*), *Erfurt*, 1776 (L). GIBBONS (*abscess*), *Edinb.* 1775 (L). LERCHE (*Do.*), *Gotting.* 1777 (L). CRUTWELL (*drawing the breasts*), *Lond.* 1779. RUST (*diseases of*), *Gotting.* 1784 (L). M. UNDERWOOD (*abscess*), *Lond.* 1783. DE TRIBOLET (*care of the M. in childbed*), *Gotting.* 1791 (L). *Care of the M. of young females*, *Leipz.* 1794 (G). CH. G. GRUNER, *Jenæ*, 1794 (L). J. EWART (*cancer*), *Lond.* 1785. J. G. KLEES (*hygiene of M.*), *Francf.* 1795 (G). G. R. BOHMER (*Do.*), *Witemb.* 1796 (L). MAYER, *Erford.* 1800 (L). ADAMS (*Cancer*), *Lond.* 1801. J. CLUBBE (*inflammation*), *Ipswich*, 1799. J. NORTH (*cancer*), *Lond.* 1804. J. A. BRAUN (*hygiene*), *Erfurt.* 1805 (G). VOGT (*structure and diseases*), *Witemb.* 1805 (L). J. RODMAN (*cancer*), *Lond.* 1815. Sir A. COOPER (*diseases of the*), *Lond.* 1829.

MAM'MARY (Anat.) *Mamma'rius*, from *mam'ma*, 'the breast.' Relating to the breasts.

The MAM'MARY GLAND is the secretory organ of the milk. It is situated in the substance of the breast to which it gives shape and size.

The tissue of this gland results from the assemblage of lobes of different size, united intimately by a dense cellular tissue. Each of them is composed of several lobules, formed of round granulations, of a rosy white color and of the size of a poppy seed. The glandular grains give rise to the radicles of the excretory canals of the mamma, which are called *galactophorous* or *lactiferous*. These excretory vessels unite in *ramusculi*, *rami*, and in trunks of greater or less size; collect towards the centre of the gland; are tortuous, very extensible, and semitransparent. All terminate in sinuses, situated near the base of the nipple, and which are commonly from 15 to 18 in number. These sinuses are very short, conical, and united by cellular tissue. From their summits a fasciculus of new ducts sets out, which occupy the centre of the nipple and open separately at its surface. The arteries of the mammary gland come from the thoracic, axillary, intercostal,

and internal mammary. The veins accompany the arteries; the nerves are furnished by the intercostals and brachial plexus; the lymphatic vessels are very numerous and form two layers. They communicate with those of the thorax, and pass into the axillary ganglions.

(G) Milchdrüse.

The *MAMMARY ARTERIES* are three in number. They are distinguished into

1. The *Inter'nal Mam'mary, Arte'ria sterna'lis, A. Sous-sternal (Ch.) Inter'nal thorac'ic.* It arises from the subclavian and descends obliquely inwards, from its origin to the cartilage of the third rib. Below the diaphragm it divides into two branches:—the one *external*, the other *internal*. From its origin until its bifurcation, it gives branches to the muscles and glands of the neck, to the thymus, mediastinum, pericardium, and œsophagus. In each intercostal space, it gives off *internal* and *external musculo-cutaneous* branches, and also, on each side, the *superior diaphragmatic*. Its two ultimate branches are distributed in the parietes of the abdomen, and anastomose with the external mammary, intercostal, lumbar, circumflexa ilii, and epigastric arteries.

2. The *exter'nal mam'mary ar'teries* are two in number; and are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior exter'nal mam'mary, First of the thorac'ics (Ch.), Superior exter'nal thorac'ic, Superior thorac'ic*, is furnished by the axillary artery. It descends obliquely forwards between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it is distributed by a considerable number of branches.

The *inferior exter'nal mam'mary, the second of the thorac'ics (Ch.), Long or inferior thorac'ic*, arises from the axillary artery, a little below the preceding. It descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax; curves, afterwards, inwards; becomes subcutaneous and divides into a number of branches, which surround the breast. It gives branches to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, the intercostal muscles, the glands of the axilla and the integuments of the breast.

MAMMARY SARCO'MA (Path.) Mastoid sarco'ma of ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma mamma'rum*. Tumor, of the color and texture of the mammary gland; dense and whitish; sometimes softer and brownish; often producing

on extirpation, a malignant ulcer with indurated edges. Found in various parts of the body and limbs.

The *MAMMARY VEINS* follow the same course as the arteries, and have received the same denominations. The *inter'nal mam'mary vein*, of the right side, opens into the superior cava; that of the left, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The *exter'nal mam'mary veins* open into the axillary vein.

MAM'MEA AMERICA'NA (Hyg.)

The systematic name of the tree on which the *mammee* fruit grows. This fruit has a delightful flavor when ripe; and is much cultivated in Jamaica, where it is generally sold in the markets as one of the best fruits of the island.

MAN'DEVILLE, BER'NARD DE, M. D. (Biogr.) An English physician and wit; born in Holland in 1670; died in England in 1733. *WORKS. Oratio de medicinâ. Rot. 1685. 4to. Treatise of the hypochondriac and hysterick passions, vulgarly called the hyppo in men and the vapours in women; with discourses on the art of physic and practice of the modern physicians and apothecaries. Lond. 1710. 8vo.*

MANDRAGORI'TES (Pharm.) from *μανδραγορά*, the *At'ropa mandrag'ora* or mandrake. Wine, in which the roots of mandrake have been infused.

MANGANESE, black oxide of, (*Mat. Med.*) *Tetroxide of man'ganese, Magnesia ni'gra, M. vitrario'rum, M. oxyd'atum nati'vum seu ni'grum, Mangane'sium ochra'ceum ni'grum, M. oxyd'atum nati'vum, Man'ganum oxyd'atum nati'vum, Molybdæ'num magne'sii, Oxo'des man'gani nati'va, Peroxydum magne'sii ni'grum nati'vum, Superoxydum mangan'icum*. This oxide is not much used in medicine. It has been advised to dust the affected parts, in tinea capitis, with the powder.

(G) Braunstein.

MANGET, JOHN JAMES (Biog.) A learned physician and laborious writer; born at Geneva in 1652; died in 1742. *WORKS. Messis medico-spagyrica, quâ abundantissima seges pharmaceutica e selectissimis quibusque tum pharmacologis et chymiatris, tum celeberrimis practicis, &c. cumulatur. Genev. 1683. fol. PAULI BARBETTE opera omnia medica et chirurgica, notis, observationibus, &c. illustrata et aucta. Genev. 1683. 4to. Bibliotheca anatomica, &c. Ibid. 1685. 2 vols. fol. Pharmacopœa SCHRODERO-HOFFMANNIANA illustrata*

et aucta. Genev. 1687. fol. *Tractatus de febribus, &c. auctore* FR. PIENS, *notis, observationibus, &c.* Ibid. 1689. 4to. J. ANDRÆ SCHMITZII *medicinæ practicae compendium, &c.* Ibid. 1691. 12mo. *Bibliotheca medico-practica, quæ omnes humani corporis morbosæ affectiones ordine alphabetico explicantur.* Ibid. 1695. 4 vols. fol. THEOPHILI BONETI *sepulchretum, &c. commentariis et observationibus aucta.* Lugd. 1700. 3 vols. fol. *Bibliotheca pharmaceutico-medica.* Ibid. 1703. 2 vols. fol. *Theatrum anatomicum, cum EUSTACHII tabulis anatomicis.* Genev. 1716. 2 vols. fol. *Bibliotheca chirurgica.* Genev. 1721. 2 vols. fol. *Traité de la peste recueilli des meilleurs auteurs.* Genev. 1721. 2 vols. 12mo. *Nouvelles reflexions sur l'origine, la cause, la propagation, &c. de la peste.* Genev. 1722. 12mo. *Bibliotheca scriptorum medicorum veterum et recentiorum.* Genev. 1731. 2 vols. fol.

MANGIFERA INDICA (*Hyg.*) The *Man'go tree*. A tree, cultivated over Asia and in South America. Mangos, when ripe, are juicy; of a good flavor; and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance. They are eaten, either raw or preserved with sugar. From the expressed juice a wine is prepared; and the remainder of the kernel can be reduced to an excellent flour for bread.

(F) *Manguier*.

MA'NIA (*Path.*) *μανία*, *Fu'ror ma'nia*, *Insa'nia*, *Delir'ium mani'acum*, *Ecphro'nia ma'nia*, *Delir'ium ma'nia*, *Ma'nia universa'lis*, *Vesa'nia ma'nia*, *Ra'ving* or *fu'rious mad'ness*; from *μαίρωμαι*, 'I am furious.' With some, it means *insan'ity*. Disorder of the intellect, in which there is erroneous judgment or hallucination, which impels to acts of fury. If the raving be not directed to a single object it is mania properly so called; if to one object it constitutes *monomania*. This term is, however, usually given to melancholia.

Mania attacks adults chiefly; and women more frequently than men. The prognosis is unfavorable. About one third never recover; and they, who do, are apt to relapse.

Separation is one of the most effective means of treatment, with attention to the corporeal condition and every thing that can add to the mental comfort of the patient; and turn his thoughts away from the subjects of his delusion.

In the violence of the paroxysms,

recourse must be had to the straight waistcoat, the shower bath, &c.

Separation should be continued for some weeks during convalescence; with the view of preventing a relapse.

(G) *Raserei, Tollheit*.

WRITERS. SALTZMANN, Argent. 1619 (L). D. SENNERT, Vitemb. 1620 (L). ZEIDLER, Lips. 1630 (L). W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1630 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1666 (L). MYLIUS, Giess. 1672 (L). J. G. DE BERGER, Vitemb. 1685 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1692. A. ARRIGONI, 1757 (I). W. PARGETER, Reading. 1792. ESQUIROL, Paris, 1805 (F). A. WINKELMANN, Berlin, 1806 (G). J. H. F. AUTENRIETH, Tubing. 1806 (L). A. MARSHALL (*morbid anatomy of the brain in M.*), by S. SAWREY, Lond. 1815.

MANILUVIUM (*Therap.*) *Manulu'vium*, from *ma'nus*, 'the hand,' and *la'vo*, 'I wash.' A bath for the hands. It may be rendered stimulating by means of muriatic acid, mustard, &c.

(G) *Handbad*.

MANIODES (*Path.*) *μανιώδης, μανιζος, Mani'acus*. One laboring under mania, a maniac.

MANIPULATION (*Pharm.*) from *ma'nus*, 'a hand.' Mode of working in the arts.

(G) *Behandlung, Bearbeitung*.

MANIPULUS (*Pharm.*) The quantity of a substance capable of filling the hand. A handful.

(F) *Poignée*.

MAN'NINGHAM, SIR RICHARD, M.D. (*Biogr.*) A London physician and practitioner of midwifery of eminence; flourished about the middle of the 18th century. WORKS. *Artis obstetricariæ compendium tam theoreticam quam practicam spectans. Morborum omnium, quæ fæminis inter gestandum in utero et puerperio, nec non infantibus supervenire solent, curationem totam complectens.* Lond. 1739. 8vo. In English, *An abstract of midwifery, for the use of lying-in-women.* Lond. 1744. 4to. *The symptoms, nature, causes, and cure of the febricula or little fever.* Lond. 1746. 8vo. *Aphorismata medica; quibus tam bona quam mala valetudo mulierum, præcipue utero gerentium a conceptu usque ad puerperium, depingitur. Et ad levandas earum morbos, quid sit faciendum, quid fugiendum præscribitur, &c.* Lond. 1756. 8vo. *A discourse concerning the plague and pestilential fevers, plainly shewing that the general productive causes of all plagues or pes-*

blence are from some fault in the air or from ill or unwholesome diet. Lond. 1758. 8vo.

MANŒUVRE (F) (*Surg. & Obstetr.*) from *main*, 'the hand,' and *œuvre*, 'work.' *Operatio chirurgica vel obstetrica*. The practice of surgical or obstetrical operations on the dead body or phantom.

MAN'US (*Anat.*) χεῖρ. The hand. The part, which terminates the upper extremity in man, and which is inservient to prehension and touch. It extends from the fold of the wrist to the extremity of the fingers.

The hand is sustained by a bony skeleton, composed of a number of pieces, movable on each other; of muscles, tendons, cartilages, ligaments, vessels, nerves, &c. It is divided into three parts—the *carpus* or wrist, the *metacarpus*, and *fingers*. Its concave surface is called the *palm*; the convex surface the *back of the hand*. The facility of being able to oppose the thumb to the fingers in order to seize objects, forms one of the distinctive characters of the human hand.

(F) *Main*.

MA'NUS CHRIS'TI PERLA'TA (*Pharm.*) A name, anciently given to troches, prepared of pearls and sugar of roses. They were called *Ma'nus Chris'ti simplices*, when pearls were not employed.

MA'NUS DE'I (*Pharm.*) An ancient plaster, prepared of *wax*, *myrrh*, *frankincense*, *mastich*, *Gum ammoniac*, *Galbanum oil*, &c.

MARAN'TA ARUNDINA'CEA (*Mat. Alim.*) See **ARROWROOT**.

MARAN'TA GALAN'GA (*Mat. Med.*) *Galan'ga*. The smaller *galan'gal*. Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias;—the *greater*, obtained from the *kæmpferia galanga*, and the *smaller*, the root of the *Maranta galanga*. The dried root is brought from China, in pieces, from one to two inches in length, but scarcely half as thick; branched; full of knots and joints, with several circular rings, of a reddish brown color, on the outside, and brownish within. It was formerly much used as a warm stomachic bitter; and generally ordered in bitter infusions.

(G) *Galgantwurz*el.

MARATHRI'TES (*Pharm.*) μαραθριτης, from μαραθρον, 'fennel.' Wine, impregnated with fennel.

MARCEL'LIUM (*Pharm.*) μαρκελλιον.

A medicine, used for chilblains. **PAULUS** of Ægina.

MAR'CET, ALEXAN'DER, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) A physician of great respectability and an excellent chymist; born at Geneva; died in 18—. He was physician to GUY'S hospital. Lond. **WORKS**. *Essay on the chemical history and medical treatment of calculous disorders*. Lond. 1817. 8vo.

MARCHAN'TIA POLYMOR'PHA (*Mat. Med.*) *Hepat'ica fonta'na*, *Lichen stellatum*, *Jecora'ria*, *Liverwort*. This plant is mildly pungent and bitter. It is recommended as aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic; and is used in diseased liver, &c.

(F) *Hépatique des fontaines*.

(G) *Vielgestaltige Steinfoos*.

MARCHET'TI or **MARCHET'TIS**, PETER DE (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician; born at Padua; died in 1673. **WORKS**. *Anatomia*. Venet. 1654. 4to. *Sylloge observationum medico-chirurgicarum rariorum*. Patav. 1664. 8vo.

MARCHIO'NIS, PUL'VIS (*Pharm.*) *Pow'der of the Mar'quis*. A powder, formerly considered to be anti-epileptic; and composed of *Male pæony root*, *Mistletoe*, *Ivory shavings*, *Horn of the oot of the stag*, *Spodium*, *Tooth of the monodon*, *coral*, &c.

MARCIA'NI ANTID'OTUS (*Pharm.*) An antidote, described by MARCELLUS EMPERICUS.

MARCIA'TON (*Pharm.*) μαρξιατον. The name of a malagma or liniment, used in pains of the joints, &c. **PAULUS** of Ægina.

MAR'GA CAN'DIDA (*Mat. Med.*) *Lac lunæ*. An ancient name for a variety of spongy, white, friable marl, which was employed as an astringent and refrigerant.

MAR'IS (*Pharm.*) μαρις. Ancient name of a measure, containing 83 pints and 4 ounces.

MARMARYGO'DES (*Path.*) μαρμαρυγωδης, brilliant. An epithet, joined particularly to the word οφθαλμος;—a *brilliant eye*, a *flashing eye*.

MAR'MELADE (*Pharm.*) *Marmela'da*, *Mar'malade*, *Mi'ta*. Parts of vegetables, confected with sugar and reduced to a pulaceous consistence.

MAR'MELADE OF A'PRICOTS. A marmelade, prepared with two parts of ripe apricots deprived of their stones, and one part of white sugar.

MAR'MELADE OF TRON'CHIN OR OF FER'NEL. A kind of thick looch, of an agreeable taste, prepared with

two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, as much syrup of violets, manna in tears, very fresh pulp of cassia, 16 grains of gum tragacanth, and two drachms of orange flower water. It is used as a laxative, demulcent, and pectoral.

MARMO'REUS TAR'TARUS (*Path.*) The hardest species of human calculus.

MAROCOSTI'NUM (*Pharm.*) An extract or peculiar mass, composed of *marum* and *costus*. It was applied as a cathartic.

MARO'GUS (*Med.*) A word, used by PARACEL'SUS to designate a very powerful narcotic.

MARQUAIS, JOHN THEODORE (*Biogr.*) A Parisian surgeon; born about 1760; died in 1818. *WORKS.* *Réponse au mémoire de M. MAGENDIE sur le vomissement.* 1813. 8vo. *Rapport sur l'état actuel de la médecine en France, &c.* 1814. 8vo. *Adresses au Roi et aux Deux Chambres sur la nécessité de réorganiser les Écoles de Médecine et de Chirurgie en France.* 1818. 8vo.

MAR'RIOTT, DRY VOMIT OF (*Pharm.*) This once celebrated emetic, called *dry*, from its being exhibited without drink, consisted of equal portions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

MAR'ROW (*Anat.*) *Medull'a*, μυελος, *Medullary Juice*, *Arungia de Mum'ia*, Sax. mep̄, Germ. Mark. The oily, inflammable, whitish or yellowish juice, which fills the medullary canal of the long bones, the cancellated structure at the extremities of those bones, the diploe of flat bones, and the interior of short bones. The marrow is furnished by the exhalation of the medullary membrane. It is fluid during life, and appears under the form of small points or of brilliant grains, after death. It is enveloped in the medullary membrane.

(F) *Moëlle, Suc médullaire.*

MARRU'BIUM (*Mat. Med.*) from Heb. מרר, 'to be bitter.' *Marru'bium vulgare*, *M. album*, *Hore'hound*, *Pra'sium*, *Phra'sum*. The leaves have a moderately strong, aromatic smell; and a very bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable taste. It has often been given in coughs and asthmas, united with sugar. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ j, in infusion; dose, of extract, gr. x to ʒ ss.

(F) *Marrube blanc.*

(G) *Andorn, Mariennessel.*

FORD'S BAL'SAM OF HORE'HOUND is made as follows: — *horehound*, liquorice root, aa ʒiij and ʒ viij: water

q. s. to strain, ʒvj. Infuse. To the strained liquor add: — *proof spirit* or *brandy*, ʒl2; *camphor*, ʒj and ʒij; *opium* and *benjamin*, aa ʒj; *dried squills*, ʒij; *oil of aniseed*, ʒj; *honey*, ʒiij and ʒ viij. GRAY. It is pectoral.

MARSH (*Hyg.*) *Pa'lus*, Sax. mep̄, λιμνη, έλος. Marshy districts give off some emanation, which is the fruitful source of disease, and is the cause of great insalubrity in many countries. The chief disease, occasioned by the malaria or MIASM (q. v.), is intermittent fever. Hence it becomes important to drain such regions, if practicable. Marshy countries are, however, not so liable to phthisis pulmonalis, and it has been found that, where intermittents have been got rid of by draining, consumption has become frequent.

The most unhealthy periods for residence in a marshy district are during the existence of the summer and autumnal heats: at which times the water becomes evaporated, and the marshy bottom is more or less exposed to the sun's rays. This postulatium seems necessary for the production of the miasmata: for whilst the marsh is well covered with water, no miasm is given off.

(F) *Marais.*

(G) *Sumpf, Morast.*

WRITERS. J. B. BONIUS (*on restoring the salubrity of Rome*), Floren. 1667 (L). LANCISI (*noxious effluvia from*), Genev. 1718 (L). *Condition of the Roman soil*, Genev. 1718 (L). PELLET (*insalubrity of*), Edinb. 1779 (L). VARENNE DE FEUILLEBOURG (*on ponds*), 1791 (F). M. P. B. RAMEL (*influence of marshes and ponds on health*), Paris, 1802 (F).

MAR'SHALL, AN'DREW, M. D. (*Biog.*) A Scottish anatomist and physician; born in Fifeshire in 1742; died in 1813. *WORKS.* *Treatise on the preservation of the health of soldiers.* — *The morbid anatomy of the brain in mania and hydrophobia.* Lond. 1815. 8vo.

MAR'SUM, MAR'SIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Mar'sicum*, μαρσος. An ancient wine of Marsia, in Italy, which was used as an astringent in certain diseases of the mouth.

MARSU'PION (*Therap.*) *Marsy'pion*, *Marsip'pon*, μαρσιππον, μαρσυντιον, *Sac'culus*. A sack or bag, with which any part is fomented.

MAR'TEL, FRAN'CIS (*Biogr.*) A

French surgeon; surgeon to HENRY IV. about the year 1590. WORKS. *Apologie pour les chirurgiens contre ceux qui publient qu'ils ne doivent se mêler de remettre les os rompus et demis*. Lyons. 1601. 12mo. *Paradoxes sur la pratique de chirurgie*. In this, he anticipates several modern improvements. His works were published with the *Chirurgie rationnelle* of PHILIP FLESSELLE. Paris. 1635. 12mo.

MARTIA'TUM UNGUEN'TUM (Pharm.) *Onguent de Soldat*, Soldier's ointment. This was composed of bay-berries, rue, marjoram, mint, sage, wormwood, basil, olive oil, yellow wax, and Malaga wine. It was invented by MARTIAN; and was employed by soldiers as a preservative against cold.

MAR'TINE, GEORGE (Biogr.) A physician at St. Andrews, in Scotland; born in 1702; died in 1743. WORKS. *Essays, medical and philosophical*. Lond. 1740. 8vo. *De similibus animalibus et de animalibus calore libri duo*. Lond. 1740. In BARTHOLOMÆI EUSTACHII *Tabulas anatomicas, commentarii*. Edinb. 1755. 8vo.

MASCA'GNI, PAUL (Biogr.) A distinguished Italian anatomist; born in 1752; died in 1815. WORKS. *Vasorum lymphaticorum corporis humani historia et iconographia*. Senis. 1787. fol. fig. *Anatomia per uso degli studiosi di scultura e pittura, opera postuma*. Flor. 1816. fol. fig. *Tavole figurate di alcune parti organiche del corpo umano, degli animali e dei vegetabili*. Flor. 1819. fol. *Prodromo della grande anatomia, opera postuma, seconda edizione*. Milano. 1824. 4 vols. large 8vo. fig. *Anatomia universa, 45 tabulis æneis &c. curâ et studio* EQ. ANDRÆE VACCA BERLINGHIERI, JACOBI BARZELOTTI et JOAN. ROSINI, &c. Paris. fol.

MASCHALON'CUS (Path.) from *μασχαλη*, 'the axilla,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' A tumor or bubo in the axilla.

(G) Achselbeule.

MASK (Surg.) *Lar'va*. A bandage, applied over the face, as a sort of mask, in cases of burns, scalds, or erysipelas. It serves to preserve the parts from the contact of air, and to retain topical applications *in situ*. It is made of a piece of linen, of the size of the face, in which apertures are made corresponding to the eyes, nose, and mouth, and which is fixed by means of strings stitched to the four angles.

(F) Masqua. (G) Larve.

MASLACH (Pharm.) *Am'phion*, *An'fion*. A medicine, much used by the Turks, and into the composition of which opium enters. It is excitant.

MASS (Pharm.) *μαζα*, from *μασσω*, 'I mix.' The compound, from which pills have to be formed.

MAS'SA, NIC'OLAS (Biog.) A celebrated physician and anatomist of the 16th century; born in Venice, where he was living in 1566. WORKS. *Liber de morbo gallico*. Ven. 1532. 4to. *Anatomia liber introductorius*. Ven. 1536. 4to. *De febre pestilentiali, petechiis, morbillis, variolis, et apostematibus pestilentialibus, ac eorum omnium curatione; nec non de modo quo corpora à peste preservari debeant*. Ven. 1540. 4to. *Epistolarum medicinalium tomus primus*. Ibid. 1542. 4to.: *Tomus alter*. Ibid. 1550. 4to. The two together. Lugd. 1557. 4to. *Examen de venæ sectione et sanguinis missione in febribus ex humorum putredine ortis, ac in aliis præter naturam affectibus*. Ven. 1560. 4to.

MASSALIOT'ICON (Pharm.) *Massiliot'icon*, *μασσαλιωτιζον*. The name of a plaster, recommended by GALEN in anthrax; and described by PAULUS of Ægina.

MASSE'TER (Anat.) *μασσητηρ*, from *μασσαι*, 'I eat, I chew'; *Zygomat-maxillaire*. A muscle, situated at the posterior part of the cheek, and lying upon the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. It is long, quadrilateral, and is attached, above, to the inferior edge and to the inner surface of the zygomatic arch; below, it terminates at the angle of the jaw, and at the outer surface and inferior margin of the ramus of that bone. It is composed of an intermixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres. Its office is to raise the lower jaw, and to act in mastication.

(G) Kaumuskel.

MASSETER'IC (Anat.) *Mas'seterine*, *Masseter'icus*, *Masseteri'nus*. Relating or belonging to the masseter muscle.

The MASSETERINE AR'TERY arises from the trunk of the internal maxillary or temporalis profunda posterior, and is distributed to the masseter muscle, after having passed, horizontally, through the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw-bone.

The MASSETERINE VEIN has the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal maxillary vein.

The MASSETERINE NERVE is given off from the inferior maxillary

branch of the 5th pair. It passes through the sigmoid notch, and is distributed on the inner surface of the masseter. In luxation of the lower jaw, this nerve is strongly stretched, and considerable pain, consequently, produced.

MASTICA'TION (*Phys.*) *Mastica'tio*, from *μαστιχαιω*, 'I chew.' *Manduca'tio*, *Commanduca'tio*, *μασθησις*. The action of chewing or bruising food, to impregnate it with saliva, and prepare it for the digestion it has to undergo in the stomach. This is executed by the joint action of the tongue, cheeks, and lips, which push the alimentary substance between the teeth; and by the motions of the lower jaw it is cut, torn, or bruised.

(G) *Käuen*.

MAS'TICATORY (*Therap.*) *Mastica'torium*, *μαστημα*, *Diamaste'ma*, *διαμαστημα*, same etymon. A substance, chewed with the intention of exciting the secretion of saliva.

(G) *Kaumittel*.

MASTODYN'IA (*Path.*) from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the breasts: a sort of neuralgia.

MASTODYN'IA APOSTEMATOSA, *Phleg'monē Mam'mæ*, *Absces'sus Mam'mæ*, *Phleg'monē Mastodyn'ia*, *Ab'scess of the Breast*, *Mam'mary Ab'scess*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the breasts, running on to suppuration. It is one of the best instances of phlegmonous inflammation, and requires the active use of the treatment appropriate to it. See **MAMMA**, for *Writers*.

MAS'TOID (*Anat.*) *μαστοειδης*, *Mammillaris*, *Papill'li-aut-mammill'li-for'mis*, *Mammifor'mis*; from *μαστος*, 'a breast,' and *ειδος*, 'form, resemblance.' Having the form of a nipple.

The **MAS'TOID** or **MAM'MIFORM** or **MAM'MILLARY PROC'ESS**, is situated at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and gives attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles.

(G) *Zitzenfortsatz*.

MAS'TOID (*Anat.*) *Mastorde'us*. That which relates to the mastoid process.

The **MAS'TOID CELLS**, *An'trum mastorde'um*, *Mas'toid Si'nus*. These are situated in the mastoid process; communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. Their use seems to be, to increase the intensity of sound.

The **MAS'TOID FOS'SA** is a depression at the inner surface of the mastoid

portion of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus.

(F) *Gouttière mastoïdienne*.

The **MAS'TOID AP'ERTURE**:—the opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

The **MAS'TOID POR'TION OF THE TEMPORAL BONE** is that part, which bears the mastoid process.

The **MAS'TOID OR DIGAS'TRIC GROOVE**, is a groove, situated at the inner side of the mastoid process, which affords attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

(F) *Rainure mastoïdienne ou digastrique*.

The **MAS'TOID FORA'MEN** is situated behind the mastoid process, and gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater, as well as to a vein which opens into the lateral sinus.

MASTON'CUS (*Path.*) from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' A tumefaction of the nipple or of the breast itself.

MASTURBA'TION, *Mastupra'tio*, *Manustupra'tio*, *Manstupra'tio*, from *ma'nus*, 'the hand,' and *stu'pro*, 'I ravish.' *O'nanism*, *Voluntary Pollu'tion*, *Self-Pollu'tion*. Excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

(F) *Abus de soi-même*, *Atouche-ment*.

(G) *Selbstbefleckung*.

WRITERS. CH. FR. BÖRNER, Leipzig. 1780 (G). CH. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1784 (L). S. G. VOGEL, Stendal, 1786 (G). HUSCHKE, Jenæ, 1788 (L). J. G. BÖTTICHER, Königsberg, 1791 (G). WEISE, Erford, 1792 (L). J. V. ROTHE, Leipzig. 1798 (G). GOLDSTEIN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1798 (L). G. W. BECKER, Leipzig. 1802 (G). A. H. CURDTSC, Brem. 1802 (G). A. L. INZE, Rost. 1802 (G). K. J. KÜGELGEN, Andernach, 1805 (G). S. A. TISSOT, Paris, 1809 (F).

MASU'CHA (*Pharm.*) *μασουχα*, *Masua'phion*, *μασναφιον*. A compound medicine described by PAULUS of Ægina.

MAT (F) (*Path.*) *Dull*. A dull sound, *Son mat*. The obscure noise, afforded when the chest is struck in several diseases. It has been compared to that produced when the thigh is struck.

MATE'RIA MED'ICA, *Pharmacolo'gia*, *Pharmacology*, *Acol'ogy* or *Akol'ogy*. The division of medical science, which treats of the knowledge of medicines; their action on the animal

economy, and mode of administration.

The study of the *Materia Medica* is one of great importance: — it is a study of the tools, with which the practitioner has to work in the cure of disease.

Much labor has been spent in contriving classifications of the *Materia Medica*. Some have arranged the articles, according to their natural resemblance: others, according to their real or presumed virtues; and others, according to their active constituent principles. The *Pharmacopœias* place them alphabetically; which, in the difficulty of classification that exists, is perhaps as good a mode as any. Of old, the *Materia Medica* consisted of more articles than at present. The tendency, indeed, is, and must be, to diminish it still farther: to get rid of those articles, which possess no advantages over others equally common, or whose properties are doubtful.

The London *Pharmacopœia* contains about 230 articles; the American, 280; and the Parisian, upwards of 900! In a Dictionary, it becomes necessary to insert all that have been reputed to possess virtues; but the majority are unnecessary. The catalogue might be largely reduced, with impunity.

CULLEN'S ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

Medicamenta agentia in	
SOLIDA.	SIMPLICIA.
	<i>Astringentia,</i>
	<i>Tonica,</i>
	<i>Emollientia,</i>
SOLIDA.	<i>Erodentia.</i>
	VIVA.
	<i>Stimulantia,</i>
	<i>Sedantia,</i>
SOLIDA.	<i>Narcotica,</i>
	<i>Refrigerantia,</i>
	<i>Antispasmodica.</i>
SOLIDA.	IMMUTANTIA.
	<i>Fluiditatem.</i>
	<i>Attenuantia,</i>
	<i>Inspissantia.</i>
SOLIDA.	<i>Misturam.</i>
	Acrimoniam corrigentia.
	In Genere.
	<i>Demulcentia.</i>
SOLIDA.	In Specie.
	<i>Antacida,</i>
	<i>Antalkalina,</i>
	<i>Antiseptica.</i>

EVACUANTIA.

Errhina,
Sialogoga,
Expectorantia,
Emetica,
Cathartica,
Diuretica,
Diaphoretica,
Menagoga.

YOUNG'S CLASSIFICATION.

I. CHYMICAL AGENTS.

1. *Caustics.*
2. *Antiseptics.*
3. *Antidotes.*
4. *Demulcents.*
5. *Diluents.*

II. VITAL AGENTS.

A. SUPPORTING STRENGTH.

1. *Nutrients.*

B. CAUSING ACTION.

1. *Expergefacients.*
2. *Excitants.*
3. *Calefacients.*
4. *Sudorifics.*
5. *Errhines.*
6. *Sialogogues.*
7. *Expectorants.*
8. *Stomachics.*
9. *Emetics.*
10. *Cathartics.*
11. *Cholagogues.*
12. *Hydragogues.*
13. *Simply Propellents.*
14. *Anthelmintics.*
15. *Diuretics.*
16. *Carminatives.*
17. *Emmenagogues.*
18. *Epispastics.*
19. *Suppuratories.*
20. *Sorbefacients.*
21. *Astringents.*

PARTIAL AND TRANSIENT.

PERMANENT.

Tonics.

C. DIMINISHING ACTION OF SENSATION.

- Primarily. {
1. *Narcotics.*
 2. *Sedatives.*
 3. *Nauseants.*
 4. *Diaphoretics.*
- Exhaustients.*

III. INSENSIBLE AGENTS.

Specifics.

MURRAY'S CLASSIFICATION.

A. GENERAL STIMULANTS.		Emmenagogues,	Errhines,
a. Diffusible.	{ Narcotics,	Diuretics,	Epispastics.
	{ Antispasmodics.	Diaphoretics,	
		C. CHYMICAL REMEDIES.	
b. Permanent.	{ Tonics,	Refrigerants,	Lithontriptics,
	{ Astringents.	Antacids,	Escharotics.
B. LOCAL STIMULANTS.		D. MECHANICAL REMEDIES.	
Emetics,	Expectorants,	Anthelmintics,	Diluents,
Cathartics,	Sialogogues,	Demulcents,	Emollients.

BARBIER'S CLASSIFICATION.

MEDICINES,	which strengthen the tissue of organs,	1. Tonics.
	which stimulate the tissue of organs,	2. EXCITANTS.
	which relax the tissue of organs,	3. DIFFUSIBLES.
	which moderate the too great activity of organs,	4. EMOLLIENTS.
	which diminish cerebral life,	5. TEMPERANTS.
	which irritate the inner surface of the intestines,	6. NARCOTICS.
	which irritate the gastro-duodenal surface especially,	7. PURGATIVES.
	which disturb the natural movements of the intestines,	8. EMETICS.
	whose modus operandi is not determined, or which cannot be included in the preceding classes,	9. LAXATIVES.
		10. INCERTÆ SEDIS.

The classification of MURRAY is, perhaps, as good as any: especially, if modified by leaving out those remedies whose operation is uncertain or indirect;—as the *antispasmodics*, *emmenagogues*, *diaphoretics*, and *expectorants*.

(F) *Matière médicale*.

(G) *Heilmittellehre*.

WRITERS. L. J. HILDEGARDIS, Argent. 1533 (L). A. M. BRASSAVOLUS, Rom. 1536 (L). Another, Ven. 1552 (L). P. A. DIOSCORIDES, by MATHIOLI, Ven. 1559 (L). A. ANGUISOLA, Placent. 1586 (L). FR. XIMENEZ (*Materia Med. of the Americans*), Mexico, 1615 (L). J. G. MACASIUS, Francf. 1654 (L). J. J. MANGET, Genev. 1703 (L). TOURNEFORT, Lond. 1716. P. HERMANN, Argent. 1710 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1704 (L). Another, Jenæ, 1735 (L). S. DALE, Brem. 1713 (L). J. C. MANGOLD, Basil. 1715 (L). H. BOERHAAVE, Lugd. Bat. 1719 (L).:—in English, Lond. 1720. Another, Paris, 1740 (L). TH. ZWINGER, Basil. 1722 (L). G. E. STAHL, Dresd. 1731 (L). M. M. LUDOLFF, Berol. 1734 (L). H. F. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1737 (L). D. DE GORTER, Amstel. 1740 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1741 (L). POMET

(*history*), —. 1748. Another work, Ibid. 1767. Another (*Pharmacologia*), Berol. 1771 (L). ST. FR. GEOFFROY, Paris, 1741 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Hal. 1751 (L). SIR JOHN HILL, Lond. 1751. L. TESSARI, Ven. 1752 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1754 (L). *Syllabus*, Hal. 1755 (L). N. LÉMÉRY (*on drugs*), by S. MORELOT, Paris, 1807 (F). W. LEWIS, Lond. 1761: by J. AIKEN, Lond. 1791. J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1760 (L). H. J. N. CRANTZ, Vienn. 1762 (L). C. A. GERHARD, Berl. 1766 (G). C. W. PÖRNER, Lips. 1767 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Altenb. 1768 (L). *Literature of*, Marburg, 1793 (L). JULLIOT (*Dictionary of*), Paris, 1768 (F). C. ALSTON, by JOHN HOPE, Lond. 1770. J. G. GLEDITSCH, Berlin, 1769 (G). Another, Berlin, 1778–9 (G). CH. ALSTON, Lond. 1770. J. A. GESNER, Stuttgart, 1771 (L). T. R. SPIELMANN, Argent. 1774 (L). *Syllabus*, Argent. 1777 (L). D. RUTTY, Roterod. 1775 (L). J. J. PLENCK (*surgical*), Vienn. 1775 (L). Another, Vienn. 1782 (L). J. LIEUTAUD, Paris, 1776 (F). J. BERGIUS (*vegetable Mat. Med.*) Holm. 1778 (L). G. BICKER, Leipz. 1781 (L). J. CL. TODE, Havn. 1778 (L). Another,

Copenhag. 1798 (G). G. FR. VENEL, Paris, 1780 (F). PH. R. VICAT, Lips. 1782 (L). CAR. VON LINNÉ, Erlang. 1782 (L). LAMURE, Paris, 1784 (F). R. A. VOGEL (*history*), Francf. et Lips. 1784 (L). W. LEWIS, Lond. 1785. J. J. PLENCK (*surgical pharmacology*), Paris, 1786 (F). G. F. HILDEBRAND, Brunswick, 1787 (G). D. J. SCHÖPF (*American M. M.*), Erlang. 1787 (L). W. CULLEN, Edinb. 1789: by B. S. BARTON, Philad. 1812. J. RANCÉ, Barcelon. 1789 (S). F. HOME, Edinb. 1780 (L). DESBOIS DE ROCHEFORT, Paris, 1789 (F). RÖMER, Altenb. 1789 (G). A. J. G. C. BATSCH, Jen. 1790 (G). W. GESENIUS (*vegetable M. M.*), Stendal. 1790 (G). LÖSECKE, Berlin, 1790 (L). Another, Stendal, 1791 (G). J. A. STIFFT, Vienn. 1791-2 (L). J. K. DIETZ, Jenæ, 1793 (G). J. CH. HACKEL, Vienn. 1793 (G). CHR. J. MELLIN, Francf. 1793 (G). J. A. MURRAY, Gotting. 1793 (G). J. CH. TR. SCHLEGEL, Lips. 1793-1797 (L). T. MOORE, Lond. 1792. R. PEARSON, Lond. 1794. Another work, Lond. 1797. K. G. KÜHN (*magazine of*), Leipz. 1794 (G). FR. P. STEININGER, Vienn. 1794 (G). J. ARNEMANN, Gotting. 1797 (G). Another, Gotting. 1791 (G). B. BJÖRN-LAND, Stockholm, 1797 (L). J. F. VOLTELEN, Lugd. Bat. 1797 (L). FR. JAHN, Erfurt, 1797-1800 (G). C. MÖNCH, Marburg, 1799 (G). B. BARTON (*M. M. of United States*), Philad. 1798. J. L. L. LÖSECKE, Berlin, 1800 (G). FR. SWEDIAUR, Paris, 1800 (L). CHR. RAZEBURG (*animal M. M.*), Berlin, 1801 (G). J. A. NEUROHR, Heidelb. 1801 (G). J. S. FRANK, Vienn. 1801 (G). J. V. HILDENBRAND, Vienn. 1802 (L). E. TOURTELLE, Paris, 1802 (F). CH. G. HOPF, Tubing. 1803 (G). J. ARNEMANN, Gotting. 1803 (G). E. HORN, Berlin, 1803 (G). (*Surgical M. M.*), Berlin, 1804 (G). T. KIRBY (*tables*), Edinb. 1805. G. SAVI (*vegetable M. M. of Italy*), Flor. 1804 (I). G. W. CH. CONSBRUCH, Leipz. 1804 (G). W. F. W. KLOSE, Breslau, 1804 (G). J. JUGLAR, Paris, 1804 (F). J. MURRAY, Edinb. 1804: by N. CHAPMAN, Philad. 1815. J. B. G. BARBIER, Paris, 1805 (F). W. H. G. REMER, Brunswick, 1805 (G). J. A. TITTMANN, Dresd. 1805 (G). C. J. A. SCHWILGUÉ, Paris, 1805 (F): by P. H. NYSTEN, Paris, 1818 (F). FR. WURZER, Leipz. 1807 (G). K. FR. BURDACH, Leipz. 1807-9 (G). CH. H. PFAFF, Leipz. 1808-1817 (G). J. STAUDT, Vienn. 1809-10 (G). C. H. MYNSTER, Co-

penhag. 1810 (G). S. HAHNEMANN, Dresd. 1810-17 (G). J. A. NEUROTER, Heidelb. 1811 (G). J. A. SCHMIDT, Vienn. 1812 (G). STOKES (*Botanical M. M.*), Lond. 1812. FR. L. SEGNIETZ, Leipz. 1812 (G). FR. A. C. GREN, Hal. 1813 (G). AINSLIE (*M. M. of Hindostan*), Madras, 1813. A. FR. HECKER, Erfurt, 1815 (G). T. A. PARIS, Lond. 1812: by IVES, N. York, —. JOHN BELL, Lond. 1815. K. SCHÖNE, Berlin, 1816 (G). A. URE (*table*), Glasgow, 1813. CH. W. HUFELAND, Berol. 1816 (L). C. F. BURDACH, Leipz. 1817-19 (G). W. P. C. BARTON (*vegetable M. M. of United States*), Philad. 1817-18. JACOB BIGELOW (Do.), Boston, 1822. N. CHAPMAN, Philadel. 1817. G. W. SCHWARTZE (*Tables of M. M.*), Leipz. 1817 (G). A. RYSS, Wurzburg, 1818 (G). X. V. MERAT and A. T. DELENS (*Dictionary of*), Paris, 1830-18— (F). F. ST. RATIER, Paris, 1829 (F). F. FOY, Paris, 1831.

MAT'LOCK, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Matlock is a village in Derbyshire, England, at which there is a mineral spring of the acidulous class. Temperature 66°. It differs but little, except in temperature, from good spring water. It is generally used as a tepid bath.

WRITER. GEO. LIPSCOMB, Lond. 1802.

MATRASS' (*Pharm.*) *Matra'cium*. A glass vessel with a long neck; and a round, and sometimes oval, body. It may be furnished with tubulures or not. It is used in *Pharmacy* for distillation, digestion, &c.

(F) *Matrass*. (G) *Kolben*.

MATRICARIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *matrrix*, 'the womb'; so called, from its reputed virtues in affections of that organ. *Matricaria Parthe'nium*, *Parthe'nium febrif'uga*, *Argyrochæ'ta*, *Chrysoc'alis*, *Fe'ver-few*, *Feather-few*, *Mother-wort*. It resembles, in its properties, chamomile and tansy; and, like them, has been esteemed tonic, stomachic, resolvent, emmenagogue, vermifuge, &c. It is not much used.

(F) *Matricaire*.

(G) *Mutterkraut*.

MATRICARIA CHAMOMIL'LA, *Chamæ'melum vulga'rē*, *Chamomill'a nos'tras*, *Leucan'themum* of DIOSCORIDES; *Wild Corn*, *Dog's Cham'omile*. It resembles the *Matricaria* in properties.

(F) *Camomille vulgaire*.

(G) *Kamillenblumen* (the flowers); *Gemeine Chamille*.

MAT'TER, *Mate'ria*, ὑλη, *Mate'ries*. Any substance, which enters into the composition of a body. In *Medicine*, it is sometimes applied to the substance of evacuations; and is also used synonymously with pus.

(F) *Matière*.

MATTHI'OLUS, *Pe'ter An'drew* (*Biog.*) A physician and medical botanist of celebrity: born at Sienna in Tuscany in 1501; died in 1577. **WORKS.** *De morbo gallico*. Ven. 1535. 8vo. *Commentarii in libros sex Dioscoridis*. Ital. Ven. 1548. 4to. *Epistolæ medicinales*. Prag. 1561. fol. *Opera quæ extant omnia*, edidit C. BAUHIN. Francf. 1598. fol.

MATURA'TION (*Surg. Path.*) *Matu'ra'tio*, from *matura're*, 'to ripen'; πεπασμος, *Pepas'mos*, *Pepan'sis*, πεπαρισ. Progression of an abscess towards maturity. The state of maturity. **Coc'tion** (q. v.)

(G) *Zeitigung*.

MAT'URATIVE (*Therap.*) *Matu'rans*, πεπαιτικός. A medicine, which favors the maturation of an inflammatory tumor.

(G) *Zeitigende mittel*.

MATU'RITY (*Bot. & Path.*) *Matu'ritas*. The state of fruits and seeds, when completely developed. State of an abscess, in which the pus is completely formed.

MA'TY, **MAT'THEW** (*Biogr.*) An eminent English physician, and polite writer; born in Holland in 1718; died in London in 1776. **WORKS.** *Dissertatio de consuetudinis efficacîa in corpus humanum*. Lugd. Bat. 1740. 4to. *Dissertatio de usu*. Lugd. Bat. 1740. 4to. *Essaie sur l'usage*. Ultr. 1741. 12mo. *Essai sur le caractère du grand médecin, ou éloge critique de BOERHAAVE*. Col. 1747. 8vo. *Authentic memoirs of the life of RICHARD MEAD*. Lond. 1755. 12mo. *Translation of a discourse on inoculation, read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris by M. DE LA CONDAMINE*. Lond. 1765. 8vo. *A translation of Dr. GARTH'S memoir on inoculation*. Lond. 1768. 8vo.

MAU'RICEAU, *Fran'cis* (*Biogr.*) An eminent French accoucheur; born in Paris; died in 1709. **WORKS.** *Traité des maladies des femmes grosses et de celles qui sont accouchées*. Paris. 1681. 4to. *Aphorismes touchant l'accouchement, la grossesse et les maladies des femmes*. Paris. 1694. In English, under the title, *Aphorisms relating to pregnancy. Observations sur la gros-*

sesse et l'accouchement des femmes, et sur leurs maladies, et celles des enfans nouveaux-nés. Paris. 1695. 4to. *Dernières observations sur les maladies des femmes grosses et accouchées*. Paris. 1708. 4to. *Diseases of women with child and in childbed*. Lond. 1755. 8vo. The whole of these works were collected and printed in 1712.

MAX'ILLARY (*Anat.*) *Maxilla'ris*, from *maxill'a*, 'a jaw.' Relating or belonging to the jaws; from μασσαι, 'I chew.'

MAX'ILLARY BONES, *Maxil'la*, *Mandib'ula*, *Sia'gon*, σιαγον, jaw. A name given to two bones, which support the teeth, and, by means of them, are inservient to the cutting, bruising, and tearing of alimentary substances.

(F) *Machoire*.

(G) *Kinnbacken*.

The jaw bones are two in number.

1. The *up'per jaw bone*, *superior maxillary bone*, *Maxilla superior*, *Os maxilla'rē superius*, *Os sus-maxillaire* (Ch.), *Machoire syncranienne*. The upper jaw bones are to the face what the sphenoid bone is to the cranium. They are articulated with all the portions composing it. They determine, almost alone, the shape of the face and give it solidity. Their size is considerable; form unequal. They occupy the middle and anterior part of the face; and enter into the composition of the nasal fossæ, orbit, and mouth. The chief parts, observable in the upper jaw, are, 1. *Externally*.—The *Nasal proc'ess*, (F) *Apophyse montante*, *Fora'men infraorbitarium*, *Zygomatic proc'ess*, *Ca'nine fos'sa*, *Myr'tiform fos'sa*. 2. *Internally*.—The *Pallatine proc'ess*, *Ante'rior pallatine canal'*, and the *An'trum of HIGHMORE*. Its circumference is very unequal and has behind a round, unequal prominence called the *Maxillary tuberosity*, which is pierced by the *posterior dental canal*. Anteriorly, is a notch, which forms part of the anterior aperture of the nasal fossæ; and beneath, an eminence called the *anterior nasal spine*. The lower part of this circumference forms the *alveolar mar'gin*.

Each superior maxillary bone is articulated with the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, lachrymal, palatine, inferior spongy, vomer, its fellow, the teeth of the upper jaw, and sometimes with the sphenoid bone. It is developed by 4 or 5 points of ossification.

The *low'er jaw bone*, *Os maxilla'rē infe'rius*, *Machoire diacranienne*, *Max-*

l'la inf'rior, Os maxillaire (CH.), is a symmetrical, nearly parabolic bone, the middle portion of which is horizontal and called the *body*; — the posterior, vertical, and angular portions being termed *Rami* or *branches*. These have behind a *parotidian edge*, which forms, — by uniting with the base — *the angle of the jaw*. The branches terminate above, by two processes, separated by the *sigmoid notch or fossa*; the anterior of which is called the *coronoid*; the posterior, the *condyloid process* or *maxillary condyle*, supported by a *Cervix, Collum, or Neck*. The chief parts observed on the lower jaw are — 1. *Externally*, — the *Symphysis menti, Apophysis menti, Mental foramen*, and the *external oblique line*. — 2. *Internally*. The *Geniapophyses*, the *internal* or *Myloid oblique lines*, and the *entrance of the dental canal*.

The lower jaw has, also, an *alveolar edge*, which contains alveoli for the reception of teeth.

The lower jaw bone is developed by two points of ossification, which unite at the symphysis of the chin. It is articulated with the temporal bones and with the teeth.

WRITER. L. KOECKER (*diseases of the jaws*), Lond. 1828.

The *MAXILLARY ARTERIES* are three in number. 1. The *external maxillary*. See *FA'CIAL*. 2. *Internal maxillary* — *A. Guttur-maxillaire* (CH.) This arises from the external carotid with the temporal. It is remarkable for its complex course and for the number of branches, which it transmits to the deep-seated parts of the face. Immediately after its origin, it buries itself under the neck of the lower jaw, curving inwards and downwards. It then advances directly inwards; proceeding in the space between the two pterygoid muscles towards the *maxillary tuberosity*. It turns again, becomes vertical, and ascends into the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, until, having arrived at the floor of the orbit, it takes a horizontal and transverse direction; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa and divides into several branches. See *ARTERY*. (Table).

The *MAXILLARY VEINS* present the same arrangement as the arteries they accompany.

The *MAXILLARY NERVES* are two in number, and formed of the second and third branches of the fifth pair.

The *SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE, Nerf sus-maxillaire* (CH.),

arises from the middle of the gangli-form enlargement of the 5th pair; passes forwards and issues from the cranium through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, which it crosses horizontally; passes into the infra-orbital canal, which it traverses; and makes its exit to vanish on the cheek. It gives off the following branches — the *orbital*, a branch which goes to the *spheno-palatine ganglion*; *posterior dental branches*; the *anterior dental*, and terminates in the *infra-orbital nerves* — which are divided into *superior, inferior, internal, and external*.

The *inferior maxillary nerve, Nerf maxillaire* (CH.), is the largest of the three branches, furnished by the 5th pair. It issues from the cranium by the foramen ovale of the sphenoid. Having reached the zygomatic fossa it divides into two trunks; — the one *superior and external*, which gives off the *temporales profundi, masseterine, buccal* and *pterygoids*; the other, — *inferior and internal*, — the larger of the two, which furnishes the *inferior dental, lingual, and auricular*.

WRITERS on diseases of the maxillary bones. JOURDAIN (*abscess in the maxillary sinus, fracture, and caries of the jaws*), Paris, 1760 (F) C. C. SIEBOLD, *Herbipol*. 1776 (L).

MAYER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER ANDREW (*Biogr.*) An eminent German physician; professor of botany and materia medica in the *Collegium medicochirurgicum* of Berlin; born at Griesswalde in 1747; died in 1801. WORKS. *Anatomische Beschreibung de Blutgefäße des menschlichen Körpers*. Berl. 1777. 8vo. Mit. 16. Kpf. *Anatomisch-physiologische Abhandl. vom Gehirn, Rückmark und Ursprung der Nerven*. Ibid. 1779. 4to. *Beschreibung des ganzen menschlichen Körpers*. Ibid. 8 Bde. 1784–1794. The three last volumes were likewise published under the title, *Beschreibung des Nervensystems des menschlichen Körpers*. 8vo. To this belong 8 numbers of *anatomischen Kupfertafeln*. 1783–1794. 4to. *Einheimische Giftgewächse, welche für Menschen am schädlichsten sind, nach der Natur beschreiben*. 2 Hefte. Berlin. 1799. Mit. illumin. Kupf. fol. *Vorzüglich einheimische essbare Schwämme*. Ibid. 1801. Mit. illumin. Kupf. fol.

MAYERNE, SIR THEODORE TURQUET DE, BARON D'AUBONNE (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician; born in Geneva in 1573; afterwards settled in England

and was physician to King JAMES I., CHARLES I., and CHARLES II.; died in 1655. WORKS. *Apologia in qua videtur, inviolatis HIPPOCRATIS et GALENI legibus, remedia, chymice præparata, tuto usurpari posse.* Rupellæ. 1603. 8vo. This was written against the physicians of Paris, in defence of his using chymical remedies. *Treatise on the gout*, out of French, by THOMAS SHIRLEY. Lond. 1676. 12mo. *Idem.* Lat., *cum consiliis aliquot medicis.* *Medicinal counsels or advices.* Englished by THOMAS SHIRLEY. Lond. 1677. 12mo. *Prætos MAYERNIANÆ, ex adversariis, consiliis, ac epistolis, &c.* Lond. 1695. 8vo. *De morbis internis præcipuè gravioribus et chronicis.* Lond. 1690. 8vo. *Opera omnia medica, complectentia consilia, epistolas, et observationes, pharmacopœiam, variasque medicamentorum formulas.* Curâ JOSEPH BROWN. Lond. 1700. fol.

MAY'OW, or MA'YO, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A learned and ingenious physician and chymist; born in Cornwall in 1645; practised principally at Bath; died in 1679. WORKS. *Tractatus duo, de respiratione prior, alter de rachitide.* Oxford. 1668. 8vo. *Disquisitiones anatomicæ et physiologicæ a MANGETO.* Genev. 1669. fol. *Tractatus quinque physico-medici, quorum primus agit de sale nitro et spiritu nitro-aëreo, secundus de respiratione, tertius de respiratione fætus in utero et ovo, quartus de motu musculari et spiritibus animalibus, ultimus de rachitide.* Oxon. 1669. 8vo. And with the title *Opera omnia medico-physica.* Leyd. 1681. 8vo. A selection from his works was translated and published by Dr. BEDDOES.

MAZET, ANDREW (*Biogr.*) A young French physician; born at Grenoble in 1793, fell a victim to his zeal for the promotion of science. Sent by the French government to observe the Barcelona fever of 1821, he was attacked by it and died. WORKS. *Observations sur la fièvre jaune faite à Cadix en 1819, par M. M. PARISSET et MAZET, &c.* Paris. 1820. 4to.

MAZISCH'ESIS (*Obstet.*) from *maza*, (with some) 'the placenta,' and *σχεσις*, 'holding,' 'retention.' Retention of the placenta.

MEAD, RICH'ARD (*Biogr.*) M. D., F. R. S. An English physician of great distinction; born at Stepney in 1673; practised in London; died in 1754. WORKS. *Mechanical account of poisons in several essays.* Lond. 1702. 8vo. *De imperio solis et lunæ in cor-*

pore humano et morbis inde oriundis. Lond. 1704. *Editio auctior*, 1746. 8vo. *A short discourse concerning pestilential contagion and the method to be used to prevent it.* Lond. 1720. 8vo. *The art of getting into practice in physic.* Lond. 1722. 8vo. *Oratio anniversaria HARVEIANA; adjuncta est dissertatio de nummis quibusdam Smyrnæis in medicorum honorem percussis.* Lond. 1724. 4to. *De variolis et morbillis liber.* Lond. 1747. 8vo. In Engl. Lond. 1748. 8vo. To this work is added the treatise of RHazes on the same subject. *Dissertation on the scurvy.* Lond. 1749. 8vo. *Medicina sacra, sive de morbis insignioribus qui in Bibliis memorantur.* Lond. 1749. 8vo. In English by T. STARK, with memoir of the author. Lond. 1755. 8vo. *Opera omnia.* Gotting. 1749. 8vo. *Monita et præcepta medica.* Lond. 1751. 8vo. In Engl. by STARK. Lond. 1751. 8vo. In Lat. with numerous notes by CLIFTON WINTINGHAM. Lond. 1773. 2 vols. 8vo. *Medical works.* Leyd. 1752. 3 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1762. 4to. Edinb. 1763. 3 vols. 8vo. *Memoirs of his life by Dr. MATY.* Lond. 1755. 8vo. *Museum Meadianum.* Lond. 1755. 8vo. *Pharmacopœia Meadiana.* Part I. Lond. 1756. Part II. 1757. Part III. 1758. 8vo. Most of his works were translated into various European languages.

MECHAN'ICAL (*Mat. Med.*) *Mechanicus*, from *μηχανή*, 'a machine.' An epithet given to irritating bodies, which do not act chymically, — as a *mechanical irritant*.

MECHAN'ICS, AN'IMAL (*Physiol.*) That part of physiology, whose objects are to investigate the laws of equilibrium and motion of the animal body.

MECH'ANISM (*Phys.*) The structure of a body; the collection or aggregate of the parts of a machine; the mode in which forces produce any effect, &c.

MECO'NIUM (*Physiol.*) *μηκωνιον*, from *μηκων*, 'a poppy.' *Pop'py juice*. The excrement passed by the infant a short time after birth, and which had accumulated in the intestines, during pregnancy. It is of a greenish or deep black color and very viscid. It seems formed of the mucous secretions of the intestines mixed with bile.

(G) *Kinderpech*, *Kindspech*. ME'DIAN (*Anat.*) MEDIA'NUS; from *me'dium*, 'the middle.' That which is situated in the middle.

ME'DIAN LINE. A vertical line supposed to divide a body longitu-

dinally into two equal parts; the one right, the other left. CHAUSSIER calls the *linea alba* the *ligne médiane* of the abdomen.

The *MEDIAN NERVE*, *Median digital* (CH.) This nerve arises, chiefly, from the anterior branches of the two last cervical nerves and first dorsal. The 5th and 6th cervical pairs also send it a branch, which separates from the musculo-cutaneous nerve. The median nerve descends along the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle. Opposite the elbow joint it buries itself behind the aponeurosis of that muscle, and engages itself between the two fasciculi of the pronator teres. Lower down, it is situated between the flexors — *sublimis* and *profundus* — and passes with their tendons under the anterior annular ligament: it then divides into 5 branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the thenar eminence, the *lumbricales*, to the integuments of the thumb, the index, middle finger, and outer part of the ring finger. This nerve gives no branches to the arm. In the forearm, it furnishes filaments to all the pronator and flexor muscles; and one of them accompanies the anterior interosseous artery. It, also, gives off a filament to the integuments of the palm of the hand.

MEDIAN VEINS. Three of the superficial veins of the forearm are so called. The *median basilic* — the *median cephalic* and *common median* or *Funis brachii*. See *BASILIC* and *CEPHALIC*.

MEDIASTINUM (Anat.) quasi, *in medio stans*, as being in the middle. *Mediastinum*, *Septum thoracis*. A membranous septum formed by the *adossement* of the pleura; dividing the chest into two parts, the one right, the other left. The mediastinum, formed by a double reflection of the pleura, extends from the spine to the posterior surface of the sternum. Its anterior part, called the *Anterior mediastinum*, *Mediastinum pectorale*, lodges, at its upper part, the thymus gland in the fœtus, and is filled below with fatty, cellular tissue. Its posterior part, parallel to the spine, is occupied by the *œsophagus*, *vena azygos*, *thoracic duct*, the lower part of the windpipe, the origin of the bronchi and a number of lymphatic glands. This part is called the *posterior mediastinum* — *Mediastinum dorsale*.

The *MEDIASTINAL ARTERIES* are very delicate arterial branches, distribu-

ted in the cellular texture of the mediastinum. They are distinguished, according to their situation, into anterior and posterior.

(G) *Mittelfell*, *Brustmittelhaut*.

MEDICAMENT (Therap.) *Medicamentum*, *Remedium*, *Ac'esis*, ἀκείσις, ἄκος, ἀκος, *Medica'men*, *Phar'macum*, φαρμακον, *Med'icine*, *Phys'ic*, *Rem'edy*, ἄλκαρ, ἀλκαρ, *Auxil'ium*, *Boëthe'ma*, βοήθημα, from *medicare*, 'to cure or heal.' Any substance, exhibited with the view of curing or allaying morbid action. Medicines are obtained from the three kingdoms of nature, and are divided into *internal* and *external*, according as they are administered internally or applied externally.

(G) *Arzeneimittel*, *Heilmittel*.

MEDICAMENTO'SUS LA'PIS (Pharm.) *Medic'inal stone*, (F) *Pierre médicamentée*. A name, formerly given to a mixture of *peroxyd of iron*; *litharge*; *alum*; *nitre*; *sal ammoniac*; and *vinegar*; evaporated and calcined at a red heat for an hour. The product was regarded as eminently astringent.

MEDICAS'TER (Med.) *Medicas'tra*. An ignorant practitioner. A charlatan.

MEDICA'TION (Therap.) from *mede'ri*, 'to remedy.' The change in the animal economy, produced by the operation of remedies. Treatment by medicine.

MEDICI'NA, *Med'icine*, *Ars med'ica*, *The healing art*, *Res med'ica*, *Ars Machao'nia*, ιατρική, *Physic*. A science, the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health. Occasionally, it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others, to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to *surgery* and *obstetrics*. Medicine, in this sense, includes many branches; — the chief of which are, *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, *Pathology*, *Therapeutics*, *Hygiene*, *Materia Medica*, and *Pharmacy*. (F) *Médecine*.

(G) *Arzeneikunde*, *Arzenei-wissenschaft*, *Heilkunde*.

MEDICINE is, also, used in the same sense as *MEDICAMENT* (q. v.) and for a purging potion.

WRITERS on the Medical Art. *HIPPOCRATES* (περί τεχνῆς). FR. VALLERIOLO, Ven. 1548 (L). J. CORNAVUS, Basil. 1556 (L). A. C. CELSUS, by SCALIGER, MORGAGNI, &c. Lug. B. 1746 (L). In Engl. by J. GREIVE, Lond. 1756. J. A. NEUSTEIN, Tigur. 1557 (L). HAVENBEUTER, Ven. 1558 (L). VAIVS, Jenæ, 1592 (L). C. HOFFMANN, No-

rimb. 1608 (L). BACMEISTER, Rostoch, 1614 (L). J. SCHÜTZ, Magdeb. 1616 (L). MÜLLER, Gessæ, 1618 (L). A. SUCHTEN, Hamburg. 1621 (L). J. RHODIUS, Patav. 1625 (L). P. LAURENBERG, Rostoch. 1630 (L). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1651 (L). HYGREUS (*on M. and Surgery*), Amsterd. 1655 (D). QUINA, Lugd. Bat. 1660 (L). LEPNER, Lugd. Bat. 1662 (L). DORSTENIUS, Marburg. 1691 (L). DEKKERS, Lugd. Bat. 1695 (L). LINDELIUS, Ibid. 1696 (L). CH. SCHELHAMMER, Kilon. 1700 (L). G. E. STAHL (*medical logic*), Hal. 1701, (*on medicine*), Hal. 1702 (L). (*on medical opinions*), Hal. 1703 (L). (*medical theory*), Hal. 1704 (L). (*m. testimony*), Hal. 1706 (L). (*power of medicine*), Hal. 1712 (L). E. KÖNIG, Basil. 1710 (L). T. BROWN, Edinb. 1784 (L). In Engl. Lond. 1788. Edition by TH. BEDDOES, Lond. 1795. WOLF, Helmstadt. 1713 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1730 (L). CH. G. STENZEL, Vitemb. 1735 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Götting. 1752 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Breslau, 1772 (G). A. PASTA, Bergam. 1790 (I). J. J. SCHMIDT, Altona, 1799 (G). D. RAMSAY (*improvement of M. in the 18th century*), Charleston, 1800. D. UWINS (*modern M.*), Lond. 1808. J. L. ALIBERT (*connexion of M. with physical and moral science*), Paris, An. xii. (F). N. M. A. GABRIEL, Paris, 1804 (F). L. J. LEJUMEAU DE KERGADECE, Paris, 1809 (F). G. WEDEKIND (*importance of M.*), Darmstadt. 1811 (G). G. PH. LABBÉ-DUMESNIL, Paris, 1814 (F). CABANIS (*revolutions of M.*), Paris, 1804 (F). In Engl. by HENDERSON, Lond. 1806. Sir GILBERT BLANE (*medical logic*), Lond. 1819. A. DODS, Worcester, 1823. V. LANZA (*medical logic*) (I). by C. STORMONT, 1826. H. SHUTE (*principles of medical science and practice*), Lond. 1824-26. SHIRLEY PALMER (*popular illustrations of medicine*), Lond. 1829.

MEDICINAL (Path.) *Medicina'lis*. Having a remedial power;—as medicinal plants, &c.

MEDICINA'LES DIES (Path.) *Medic'inal days*. Days on which the ancients considered that remedies might be administered; and especially evacuants. Such days were not esteemed critical.

MED'ICINE, LE'GAL. *Med'ical jurisprudence* of some, *Law med'icine*, *Forensic med'icine*, *Medici'na foren'sis*.

The application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question, connected with the preservation of the

species and the administration of justice. (F) *Médecine légale*.

(G) Gerichtlich Arzneigelehrtheit, G. Arzneiwissenschaft.

WRITERS in alphabetic order. ALBERTI, Hal. 1736 (L). J. J. BAIER, Nor. et Lips. 1748 (L). J. W. BAUMER, Fr. and Lips. 1778 (L). C. B. BEHRENS, Helmst. 1696 (G). O. W. BARTLEY, Bristol, 1815. J. J. BELLOC, Paris, 1811 (F). J. G. BEMSTEIN, Leipz. 1794 (G). N. BERNSTEIN, Frankf. 1812 (G). J. BERNT, Wien. 1232 (G). Witteb. 1756 (L). J. BOHN, Lips. 1690-2 (L). TH. R. BECK, Albany, 1823. By W. DUNLOP, Lond. 1825. J. G. BRENDL, Hanov. 1789 (L). W. H. S. BUCHOLZ, Weimar, 1782 (G). A. CACCIA, Cremona, 1789 (I). C. B. CLAUDE, Altenb. 1736 (L). DELSANCE (*legal surgery*), Francf. et Leipz. 1765 (G). J. CAPURON (*relative to parturition*), Paris, 1821 (F). THOMAS COOPER (*collection of tracts*), Philad. 1819. W. DEASE. C. E. ESCHENBACH, Rostoch. 1755 (L). J. CH. FAHNER, Stendal. 1795 (G). Another work, 1799 (G). S. FARR, Lond. 1788. J. FR. FASELIUS, Leipz. 1768 (G). FAUTREL, Paris. 1802 (F). J. H. FÜRSTENAU, Rintel. 1752 (G). E. FODÉRE, Paris, 1813 (F). GÖLICHE, Frank. 1719 (L). Another work, Frank. ad Viadr. 1723 (L). A. VON HALLER, Bern. 1782 (G). J. HASLAM (*relating to insanity*). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1748 (L). HEISTER, Helmst. 1730 (L). E. A. HENKE, Berlin, 1821 (G). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1728 (L). T. C. HOFFBAUER, from the German, by A. M. CHAMBEYRON, with notes, by M. M. ESQUIROL and ITARD, Paris, 1827. (F). J. D. JONH, Prag. 1795 (G). D. G. KANNEGIESSER, Kilon. 1777 (L). J. C. KECK, Berlin, 1787 (G). KORNA-TOWSKY, Zerst. 1807 (G). KLOSE, Breslau, 1811 (G). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1765 (L). P. A. O. MAHON, Paris, 1801 (F). J. D. METZGER, Königsb. 1778 (G). Another, Königsb. 1798 (G). V. MÜLLER, Frankf. 1796 (G). J. FR. LÖW, Norimb. 1725 (L). G. H. MASIUS, Rostoch. 1810 (G). Another, Altona, 1812 (G). G. E. MALE, Lond. 1816. N. P. ORFILA, Paris. 1824. J. A. PARIS, and T. S. M. FONBLANQUE, Lond. 1823. PETIT (*medico-legal consultations*), Paris. 1767 (F). J. J. PLENCK, Vienn. 1781 (L). E. E. RICHTER, Lips. 1731 (L). ROOSE, Brunswick, 1798 (G). G. A. ROOSE, Frank. 1802 (G). ROUDONNEAU, Paris,

1812 (F). M. RYAN, Lond. 1831. C. T. SCHLEGEL (*collection of opuscula*), Lips. 1783 (L). J. G. SMITH, Lond. 1821. *On Medical Evidence*, Lond. 1825. F. SCHRAUD, Lips. 1797 (L). Another work, Neap. 1802 (L). CH. L. SCHWEICKHARDT, Strasb. 1789 (G). SEDILLOT, Paris. 1830 (F). H. FR. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1762 (L). G. TORTOSA, Genoa, 1802 (I). M. B. VALENTINI, Frankf. 1701 (L). J. F. DEL VALLE, Madrit 1800 (S). ZACHAGNINI, Rom. 1621 (L). P. ZACHIAS, Venet. 1751 (L). P. J. M. ZIMMERMANN, Hanov. 1803 (G). J. FR. ZITTMANN, Frankf. 1706 (L).

MEDICOC'TIO (Pharm.) A sort of medicinal apomel, described by NICOLAS MYREPSUS.

MEDICUS, FREDERICK CASIMIR (*Biogr.*) An eminent Bavarian physician; born at Grumbach in 1736; died in 1808. WORKS. *Geschichte periodischer Krankheiten*. 1764. 8vo. *Sammlung von Beobachtungen aus der Arzneiwissenschaft*. 2. bde. Zürich. 2te Aufl. 1776. 8vo. Most of his works are botanical.

MEDIMALAG'MA (Pharm.) A malagma, described by CELSUS.

MEDIM'NUS. *Medim'nos*, μεδιμνος. An ancient measure, capable of containing about 4 pecks and 6 pints.

MEDI'NA (Path.) A species of ulcer. PARACELSUS.

ME'DIUS (Anat.) The middle, median.

The MIDDLE FINGER is between the index and ring finger.

(F) *Doigt du milieu*.

(G) Langer finger, Mittelfinger.

MEDUL'LA OBLONGA'TA. *Cerebral protuberance*, *Nervous system of the senses* (GALL.), *Cerebrum elongatum*, *Mesocephale* (CH.) The medullary substance, that lies within the cranium upon the basilar process of the occipital bone. The anterior surface, which rests in the basilar groove, is impressed by the basilar artery. At the upper extremity and on its posterior surface are the *Tubercula quadrigemina*. At the same extremity, the medulla gives rise to two prolongations, the *peduncles of the brain*, separated from each other by the mammillary eminences and becoming lost in the optic thalami. The lower extremity is called the *tail* or *Rachidian bulb*, and is continuous with the medulla spinalis. It is to this part only that some anatomists apply the name *Medulla ob-*

longata. From the posterior angles two other prolongations arise, called *Peduncles of the cerebellum*.

The medulla oblongata has several eminences — the *Pons varolii*, *Corpora pyramidalia*, *C. olivaria*, &c. (q. v.) — and it has a longitudinal fissure before and another behind, called the *anterior* and *posterior median fissures*.

(F) *Moëlle allongée*.

(G) Verlängerte Mark.

MEDUL'LA SPINA'LIS (Anat.) αἰών, *Æon*, *Notiæus*, νωτιαίος, *Medulla vertebral'is*, *Processus rachidia'nus*, *Sacra fistula*, *Spinal prolongation*, *The vertebral marrow*, *Spinal cord*, *The nervous system of voluntary motion and tactile impression* (GALL.), *The spinal marrow*, *Medulla dorsalis*, called by CHAUSSIER, *Prolongement rachidien* of the encephalon, is the continuation of the medulla oblongata. It commences at the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and descends in the vertebral canal as low as the 2d lumbar vertebra, without filling it; presenting, in its course, several evident enlargements. It is grooved, on both its anterior and posterior surfaces, by a furrow, which divides it, in its whole length, into two great nervous cords, intimately united with each other. It terminates by an oval tubercle, whence a number of nerves set out, called *Cauda equina*, (F) *Queue de cheval*, from its resemblance to a horse's tail. The spinal marrow has no analogy, as regards its structure, with the marrow of long bones. It is formed of two substances; one white, the other gray, presenting an inverse arrangement to that which they have in the brain, the white being external, the cineritious at the centre. It is enveloped by a yellowish, fibrous membrane, very resisting, and which seems to be continued insensibly from the pia mater, and two other membranes, which are merely prolongations of the arachnoid and dura mater. See NERVE.

(F) *Moëlle épinière*, *Moëlle vertébrale*.

(G) Rückenmark.

WRITERS. HÄFNER, Marburg. 1799 (L). A. DEMUSSY, Paris. G. BERGAMASCHI (*inflammation of*), Pav. 1810 (I). J. L. CASPER (*injuries of*), Berlin, 1823 (G). C. P. OLLIVIER, (*diseases*), Paris, 1824 (F). J. ABERCROMBIE (*Do.*), Edinb. 1828. H. MAYO (*engravings of*), Lond. 1827.

MED'ULLARY (Anat.) *Medulla'ris*, from *medulla*, 'marrow.' Relating to the marrow or analogous to marrow.

The **MED'ULLARY SYSTEM**. BICHAT gives this name to the marrow and its membranes. He distinguishes two species of medullary systems; the one occupies the cellular tissue at the extremities of the long bones and that of the flat and short bones; the other is found merely in the central canal of long bones.

MED'ULLARY MEMBRANE, *Periosteum internum*. A vascular, areolar web, of extreme tenuity, which envelops the marrow and lines the inner surface of the medullary canal of the long bones. This membrane has been considered as a species of internal periosteum of those bones. It has numerous vessels, which bury themselves in the thickness of the marrow; and others which nourish the innermost plates of the bone.

MED'ULLARY ARTERIES. The arteries, which enter bones and pass to the marrow.

MEGALANTHROPOGENESIS (*Hyg.*) from *μεγας*, 'great,' *ανθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γενεσις*, 'birth.' A term, used by a French physician, named ROBERT, to designate the art of procreating great men; men of mind; men of genius. He considered, that they may be perpetuated by always taking care to have talented men united to clever women!

MEGALEION (*Pharm.*) *μεγαλειον*, *Magna'le*. *Mende'sion*, *μενδηςιον*. An aromatic ointment, described by DIOSCORIDES.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS (*Path.*) *Megalosplanchnis*, *μεγαλοσπλαγχνος*, from *μεγας*, 'great,' and *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus.' HIPPOCRATES applies the epithet to those in whom any viscus is tumid. Some have used the substantive, *Megalosplanchnia*, for the tumor itself.

MEGALOSPLE'NIA (*Path.*) from *μεγας*, 'great,' and *σπλην*, 'the spleen.' Swelling of the spleen.

MEGLIN, J. A. (*Biogr.*) A French physician; born at Sulz, in Alsace, in 1756; died in 1824. **WORKS**. *Traité sur la névralgie faciale*. *Dissertation sur l'usage des bains dans le tetanos*: *Analyse des eaux de sultzmatt*. 1779. 8vo.

MEIBOMIUS, JOHN HEN'RY (*Biogr.*) A respectable German physician and professor; born at Helmstadt, in 1590; died in 1655. **WORKS**. *HIPPOCRATIS*. *Ορκος*, *sive commentarius in HIPPOCRATIS jusjurandum*. Lugd. Bat. 1643. 4to. *De flagrorum usu in re venera*. Ibid. 1643. 4to. In English. Lond. 1718. 12mo. *De mithridato et*

theriacâ discursus. Lubecæ. 1652. 4to. *De cerevisiis potibusque et ebriamini-bus extra vinum aliis, commentarius*. Helmst. 1668. 4to.

MEIBOMIUS, HEN'RY (*Biog.*) Son of the preceding; born at Lubeck in 1638; died in 1700. **WORKS**. *De incubatione in fanis deorum, medicinæ causâ, olim factâ*. Helmst. 1659. 4to. *Observationes medicæ de affectibus omissis*. Ibid. 1664. 4to. *De vasis palpebrarum novis, epistola ad JOELEM LANGELOTTUM*. Ibid. 1666. 4to. *De ossium contusione disputatio*. Ibid. 1668. 4to. *De medicorum historiam scribendam epist. ad GEORG. HIERON. VELSHIUM*. Ibid. 1669. 4to.

MEIBOMIUS, *Glands of* (*Anat.*) *Follicles of M.*, *Palpebral Follicles*, *Ciliary F.*, *Glandulæ sebaceæ ciliar'es* vel *MEIBOMI'ANÆ*. Small, sebaceous follicles, called after HENRY MEIBOMIUS, although known long before his description of them. They are situated in special grooves in the tarsal cartilages; and are ranged by the side of each other, in the form of yellowish, parallel, and vertical lines; sometimes straight, at others, tortuous. They may be seen at the inner surface of the eyelids, through the conjunctiva, and secrete a sebaceous humor, called *Lip-pitudo*, (F) *Chassie, Gum*, (G) *Augen-triefe*.

(F) *Follicules palpébraux ou ciliaires*, *Glandes de MEIBOMIUS*.

MEIOSIS (*Path.*) *μειωσις*, *Imminutio*, *μινυθις*. The period of a disease, in which the symptoms begin to diminish: — the decline.

MEL (*Hyg.*) *μελι*, *Hel*, *Nili'acum*, *νιλιακον*, *Hon'ey*. A substance, of a mucoso-saccharine nature, prepared by the *Apis mellifica* or common bee, which collects it from the nectaries of flowers. Honey is employed as aliment, condiment, and medicine. It is demulcent and aperient; and is employed as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris, &c. It is, at times, used as a detergent to foul ulcers. *Vir'gin Hon'ey*, (F) *Miel vierge*, (G) *Jungfernhonig*, is that which flows from the wax spontaneously.

(F) *Miel*. (G) *Honig*.

WRITERS. G. CH. MOELLER, Jenæ, 1691 (L). B. EWALDT, Regiom. 1711 (L). A. VENTURI, Ven. 1763 (L). A. TH. MARTINI, Cenopont. 1771 (L).

HILL's *Bal'sam of Hon'ey* is formed of balsam. tolu. ℥j, honey ℥j, rectified spirit, one gallon. It was long a celebrated empirical pectoral.

MEL BORA'CIS (*Pharm.*) *Mel sub-bora'cis, Colluto'rium adstrin'gens, Linimen'tum de Bora'tē, L. ad aph'thas, Mel Boraxa'tum, Linc'tus de Bora'cē, L. ad aph'thas, Hon'ey of Bo'rax.* (*Boracis contrit. 3j, mellis despumati 3j. M. Ph. L.*) Detergent. Applied to the mouth in aphthous affections.

MEL DESPUMA'TUM, Clar'ified Hon'ey, Anaphrom'eli, αναφρομελι. Melt the honey in a water bath, and remove the scum. Uses the same as honey (q. v.)

(F) *Miel clarifié.*

MEL RO'SÆ, Mel rosa'tum, Melli'tum de Ro'sis, Hon'ey of Ro'ses, Rhodom'eli, ροδομελι, Rhodostac'ton, ροδοστακτον. (*Rosæ gallic. petalor. exsicc. 3iv, aquæ ferv. ℥iij, mellis despum. ℥v.*) Infuse the roses for six hours: add the strained liquor to the honey, and boil to a proper consistence in a water bath. *Ph. L.*) Astringent and detergent. Used chiefly in gargles and washes for aphthæ, &c.

(F) *Miel rosat, Mellite de Roses.*

HON'Y WATER is a mixture of essences, colored with saffron. A little honey is added to communicate a clamminess; the effect of which is to make it retain the scent the longer. It is used as a scent.

MELÆ'NA (*Path.*) *μελαινα, Melas Ic'terus, from μελας, 'black.'* The *Black Vom'it*; the *Black Jaun'dice, Mor'bus niger, μελαινα νοσος.* A name given to vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character. It seems to be often a variety of hæmatemesis.

(F) *Maladie noire, Méline, Ictère noire.*

(G) *Schwarze Krankheit.*

WRITERS. LAUSDEN, Lugd. Bat. 1694 (L). FAUSIUS, Heidelb. 1657 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1701 (L). GASSER, Argent. 1761 (L). SCHRADER, Rintel, 1764 (L). SCHONINGH, Groning. 1768 (L). SINGER, Tyrnav. 1775 (L). TISSOT, by BURKE, Lond. 1776. HARTMANN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1786 (L). GIRARD, Argent. 1789 (L). HÖHN, Jenæ, 1796 (L). KUHN, Lips. 1802 (L).

MELALEU'CA LEUCADEN'DRON (*Mat. Med.*) This and the *M. Cajaputi* afford the *Cajeput Oil* (see CAJEPÛT). The leaves are esteemed diuretic, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

MELAM'PUS or MELAMPO'DIUS (*Biog.*) A physician, who flourished in the time of PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, about 270 B. C. **WORKS.** *Divinatio de nævis corporis.* Rom. 1505. 8vo.: by SYLBURGIUS. Gr. Frankf. 1587. 8vo.:

by CL. M. LAURENDERIUS. Gr. & Lat. Paris. 1658. fol. *Divinatio ex palpitationibus et de nævis corporis*,—inserted among the *Physiognomiae veteres scriptores.* Gr. & Lat. Altenb. 1780. 8vo.

MEL'AN PHAR'MACON (*Pharm.*) *μελαν φαρμακον, Black Medicine.* A liquid medicine, anciently poured upon a fractured bone to detect the depth of the fracture!

MELAN'AGOGUE (*Therap.*) *Melanago'gus, μελαναγωγος, from μελας, 'black,' and αγω, 'I expel.'* A medicine, which the ancients believed adapted for expelling black bile or melancholy.

MELANCHLO'ROS (*Path.*) *μελανχλωρος, from μελας, 'black,' and χλωρος, 'green.'* The ancients gave this name to certain dark-colored topical remedies.

MEL'ANCHOLY (*Path.*) *Melancho'lia, μελαγχολια, from μελας, 'black,' and χολη, 'bile.'* *Lypema'nia, Monoma'nia, Ecphro'nia Melancho'lia, Ma'nia Melanchol'ica, Ma'nia Melancho'lia, Tristema'nia.* A disease, supposed, by the ancients, to be caused by black bile. A variety of mental alienation, characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas. *Panophobia, Demonomania, Erotomania, Nostalgia, &c.* may be referred to this head.

Melancholy is also used for unusual gloominess of disposition.

(F) *Mélancolie.*

(G) *Schwarz Gallsucht, Schwermuth.*

WRITERS. MASEBACHIUS, Lips. 1583 (L). ESPICH, Witemb. 1585 (L). T. BRIGHT, Lond. 1586. BORNEMAN, Basil, 1594 (L). LIDDEL, Helmst. 1596 (L). PARCOVIUS, Helmst. 1596 (L). ZEISIUS, Basil, 1600 (L). VARUS, Jenæ, 1606 (L). OLTERMANN, Rostoch, 1607 (L). SIGFRID, Helmst. 1697 (L). H. SAXONIA, Ven. 1610 (L). TANDLER, Vitemb. 1614 (L). WOLFF, Helmst. 1614 (L). SCHALLER, Vitemb. 1618 (L). WESTENBERG, Basil, 1618 (L). BRENDL, Jenæ, 1618 (L). J. TH. SCHÖNLIN, Aug. Vind. 1620 (L). A. PONCE DE SANTA CRUZ, Madrit. 1624 (L). R. BURTON (*Anatomy of*), Oxf. 1624. HORNICÆUS, Giess. 1625 (L). WEISIUS, Vitemb. 1629 (L). DE LA MESNARDERIE, La Flèche, 1635 (F). J. TAPPIUS, Helmst. 1652 (L). O. FARUS, Lugd. Bat. 1653 (L). VOLLHARDT, Argent. 1654 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst, 1659 (L). BURCHARD, Basil, 1660 (L). J. TH. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1662 (L).

SCHNEIDER, Vitemb. 1666 (L). Another work, 1680 (L). FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1671 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1685 (L). B. ALBINUS, Franc. ad Viad. 1692 (L). A. VATER, Vitemb. 1702 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1743 (L). ENGELMANN, Argent. 1754 (L). A. C. LORRY, Paris, 1765 (L). VAN ROSSUM, Lovan. 1785 (L). FORESTIER, Francf. ad Viad. 1790 (L). LUCE-ROUBAUD, Paris, 1817 (F). F. H. ANSEAUME, Paris, 1818 (F).

MELANCHOL'IC (*Path.*) *Melanchol'icus*. One laboring under melancholy. That which belongs or relates to melancholy. In popular language, one of a gloomy disposition is so called.

MELAN'CHRUS (*Path.*) *μελανχροῦς*. One attacked with black jaundice. It is probably an abbreviation of MELANCHLOROS.

MELANO'SIS (*Path.*) from *μελας*, 'black.' An organic affection, in which the tissue of the parts is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities form;—owing to the softening, either of this substance itself, or of some other morbid tissue, of tubercles especially. This morbid change affects the lungs particularly. It is, also, met with in the liver and cellular texture. Its causes are very obscure. The melanosis of the lungs constitutes one of the species of phthisis of BAYLE. It is impossible to distinguish it from the other species during life.

WRITER. TH. FAWDINGTON, Lond. 1826.

MELAS'MA (*Path.*) *μελασμα*, from *μελας*, 'black.' A black spot or ecchymosis, occurring on the lower extremities of old people.

MELAS'SES (*Hyg. Mat. Med.*) *Molasses*, *Melustum*, *Theriacal communis*, *Treacle*. The syrup, which remains after the juice of the sugar cane has been subjected to all the operations for extracting sugar from it. In the United States, the syrup made in the process of forming common sugar is called *melasses*; that remaining after the refinement of sugar being termed *sugar-house melasses* or *treacle*.

MEL'CA (*Hyg.*) *μελχα*. Food, made of acidulated milk.

MELEI'OS (*Mat. Med.*) *μηλειος*, *Melinus*, *Melias*. A species of alum, found in the island Melos.

ME'LIA AZED'ARACH (*Mat. Med.*) *Poison Ber'try Tree*, *Azed'arach*, *Pride of India*, *Pride of Chi'na*, *Bead Tree*. The bark of the root is usually given in decoction, in the proportion of 3 or 4

ounces of the bark of the fresh root to a quart of water; boiled down to a pint. The dose is one or two tablespoonfuls, every two or three hours, till free purging is produced. It is given in this manner as an anthelmintic. It is sometimes formed into an ointment, and used in *tinea capitis*.

(G) *Glatter Zidrack*.

MELICE'RIIS (*Path.*) *μελικηρις*, from *μελι*, 'honey,' and *κηρος*, 'wax.' An encysted tumor, filled with a substance resembling honey. *Emphy'ma encystis melice'ris*.

(G) *Honiggeschwulst*.

MELIGE'ION (*Path.*) from *μελι*, 'honey.' A fetid humor, of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers accompanied with caries of a bone.

MELIME'LUM (*Pharm.*) from *μελι*, 'honey,' and *μηλον*, 'an apple.' A name given to two compounds:—one of honey and quince, the other of honey and apples.

MEL'INUM (*Phar.*) *μηλινον*. The ancient name of an ointment, and of several plasters; described by DIOSCORIDES and GALEN: so called from their resembling the *μηλον*, or quince, in color.

MELIS'SA (*Mat. Med.*) from *μελισσα*, 'a bee'; because bees gather honey from it. *Melis'sa officinalis*, *Citra'go*, *Citra'ria*, *μελιτεια*, *μελισσοφυλλον*, *μελισσοβοτος*, *μελιταινα*, *μελικταινα*, *μελισσοβοτανον*, *Melite'ia*, *Melissob'otos*, *Melitæ'na*, *Meliktæ'na*, *Melissobot'a-num*, *Melis'sa citra'ta*, *Melissophyl'lum*, *Melit'tis*, *Cedronell'a*, *Apias'trum*, *Melis'sa cit'rina*, *Ero'tion*, *Balm*. The leaves of balm have a pleasant odor; and an austere and aromatic taste. It was formerly much used in nervous diseases: but is now only employed, when made into a tea, as a diluent, in febrile affections. It is the basis of a celebrated preparation,—the *Eau des Carmes* (q. v.)

(F) *Mélisse*, *La Citronnelle*.

(G) *Zitronen Melisse*, *Melissenkraut*.

WRITER. J. H. SCHULZIUS, Hal. 1739 (L).

MELIS'SA CALAMIN'THA, *Calamin'tha*, *C. vulga'ris*, *C. officina'rum*, *Cal'amint*. This plant smells like wild mint, though more agreeably. It is used, popularly, as a tea in dyspepsia; flatulent colic; hysteria; uterine obstructions, &c.

(F) *Calament*.

(G) *Bergmünze*.

MELIS'SA GRANDIFLO'RA, *Calamin'tha mag'no flo'rē*, *C. monta'na*,

Moun'tain Cal'aminth, καλαμινθή. This plant resembles the last in virtues.

MELIS'SA NEP'ETA, *Calamin'tha Anglica*. *C. Pule'gii odo'rē*, *Nep'eta agres'tis*, *Field Cal'amint*, *Spot'ted Cal'amint*. Formerly used as an aromatic.

MELIT'ERA (*Mat. Med.*) μελιτερα. A sort of terra sigillata, formerly used in the management of deep ulcers. **PAULUS** of *Ægina*.

MELITIS'MUS (*Pharm.*) from μελι, 'honey.' A linctus made of honey. **PAULUS**.

MELIT'TIS MELISSOPHYLL'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *La'mium monta'num*, *Melis'sa hu'milis*, *Melissophyll'um*, *Bas'tard Balm*. This plant was formerly employed, like the balm, in uterine obstructions.

(F) *Mélisse des Bois*, *Mélistot*.

(G) *Wanzen Melisse*.

MELITTO'MA (*Pharm.*) μελιττωμα, *Melite'ma*. A confection made of honey. *Confec'tio ex Mel'lē*. **PAULUS**.

MELIZO'MUM (*Pharm.*) μελιζωμον, from μελι, 'honey,' and ζωμος, 'broth.' *Mead. Melli'na*, *Metheg'lin*. A drink prepared with honey.

MELLA'GO (*Pharm.*) from mel, 'honey.' Any medicine having the consistence of honey.

MELLI'TA (*Pharm.*) from mel, 'honey.' Prepared honeys: — medicated honeys.

MELLI'TUM DE MERCURIA'LI COMPOSITUM (*Pharm.*) (F) *Miel de mercuriale composé*, *Syrop de longue vie*. (*Succ. purif. mercurialis* ℥ij, *boraginis*, *anchusæ officinalis*, āā ℥ss, *iris pseudacori radice recent.* ℥ij, *rad. sicc. gentianæ* ℥j, *mellis* ℥iij, *vini albi* ℥xij. Macerate the bruised roots in the wine, for 24 hours; strain. Mix the juices and honey; boil slightly, and filter: then add the two liquors, and boil to the consistence of syrup. ℥iss of *senna leaves* may be added to the syrup. *Ph. P.*) Cathartic, stomachic, &c.

MELLI'TUM SIMPLEX (*Pharm.*) *Syrupus de Mel'lē*, *Syr'up of Hon'ey*. (*Mellis* ℥vj, *aquæ* ℥ss, *carbonat. calcis. præparat.* ℥iij. Mix the honey, water, and carbonate of lime in a silver vessel: boil the mixture, stirring it, at the same time, for 2 or 3 minutes: then add, *prepared animal charcoal* ℥vj, *two whites of eggs*, mixed in a pint of water. Mix all, and boil to the consistence of syrup: remove from the fire; let the syrup rest for 15 minutes, and pass through a cloth. *Ph. P.*) Demulcent.

MELOCHI'TES (*Mat. Med.*) *La'pis Arme'nus*, *Αρμενιος λιθος*, *Armeni'tes*, *Arme'nian Stone*. A variety of blue carbonate of copper. It is found in Germany, the Tyrol, and especially in Armenia. It was formerly employed as a cardiac, and as proper for purging away melancholy.

MEL'OE NI'GER (*Mat. Med.*) *M. Pennsylvanicus*. A blistering fly, native of the United States. It feeds upon the *Prunella vulga'ris* or *Self-heal*, and *Ambrosia trif'lida* or *Stick-weed*. These flies resemble the Spanish flies in properties.

The **MEL'OE PROSCARABÆ'US**, *Cantarell'us*, was anciently used as a diuretic and anti-hydrophobic.

MELOPLA'CUS (*Pharm.*) μηλοπλακους, and μηλοπλακουντιον, *Placen'ta e Ma'lis coton'eis*. A compound, obtained by boiling wine, honey, quince, pepper, &c. together. **GALEN**.

ME'LON (*Path.*) μηλον. A disorder of the eye, in which it protrudes out of the socket. **CASTELLI**.

ME'LOS (*Anat.*) μελος, *Mem'brum*. A member. An organized part, composed of other parts. **CASTELLI**.

MELO'SIS (*Surg.*) μηλωσις. The act of probing a wound, ulcer, &c. **HIPPOCRATES**.

MELO'TIS (*Surg.*) *Melo'tris*, μηλωτις, *μηλωτρις*, *Specill'um Mi'nus*. A small probe: — a probe for the ear.

MEM'BRANE (*Anat.*) *Membra'na*, ὑμην, μηνιγξ. A name, given to different thin organs, representing species of supple, more or less elastic, webs; varying in their structure and vital properties, and intended, in general, to exhale, absorb, or secrete certain fluids; and to separate, envelope, and form other organs. **BICHAT** has divided the membranes into simple and compound.

The **SIMPLE MEMBRANES** comprise three orders.

1. The **MUCOUS MEMBRANES**, *Membranes folliculeuses* (**CHAUS.**), so called, on account of the mucous fluid by which they are constantly lubricated. They line the canals, cavities, and hollow organs, which communicate externally, by different apertures in the skin. **BICHAT** refers the mucous membranes to two great divisions — to the *gastro-pulmonary*, and the *genito-urinary*. The mucous membranes have a striking analogy with the cutaneous tissue, in organization, functions, and diseases. They are composed of chorion, papillæ, and

epidermis; and are furnished with a multitude of follicles, which secrete a viscid humor; — mucus. They receive a quantity of arterial vessels, veins, lymphatics, and nerves.

(G) Schleimhaut.

2. The *SE'ROUS MEM'BRANES*, *M. villosæ simplices* (CH.), are transparent, thin, and composed of one lamina. One surface adheres to other textures: the other is smooth; polished, and moistened by a serous fluid. They are arranged — in the form of sacks without apertures — as great, intermediate reservoirs for the exhalant and absorbent systems, and in which the lymph, in passing from the one, tarries some time before it enters the other. The serous membranes resemble the cellular membrane in structure and diseases. They facilitate the motion of the organs on each other, which they envelope. They may be divided into, 1. *Serous membranes*, properly so called; as the arachnoid, pleura, peritoneum, and tunica vaginalis. 2. *Synovial membranes* or *Capsules*; which belong to joints, tendons, aponeuroses, &c.

(G) Anfeuchtendhaut, Serosenhaut.

3. *FIBROUS MEM'BRANES*, *Membranes albugineuses* (CH.), (G) Faserhaut. These are almost all continuous, and terminate at the periosteum — their common centre. They have been divided into two sections.

1. *Enveloping aponeuroses*, *Aponeuroses of insertion*, *Fibrous capsules of the joints*, and *Fibrous sheaths of tendons*.

2. The *Periosteum*, *Dura mater*, *Sclerotica*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, *Fibrous membrane of the spleen*, &c.

The fibrous membranes are never free or moistened by any particular fluid. They always adhere by both surfaces to the neighbouring parts; are firm, resisting, but slightly elastic, and of a white color; sometimes pearly and glistening. They are chiefly composed of the *albugineous fibre* (see *ALBUGINEOUS* and *FIBROUS*). The vessels are numerous, in some, as in the dura mater and periosteum: in others, scarcely sensible, as in the aponeuroses. The presence of nerves has never been proved, although several circumstances, regarding their sensibility, renders their existence probable.

The fibrous membranes serve, in general, to augment the solidity of the organs which they envelope; to retain the muscles in their respective positions; to favor the motion of the limbs, and that

of the muscles and skin; to form canals and rings for the passage of different organs, &c.

BICHAT admits three species of *compound membranes*. 1. The *Sero-fi'brous*, formed of a serous and fibrous lamina, intimately adherent to each other; — as the pericardium, dura mater, and tunica albuginea. 2. The *Se'ro-mu'cous*, formed of a serous and mucous lamina; — as the gall-bladder at its lower part. 3. The *Fibro-mu'cous*, constituted of the union of a fibrous and mucous membrane; — as the *mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ*, gums, &c.

CHAUSSIER admits six kinds of membranes. 1. The *laminated*: 2. The *serous* or *simple villous*: 3. The *follicular* or *complicated villous*: 4. The *muscular* or *fleshy*: 5. The *albugineous*: 6. The *albuminous*.

(G) Haut.

WRITERS. X. BICHAT, Par. 1800 (F). in English, by J. G. COFFIN, Boston, 1813; in French, by M. HUSSON, Paris, 1816. A. T. CHRISTIE (*Pathology of mucous M.*), Edinb. 1828.

MEMBRANE, False (Path. Anat.) *Acciden'tal*, *Adventi'tious Mem'brane*, *Pseu'do-Mem'brane*. Membranous productions are so called, which form on all the free, natural surfaces, and on every free, accidental surface. They are, in general, produced by the exudation of a coagulable lymph, susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them.

(F) *Faussés membranes*, *M. accidentelles*.

MEMBRANES OF THE FŒTUS, *Membranae factum involven'tes nex'us*. The membranes, which immediately envelope the fœtus, in the cavity of the uterus, and the rupture of which gives rise to the discharge of the liquor amnii. These membranes are the *decidua*, *chorion*, and *amnion* (q. v.)

MEMBRANOUS (Anat.) *Membranosus*, *Hymenoides*, ὑμενωδής. Having the nature of a membrane. Formed of membranes.

(F) *Membraneux*. (G) Häutig. *MEMBRANIFORM* (Anat.) *Membrani-formis*: — resembling a membrane. A name given to thin and flat parts, which resemble membranes.

MEMBRANIFORM MUSCLES. Very broad and thin muscles, as the platysma myoides, obliquus abdominis, &c.

MEMBRUM (*Anat.*) *Artus*, μέλος, πῶλον, a limb, a member. The limbs or extremities or members of animals are certain parts, exterior to the body, which are more or less apparent, long, and movable. It is by means of their limbs, that animals transport themselves from one place to another: and that they defend themselves, or attack others. The limbs are arranged on each side of the trunk, with which they are articulated. In man, they are four in number;—two upper or thoracic, and two lower, pelvic or abdominal.

(F) *Membre.* (G) *Glied.*

MEM'ORY (*Physiol.*) *Memo'ria*, μνήμη. The cerebral faculty, by virtue of which past impressions are recalled to the mind.

(F) *Mémoire.* (G) *Gedächtniss, Erinnerungskraft.*

MEMPHITES LA'PIS (*Therap.*) μεμφίτης. A sort of stone, found in the environs of Memphis; and which was formerly esteemed narcotic.

MENINGE'AL (*Anat.*) *Meningæ'us*. Relating to the meninges, or merely to the dura mater.

(F) *Méningé.*

The **MID'DLE MENINGE'AL ARTERY**, *Arte'ria meningæ'a me'dia*, *A. Sphæ'no-spino'sa*, *A. Du'ræ Ma'tris me'dia max'ima*, *A. Sphæ'no-spina'lis*, *Sp'i'nal Ar'tery*, (F) *Artère méningée moyenne*, *A. Sphéno-épineuse*, *A. Épineuse*, is the largest of the branches, given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the foramen spinale, and distributes its branches chiefly to the dura mater.

MENIN'GES (*Anat.*) *Eilam'ides*, ἐλαμίδες, *Omen'ta*, from μνήμη, 'a membrane.' The three membranes, which envelope the brain:—*Dura mater*, *Arachnoid*, and *Pia mater*. (q. v.)

(G) *Hirnhäute.*

MENIN'GINE (*Anat.*) Same etymon. A name, given by CHAUSSIER to the pia mater, united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid.

MENINGI'TIS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the meninges or membranes of the brain. See PHRENITIS.

MENINGOPH'YLAX (*Surg.*) *Cus'tos menin'gis*, *Depresso'rium*, from μνήμη, 'a membrane,' the dura mater; and φύλαξ, 'a preserver.' An instrument for depressing the dura mater, and guarding it from injury, whilst the bone is cut or rasped.

(F) *Dépressoire.*

(G) *Niederdrücker der harten Hirnhaut.*

MENINGO'SIS (*Anat.*) Same etymon. The union of bones by means of membrane; e. g. the articulation of the bones of the cranium in the foetus. Meningosis is a variety of Syndesmosis.

MENISPER'MUM Coc'culus (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic name of the plant, the berries of which are well known by the name of *Coc'culus Indicus*, *Indian Ber'ries*, *Bac'cæ Piscato'riæ*, *Coc'culus subero'sus*, *Indian Coc'kles*, *Coc'cus Indicus*, *Coc'culæ officina'rum*, *Coc'ci orienta'les*, *Gra'na Orien'tis*. These berries are remarkable for their inebriating and destructive quality to fish. The deleterious principle appears to reside in the kernel, and in the active principle, called *Picrotox'ine*. The *Cocculus Indicus* has only been used in decoction to kill vermin. It has, at times, been added to beer, by fraudulent tradesmen, to render it more inebriating.

(F) *Coque du Levant, Coque-levant.*

(G) *Kokkelkörner, Fisch-tollkörner.*

WRITER. B. CODRONCHI, Ferrar. 1591 (L).

MENORRHA'GIA (*Physiol. & Path.*) from μην, 'a month,' and ρήγνυμι, 'I flow fiercely.' Flow of the menses. Frequently the word is used synonymously with uterine hemorrhage or *metrorrhagia* (q. v.), or for immoderate flow of the menses—*profuse menstruation*, *Parame'nia super'flua*, *P. profu'sa*, *Menorrh'gia ru'b'ra*, *Catamenio'rum flux'us immod'icus*.

MENOS'TASIS (*Path.*) from μην, 'a month,' and στασις, 'stasis,' 'stagnation.' This word, according to some, signifies the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus. According to others, it means the acute pain which, in some females, precedes each appearance of the menses; a pain which has been presumed to proceed from the stasis of blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

MENOXE'NIA (*Path.*) from μην, 'a month,' and ξένος, 'foreign.' Irregular menstruation.

MEN'SES (*Physiol.*) from mên'sis, 'a month.' *Catame'nia*, καταμηνία, *Men'strua*, *Emme'na*, εμμηνα, *Tribu'tum luna'rē*, *Purgatio'nes*, γυναικεία; the *Cour'ses*, *Men'strual flux*, *Monthly*

cour'ses, Flowers. The sanguineous evacuation from the uterus, the monthly occurrence of which constitutes *menstruation*. (q. v.)

The first appearance of the menses is usually preceded by the discharge of a fluid, whitish matter from the vagina; by nervous excitement, and by vague pains and heaviness in the loins and thighs; numbness of the limbs, tumefaction and hardness of the breasts, &c. More or less indisposition and irritability, also, precedes each successive recurrence of the menstrual flux.

In temperate climates, each period ordinarily continues from three to six days; and the quantity lost varies from four to eight ounces. The menses continue to flow from the period of puberty till the age of 45 or 50. At the term of its natural cessation, the flux becomes irregular; and this irregularity is occasionally accompanied with symptoms of dropsy, glandular tumors, &c., constituting the *Parame'nia cessatio'nis*

of Good; and what is called the *critical time of life*.

With the immediate causes of menstruation we are unacquainted. We express only our ignorance, when we assert it to depend upon periodicity;—an instance of elucidating the *ignotum* by the *ignotius*. The discharge comes from the uterus, and seems to be a true secretion from its lining membrane. It differs from blood, by its peculiar odor, and by its not coagulating. It is arrested, as a general principle, during pregnancy and lactation. In warm climates, women begin to menstruate early, and cease sooner than in the temperate regions. The quantity lost is also greater. In the colder regions the reverse of this holds, as a general principle.

The following Table is merely an approximation to the truth;—regarding the commencement, cessation, and quantity of the menses; on the report of different observers.

MENSTRUATION.

With the Natives of	Begins at Age	Ceases at Age	Quantity in ounces
Persia	9 to 10	30 to 40	4 to 20
Egypt	Do.	Do.	Do.
Arabia	Do.	Do.	Do.
Abyssinia	Do.	Do.	Do.
Senegal, Guinea	Do.	Do.	Do.
India	Do.	Do.	Do.
Java	Do.	Do.	Do.
Greece	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tropical climates in general	Do.	Do.	Do.
Minorca	11	Do.	4 to 12
Smyrna	Do.	Do.	Do.
Siam	Do.	Do.	Do.
Samoyedal Tartary	Do.	Do.	little
California, Surinam, Guyana	10 to 12		4 to 12
Italy	12		Do.
Spain	Do.		Do.
Lapland	Do.		2
Ostiaks, Kamtschadales, and Esquimaux	Do.		very little
France	13 to 15	45 to 50	4 to 8
Siberia	Do.	Do.	2 to 6
England and temperate parts of America	Do.	Do.	4 to 8
Saxony and Upper Germany	Do.		3 to 6
Sweden	14 to 16		very little

(F) *Mois, Règles, Ordinaires, Pur-gations, Fleurs, Menstrues.*

(G) *Monatliche Reinigung.*

WRITERS. J. FRIEND, Lond. 1717

(L):—in Engl. by TH. DALE, Lond. 1752.

MENSTRUATION (*Physiol.*) *Menstrua'tio, Chronogu'nea.* The flow of the menses. *Menorrhagia, Fluxus men-strual'is.*

VICA'RIOUS MENSTRUATION is that, which occurs from other parts

than the uterus. It is called *Parame-nia erroris, Menorrhagia erronea, Men-sium per aliena loca excretio.*

WRITERS on Menstrual Blood. BRO-TBECK, Tubing. 1676 (L). — *On Vica-rious Menstruation.* J. H. GLASSER (*by the ears*), Basil, 1673 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1702 (L). KEHLER (*from the eye*), Harderovic. 1733 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1745 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Hal. 1745 (L). D. W. TRILLER (*from the nose*), Vitemb. 1758 (L). —

On menstruation (Physiol. or pathologically). A. E. BÜCHNER (*diseases of M.*), Hal. 1754 (L). J. C. GEHLER (*physiol.*), Lips. 1793 (L). L. H. CH. NIEMEYER (*physiol. of M.*), Götting. 1796 (L). J. N. THOMANN (*Phys. & Path.*) Virceburg. 1797 (L). HOPPE, (*Do.*), Helmstad. 1798 (L). ETTLER (*Pathology of M.*), Götting. 1800 (L). G. R. BÖHMER (*Path.*), Vitemb. 1801 (L). J. PH. STEINLEIN (*Physiol. of*), Hamberg. 1815 (L).

MENSTRUUM (*Pharm.*) This name was formerly given to every substance, which possesses the property of dissolving others slowly and with the aid of heat. At present, it is used synonymously with *solvent*. Thus water, alcohol, ether, acids, oils, &c. are menstrua.

(F) *Menstrue*.

(G) *Ausziehmittel*.

MENSURA'TION (*Med.*) *Mensura'tio*, from *mensu'ra*, 'measure.' *Measurement*. One of the means, used for exploring the state of the thoracic viscera. It consists in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest, by means of a riband extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. When effusion exists in one side the measurement is usually greater than in the other. When, on the other hand, a portion of a lung has ceased, for some time, to exert its respiratory functions, the corresponding side of the chest becomes smaller, in consequence of the contraction of the pleura, retraction of the pulmonary tissue and greater approximation of the ribs.

MEN'TAL (*Phys. & Path.*) from *mens*, 'mind'; belonging or relating to the mind, as, *men'tal phenom'ena*, *men'tal disea'ses*, *Mor'bi men'tales*, &c. In ANATOMY, **MEN'TAL**, *Menta'lis*, (F) *Mentonniér*, signifies that which relates to the chin, from *mentum*, 'the chin.'

The **MEN'TAL FORA'MEN**, (F) *Trou mentonniér*, *Ante'rior max'illary F.* is the outer orifice of the inferior dental canal. It is situated on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone, opposite the second incisor or the canine tooth, and gives passage to the following vessels and nerves.

The **MEN'TAL AR'TERY**, (F) *Artère mentonnière*. This is given off by the inferior dental, and issues at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip.

The **MEN'TAL NERVE**, (F) *Nerf mentonniér*, is furnished by the inferior dental nerve. It issues by the mental

foramen and is distributed, in numerous filaments, to the muscles of the lower lip.

MEN'THA AQUAT'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Menthra's'trum*, *Sisym'brium menthras'trum*, *Men'tha rotundifolia palus'tris*, *Watermint*. This is less agreeable than the *Mentha viridis*, and bitterer and more pungent. It is used like *spear-mint*.

(F) *Menthe aquatique*, *M. rouge*.

(G) *Wassermünze*.

MEN'THA CERVT'NA, *Hart's pennyroyal*, *Hys'sop-leaved mint*, *Pule'gium cervi'num*. Possesses the properties of pennyroyal but is very unpleasant.

(F) *Menthe cervine*.

MEN'THA CRIS'PA, *Colymbif'era mi'nor*, *Curled mint*. Possesses the properties of peppermint.

(F) *Menthe frissée*, *Menthe crépue*, *Beaume d'eau à feuilles ridées*.

(G) *Krausmünze*.

MEN'THA PIPERIT'A, *Men'tha Piperit'is*, *Pep'permint*. The odor of this variety is strong and agreeable. Taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Virtues depend upon essential oil and camphor. It is stomachic and carminative. It is chiefly used in the form of essential oil — the *oleum menthæ piperitæ*.

The **ES'SENCE OF PEP'PERMINT** consists of the *ol. menthæ pip.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. *sp. vin. rectific.*, colored with *Spinach leaves*, $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

(F) *Menthe poivrée*.

(G) *Pfeffermünze*.

MEN'THA PULE'GIUM, *Pule'gium*, *Pule'gium regallè*, *Pule'gium latifol'ium*, *Gle'chon*, γλήχων, *Pen'nyroyal*, *Pud'ling grass*. The oil — *O'leum pule'giæ* — possesses the virtues of the plant. It resembles the mints in general in properties. Amongst the vulgar it is esteemed as an emmenagogue.

(F) *Pouliot*. (G) *Polei*.

MEN'THA VIR'IDIS, *M. sati'ra*, *M. vulga'ris*, *M. gentilis*, *M. spica'ta*, *Spear'mint*. Odor strong, aromatic; taste, warm, austere, bitterish. Virtues the same as those of the peppermint. The *Oleum menthæ viridis* is obtained from it.

(F) *Menthe sauvage*, *Baume des jardins*, *Menthe verte*, *Menthe des jardins*.

(G) *Wildemünze*.

MEN'TO-LABIAL (*Anat.*) *Men'to-labial'is*. Under this name CHAUSSIER has united the *Levator labii inferioris* and *quadratus*.

MENTULA'GRA (*Path.*) A convulsive

erection of the mentula or penis; such as is sometimes observed in eunuchs; a hybrid word, from *men'tula*, 'the penis,' and *αγχα*, 'a seizure.'

MEN'TUM (*Anat.*) *Geni'on*, *Anthe'reon*, *ανθερεων*, 'the chin.' The inferior and middle part of the face, situated below the lower lip. The chin is formed of skin, cellular tissue, muscles, vessels, nerves, and of the os maxillare inferius.

(F) *Menton*. (G) *Kinn*.

MENURET DE CHAMBAUD, JOHN JAMES, (*Biogr.*) A French physician; born at Montélimart, in 1733; died at Paris in 1815. **WORKS.** *Nouveau traité du poulx*. Paris. 1768. 12mo. *Essai sur l'action de l'air dans les maladies contagieuses*. Paris. 1781. 12mo. Translated into German. Leipz. 1784. 8vo. *Essai sur l'histoire medicotopographique de Paris*. Paris. 1786. 12mo. *Essai sur les moyens de former de bons medecins, sur les obligations reciproques des medecins et de la société*. Paris. 1791. 8vo.

MENYAN'THES TRIFOLIA'TA (*Mat. Med.*) *Trifo'llium paludo'sum*, *T. aquat'icum*, *T. palus'trē*, *T. fib'rinum*, *Menyan'thes*, *Water'tre'foil*, *Buckbean*, *Bog'-bean*. The taste is intensely bitter, and is extracted by water. It is tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. In some countries, it is used as a substitute for hops in making beer. (F) *Trèfle d'eau*.

(G) *Bitterklee*, *Fiebertklee*.

WRITER. J. FRANCKE (FRANCUS), Francof. 1701 (L).

MEPHIT'IC (*Hyg.*) *Mephit'icus*; from a Syriac word, signifying to blow, to breathe. Any thing possessed of an unwholesome property; chiefly applied to exhalations.

MEPHITISM (*Hyg.*) Same etymon. Any pernicious exhalation. *Mephitis* and *Mophe'ta*, (F) *Mafette* or *Moufette*, are old names for azote; and, in general, for all exhalations and gases that are unfit for respiration.

WRITERS. LEONARDO DI CAPUA, Naples, 1683 (I). J. N. HALLÉ (*from privies*), Paris, 1785 (F). PARENT DU CHATELET (*Do.*), Paris, 1823 (F).

MERCU'RIAL (*Pharm.*) *Mercuria'lis*. That which contains mercury; one of the preparations of mercury.

MERCURIA'LI, JE'ROME (*Biog.*) A learned, and eminent Italian physician; born in Romagna in 1530; died in 1606. **WORKS.** *Nomothsaurus, seu ratio lactandi infantes*. Patav. 1552. *De arte gymnasticâ libri sex*. Venet.

1569. 4to. *Variarum lectionum in medicinâ scriptoribus, &c.* Venet. 1571.

4to. *De morbis cutaneis et omnibus corporis humani excrementis*. Venet. 1572.

4to. *Tractatus de maculis pestiferis et hydrophobiâ*. Basil. 1577. 8vo. *De pestilentia in universum, præsertim vero de Venetâ et Patavinâ*. Ven. 1577. 4to.

HIPPOCRATIS opera Gr. et Lat. Ven. 1578. fol. *De morbis mulieribus prælect.* Basil. 1582. 8vo. *De morbis puerorum tractatus locupletissimi*. Ven. 1583. 4to. *De venenis et morbis venenosis tractatus locupletissimi*. Ven. 1584.

8vo. *Consultationes et responsa medicinalia*. Tom. I. Ven. 1587. fol. Tom. II. Ibid. 1590. fol. Tom. III. Ibid. 1597. fol. Tom. IV. Ibid. 1597. fol.

Together. Venet. 1617. fol. *Tractatus de compositione medicamentorum. De morbis oculorum et aurium*. Venet.

1590. 4to. *De hominis generatione*. Venet. 1597. fol. *Commentarii cruditi'ssimi in HIPPOCRATIS Coi prognostica, prorrhetica, de victûs ratione in morbis acutis, et in epidemicas historias*. Venet.

1597. fol. *Medicina practica, seu de cognoscendis, discernendis, et curandis omnibus humani corporis affectibus*. Francf. 1602. fol. He published other commentaries on the aphorisms and epidemics of HIPPOCRATES. *Monstrorum historia posthuma*. Bonon. 1642. fol.

Opuscula aurea et selectiora. Ven. 1644. fol.

MERCURIA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Mercuria'lis an'nua*, *French mer'cury*. It has been esteemed cathartic, hypnotic and cosmetic, and has been chiefly used by way of lavement.

(G) *Jähriges Bingelkraut*.

MERCURIA'LIS PEREN'NIS, *Cynocram'bē*, *Can'na bras'sica*, *M. monta'na*, *M. sylves'tris*. *Dog's mer'cury*. This plant is possessed of acro-narcotic properties.

MEROCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) from *μηρος*, 'the thigh,' and *ζηλη*, 'tumor.' *Fem'oral* or *cru'ral her'nia*. In this hernia, the viscera issue from the abdomen through the crural canal; or through an opening immediately on the outer side of GIMBERNAT's ligament, which gives passage to lymphatic vessels. This affection is more frequent in the female than in the male, and especially in those who have had children. The tumor, formed by the merocele, is generally small, round, and more or less difficult of reduction. In other respects, it possesses all the characters of hernia. The neck of the sac has, close on the outside, the epi-

gastric artery; above, the spermatic cord and spermatic artery in the male—the round ligament in the female; on the inside, GIMBERNAT's ligament; and, below, the pubes. When the obturator artery arises from the epigastric it generally passes on the outside of and below the orifice of the sac; sometimes, however, it takes a turn above and then to the inside of the opening. M. J. CLOQUET asserts, that of 134 cases, in one only [did he find the epigastric artery on the inside of the orifice of the sac.

The operation, required in strangulation of this variety, may be practised on the aponeurotic opening, by cutting downwards and inwards, on the side of GIMBERNAT's ligament.

(F) *Hernie crurale ou fémorale.*

(G) Schenkelbruch.

WRITERS. A. GIMBERNAT, from the Spanish by BEDDOES, Lond. 1795. F. C. HESSELBACH, Würzb. 1816 (L). F. L. TRUSTEDT, Berol. 1816 (L). A. MONRO, Jun. Edinb. 1803.

MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, M. D. (*Biogr.*) An English physician and naturalist; born in Gloucestershire, in 1614; practised in London; died in 1695. WORKS. *Collection of acts of parliament, charters, trials at law, and judges' opinions, concerning the grants to the College of Physicians, London.* Lond. 1660. 4to. *Catalogus librorum, instrumentorum, &c. in Museo Harzeiano.* Lond. 1660. 4to. *Short view of the frauds and abuses committed by apothecaries.* Lond. 1669. 4to. *Self-conviction, or an enumeration of the absurdities and railings against the college of physicians, &c.* Lond. 1670. 4to. *Accomplished physician, the honest apothecary, and the skilful surgeon; a short reply to the postscript, &c. of H. S. relating to apothecaries.* 1670. 4to. *Some observations concerning the ordering of urines.* Lond. 1692. 8vo.

MERRY AN'DREW (*Med.*) An itinerant quack, who exposes his nostrums for sale at fairs and markets. See CHARLATAN. They are so called from Dr. ANDREW BOORDE, who lived in the reigns of HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., and Queen MARY, and who was in the habit of frequenting fairs and markets at which he harangued the populace.

ME'RUS (*Pharm.*) *Mera'cus*, ἀραιός, pure, genuine; as *Vinum me'rum*, unmixed wine.

MÉRY, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A French surgeon of some eminence; born at Vatan, in Berry, in 1645; died in 1722.

WORKS. *Description de l'oreille de l'homme.* Paris. 1681. 12mo. *Observations sur la manière de tailler dans les deux sexes, pour l'extraction de la pierre, pratiquée par le frère JACQUES.* Paris. 1700. 12mo. *Nouveau système de la circulation du sang par le trou ovale, dans le fœtus humain, avec les réponses aux objections de M. M. DUVERNEY, TAUVRY, VERHEYEN, SYLVESTRE, et BUISSIÈRE.* Paris. 1700. 12mo.

MERYCOLO'GIA (*Path.*) from *μερυξω*, I ruminate, and *λογος*, a description. Any work on rumination may be so termed.

MESEMBRYAN'THEMUM CRYSTAL'LINUM (*Mat. Med.*) *M. ficoi'des*, *Diamond fig-mary'gold*, *Ice plant.* It has been recommended in dysuria, ischuria, and some other affections of the urinary organs.

(F) *Glaciale, Cristalline.*

(G) Eiskraut, Eispflanze.

MESENTER'IC (*Anat.*) *Mesara'ic*, *Mesenter'icus*, *Mesara'icus*, from *μεσεντεριον*, or *μεσαγαριον*, 'the mesentery.' That which relates or belongs to the mesentery.

The MESENTER'IC AR'TERIES are two in number and distinguished into 1. The *Superior mesenter'ic*, which rises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, below the celiac. It immediately descends to the left, forwards, behind the pancreas, and in front of the third portion of the duodenum,—to gain the superior extremity of the mesentery, where it makes a long curvature, the convexity of which is turned forwards and to the left. Towards the termination of the ileum, it ends by anastomosing with a branch of the *A. colica dextra inferior*. At its cavity it gives off the three *Arteriae colicae dextrae*, which belong to the great intestine; and, at its convexity, it sends off 15 or 20 branches, which are distributed to the small intestine; after having formed numerous arches by their anastomoses.

2. The *Inferior Mesenter'ic Ar'tery* arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, an inch and a half before its termination. It descends on the left side, behind the peritoneum; engages itself in the substance of the iliac mesocolon, forming a considerable curvature, whose convexity faces the left side. When it reaches the brim of the pelvis, it passes along the posterior separation of the meso-rectum and attains the neighbourhood of the anus, under the name of *Superior he-*

morrhoidal artery. It gives off no branch at its concave part; but, from the convex, the three *Arteriæ colicæ sinistræ* arise.

The *MESENTER'IC* or *MESARA'IC VEINS* are two in number and belong to the vena porta. They are distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenteric* or *mesaraic*, or *great mesaraic*. This trunk receives, from above to below and on the right side, the three *venæ colicæ dextræ* and the *Gastro-epiploica dextra*. Into its left side, the veins of the small intestine open. It passes in front of the transverse portion of the duodenum; and, behind the pancreas, unites with the splenic vein to concur in the formation of the vena porta.

The *inferior* or *lesser mesenteric vein* corresponds to the artery of the same name and opens into the splenic, near the union of that vein with the superior mesenteric, and behind the pancreas.

The *MESENTER'IC PLEX'USES* are furnished by the solar plexus and have been distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*; like the mesenteric arteries which they accompany.

The *MESENTER'IC GLANDS* are the lymphatic ganglions of the mesentery. Through them, the chyloferous vessels pass to the thoracic duct. Their uses are unknown. When diseased, nutrition is interfered with, and atrophy produced.

MESENTER'IC HER'NIA. If one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, whilst the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture and form a kind of hernia. It is not known during life.

MESENTERITIS (Path.) Empres'ma peritonit'is mesenter'ica, Enterit'is mesenter'ica, Inflamma'tion of the mesentery. The pain is here deeper seated and more immediately in the mesenteric region. The external tenderness is less than in some of the other varieties of peritonitis.

MES'ENTERY (Anat.) Mesente'rium, Mesaraion, μεσεντεριον, μεσαραιον, from *μεσος*, 'in the middle,' and *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' A term applied to several duplicatures of the peritoneum, which maintain the different portions of the intestinal canal in their respective situations; allowing, however, more or less mobility. They are formed of two laminæ, between which are contained the corresponding portion of intestine and the vessels that pass to it. One

only of these duplicatures has received the name *mesentery*, properly so called. This belongs to the small intestine, which it suspends and retains *in situ*. Its posterior margin, which is the smallest, is straight and descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the second lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior margin is curved, undulating, plaited, and corresponds to the whole length of the small intestine. The mesentery contains, between the two laminæ, which form it, a number of lymphatic ganglions; the trunks and branches of the mesenteric vessels; the nervous plexuses, accompanying them and many lacteals and lymphatics.

(F) *Mésentère*. (G) *Gekröse*.

WRITERS on diseased mesentery. J. HEURNIUS, Antwerp. 1608 (L). D. HORSTIUS, Giess. 1609 (L). KEST, Lips. 1614 (L). M. MARTINI, Lips. 1630 (L). A. O. GÖLICHE, Hal. 1742 (L). STOCK (*Physiol. and diseases of M.*), Jenæ, 1755. M. ALBERTI, Vitemb. 1758 (L). A. NICOLAI (*obstruction*), Jenæ, 1760 (L).

MESIRE (Path.) A disorder of the liver, mentioned by AVICENNA, and accompanied by a sense of heaviness tumor, inflammation, pungent pain, and by blackness of the tongue.

MESMER, ANTHONY (*Biogr.*) A notorious German physician; founder of the celebrated doctrine of *Animal magnetism*; born at Mersburg in Suabia in 1734; died in 1815. WORKS. *De planetarum influxu*. Vindob. 1766. 12mo. *Mémoire sur la découverte du magnétisme animal*. Paris. 1779. 12mo. *Historical account of facts relating to animal magnetism, &c.* Lond. 1781. 8vo. *Histoire abrégée du magnétisme animal*. Paris. 1783. 8vo. *Mémoire de F. A. MESMER sur ses découvertes*. Paris. An. vii. 8vo. *Mesmerismus, &c.* in German. Berlin. 1815. 2 vols. 8vo. fig.

MESOCÆ'CUM (Anat.) A name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum (in some persons only) at the posterior part of the cæcum.

MESOCHON'DRIAC (Anat.) Mesochondriacus; from *μεσος*, 'middle,' and *χονδρος*, 'cartilage.' A name given by BOERHAAVE to fleshy fibres situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MESOCOL'IC HER'NIA (Path.) Hernia is so named by Sir ASTLEY COOPER, when the bowels glide between the layers of the mesocolon.

MESOCO'LON (*Anat.*) *μεσοκωλον*, from *μεσος*, 'in the middle,' and *κωλον*, 'the colon.' A name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum, which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. It has received different names, according to its situation. The *right lumbar mesocolon* fixes the ascending colon to the corresponding lumbar region. The *transverse mesocolon* arises from the concave arch of the colon; and forms a septum between the epigastric and umbilical regions. Its inferior portion is continuous with the mesentery. The *left lumbar mesocolon*, which contains the ascending colon, is continuous, below, with the *Iliac mesocolon*. The last includes between its layers the sigmoid flexure of the colon and ends in the mesorectum. Under the right kidney it is narrow and firm, and forms the *right ligament of the colon*; at the under end of the left kidney it forms the *left ligament of the colon*.

(G) *Grimmdarmsgekröse*.

MESOLO'BAR (*Anat.*) Belonging to the *Mésolobe* or *Corpus callosum*.

The **MESOLO'BAR AR'TERIES** are the arteries of the corpus callosum.

MESOME'RIA (*Anat.*) from *μεσος*, 'middle,' and *μηρος*, 'the thigh.' The part of the body situated between the thighs.

MESOPH'RYON (*Anat.*) *μεσοφρυον*. The part of the face between the eyebrows; from *μεσος*, 'the middle,' and *οφρυα*, 'the eyebrows.'

MESOPOTAME'NON (*Pharm.*) *μεσοποταμηνον*. An ointment, composed of wine and white lilies, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

MESOREC'TUM (*Anat.*) A hybrid word; from *μεσος*, 'middle,' and *rectum*, 'the intestine rectum.' A triangular reflexion formed, by the peritoneum, between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the two layers of which the mesorectum is composed are found much cellular tissue and the termination of the inferior mesenteric vessels.

(G) *Mastardarmsgekröse*.

MESOTH'ENAR (*Anat.*) from *μεσος*, 'the middle,' and *θεναρ*, 'the thenar,' 'the palm of the hand.' A muscle, which carries the thumb towards the palm. WINSLOW applied the term to the adductor pollicis, united to the deep seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

MESOT'ICA (*Path.*) from *μεσος*, 'mid-

dle.' Diseases, affecting the parenchyma. Pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs; without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health. The 1st Order, class *Éccritica* of GOOD.

MES'PILUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Mes'pilus Germanica*. The *med'lar*. The fruit and seeds of the medlar have both been used medicinally:—the immature fruit as an astringent, and the seeds in nephritic diseases.

(F) *Néflier*. (Fruit) *Néfle*.

(G) *Mispelbaum*. (Fruit) *Mispel*.

MES'PILUS OXYACAN'THA (*Mat. Med.*) *Oxyacan'tha*, *Spi'na al'ba*, *White Hawthorn*. The flowers of this common European plant are sometimes used in infusion as a pectoral.

(F) *Aubepine*. (G) *Weissdorn*.

MESSALI'NÆ DENTIFRI'CIUM (*Pharm.*) A dentifrice described by SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

MESUE, JOHN (*Biogr.*) One of the early physicians among the Arabians; born in the province of Khorasan in Persia; flourished in the beginning of the 9th century. *WORKS. Opera omnia; nempe;—de medicamentorum purgantium delectu et castigatione libri duo*, &c. Ven. 1558. fol. *Canones universales de consolatione medicinarum simplicium, ex Arabico in Latinum translati*. Venet. 1471. fol. *Canones, liber de simplicibus, et antidotarium*, JACOBO SYLVIO interprete. Paris. 1542–1543. fol.

METAB'ASIS, *μεταβασις*, *Tran'situs*, *Metab'olē*, *μεταβολή*, *Metab'lagē*, *μεταλλαγῆ*, from *μεταβαινω*, 'I digress.' A change of remedy, practice, &c. HIPPOCRATES.

METACAR'PAL (*Anat.*) *Metacarpia' nus*. Relating or belonging to the metacarpus.

(F) *Méta'carpien*.

The **METACAR'PAL BONES**, or bones which compose the metacarpus, are five in number; and distinguished into *first, second, third*, &c. beginning from the outer or radial side. They are articulated, by their superior extremity, with the bones of the second range of the carpus; and, by the lower, with the first phalanges.

The **METACAR'PAL RANGE** or **ROW** of the carpal bones, (F) *Rangée métacarpienne du carpe* is the lower row of carpal bones; so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus. It is composed of the

trapezium, trapezoides, magnum, and unciforme.

The *METACAR'PAL PHALAN'GES* are the first phalanges of the fingers; so called, because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus.

The *METACAR'PAL ARTICULA'TIONS* are those by which the four last metacarpal bones are united together, at their upper extremity.

The *METACAR'PAL AR'TERY* or *Arte'ria dorsa'lis metacar'pi* arises from the radial, at the moment it engages itself in the upper extremity of the abductor indicis. It descends obliquely upon the back of the hand. Its branches are distributed to the abductor indicis, and the integuments; some communicate with the dorsalis carpi.

The *METACAR'PAL LIG'AMENT*, or *Infe'rior pal'mar lig'ament*, is a fibrous band, stretched transversely before the inferior extremities of the four last metacarpal bones, which it keeps in their respective positions.

METACAR'PO-PHALAN'GIAN (*Anat.*) *Metacar'po-phalangia'nus*, (F) *Métacar-po-phalangien*. That which belongs to the metacarpus and phalanges.

The *META-CAR'PO-PHALAN'GIAN ARTICULA'TIONS* are formed by the bones of the metacarpus and the corresponding phalanges. In these articulations, the bony surfaces are incrustated with cartilage, covered by a synovial membrane and kept in connexion by means of an anterior and two lateral ligaments.

METACAR'PUS (*Anat.*) from *μετα*, 'after,' and *carpus*, 'the wrist.' *Metacar'pion*, *μετακαρπιον*, *Postbrachia'le*. The part of the hand, comprised between the carpus and fingers. It is composed of five parallel bones, called *metacarpal*; forming the back of the hand, externally, and the palm internally.

(F) *Métacarpe*.

(G) *Mittelhand*.

MET'AL, *Metal'lum*, *μεταλλον*. A class of simple, combustible bodies; distinguished from others by considerable specific gravity; a particular splendor; almost total opacity; insolubility in water; and the property they have of ringing when struck. Metals have no effect, except of a mechanical nature, when taken into the stomach; unless they have already undergone, or undergo, in the stomach, oxidation or union with an acid; when several most deleterious compounds are formed. Copper cents; half pence; quicksil-

ver; lead, have frequently been swallowed in the metallic state with impunity. Tin and mercury are the only metals used to produce a mechanical effect; — the former as an anthelmintic, — the latter, idly enough, in cases of fancied intussusception, &c.

METAPOROP'EA (*Path.*) *Metaporo-poi'e'sis*, *μεταποροποιε'ια*, *μεταποροποιη-σις*, from *μετα*, 'after,' *πορος*, 'a pore,' and *ποιειν*, 'to make.' The change produced in the minute pores, — in the capillary extremities of vessels, — when they pass from the morbid to the healthy condition. *GALEN*.

METAPTO'SIS (*Path.*) *μεταπτω'σις*, mutation; change; from *μεταπιπτω*, 'I digress.' Any change in the form or seat of a disease.

METAS'TASIS (*Path.*) *μεταστα'σις*, *Metachore'sis*, *μεταχωρη'σις*, from *μεφιστημι*, 'I change place.' *Displace'ment*, *Transla'tion*. A change in the seat of a disease; attributed, by the humorists, to the translation of the morbid matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied; and, by the solidists, to the displacement of the irritation. It has also been used in the same extensive sense as *METAPTOSIS*. (q. v.) Disputes have often been indulged, whether any case of metastasis ought not rather to be esteemed a case of extension of the disease. Gout and acute rheumatism are in favor of metastasis occasionally supervening.

WRITERS. *FR. HOFFMAN*, Hal. 1731 (L). *DE BUCHNER* (*febrile M.*), Helmst. 1750 (L). *FÖRSCH*, Erlang. 1753 (L). *WINTER*, Viteb. 1754 (L). *WEGELIN*, Argent. 1759 (L). *ZUCKERBUHLER*, Basil. 1764 (L). *SCHRÖDER* (*febrile M.*), Gotting. 1769 (L). *SCHLEGEL*, Jenæ, 1771 (L). *CONSRUCH*, Stuttg. 1781 (L). *KERNER*, Stuttg. 1791 (L). *CLAYHILLS*, Jenæ, 1793 (L). *J. D. BRANDIS*, Hanov. 1798 (G). *HAASE*, Lips. 1799 (L). *SAINTE-COLOMBE*, Montpellier, 1800 (F). *HERZOG*, Jenæ, 1803 (L). *C. G. ERDMANN*, Vitemb. 1810 (L).

METASTAT'IC (*Path.*) *Metastat'icus*. Belonging or relating to metastasis. A *metastatic crisis*, is one produced by metastasis; — a *metastatic affection*, one caused by metastasis, &c.

METASYN'CRISIS (*Path.*) *μετασυνχρη-σις*, from *συνχρηνω*, 'I compose,' and *μετα*, 'which indicates a change.' *Recomposition*. A word, employed by some disciples of *ASCLEPIADES*. This physician supposed, that all animals are formed by the union or assemblage

of atoms. He designated all bodies by the word *συνκρίματα*; which signifies 'assemblage': — *συνκρίνεσθαι*, 'to be assembled,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to exist'; and *διακρίνεσθαι*, 'to separate,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to dissolve,' 'to cease to exist.' The word *Metasyncrisis* was invented to express the recomposition of bodies after their momentary dissolution. Some have rendered the word by the Latin *Recorporatio*.

METASYNCRIT'IC (Path.) *Metasyn-crit'icus, Recorporati'vus*. Belonging or relating to metasyncrisis. A name, formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the virtue of producing the metasyncrisis or regeneration of the body or of some of its parts.

METASYNCRIT'IC CY'CLE meant a determinate series of remedies, employed for this purpose.

METATAR'SAL (Anat.) *Metatar'seus*. Relating or belonging to the metatarsus.

(F) *Métatarsien*.

The **METATAR'SAL BONES**, (F) *Os metatarsiens*, are five in number, and distinguished by their number; *first, second, third, &c.* reckoning from the outer side.

The **METATAR'SAL ROW**, — (F) *Rangée métatarsienne*, of the bones of the tarsus, is the second row, or that contiguous to the metatarsus; comprehending the cuboides and three cuneiform bones; some add the scaphoides.

The **METATAR'SAL PHALAN'GES** are the first phalanges of the toes; so called, because they are united to the metatarsus.

The **METATAR'SAL ARTICULA'TIONS** are those resulting from the junction of the metatarsal bones with each other. They are strengthened, *behind*, by *dorsal* and *plantar* ligaments; and, *before*, by a *transverse metatarsal ligament*, which is plantar, and has the greatest analogy to the *inferior transverse metacarpal ligament*.

The **METATAR'SAL AR'TERY**, *Sus-métatarsienne* of CHAUSSIER, arises from the *A. dorsa'lis Tar'si*; passes transversely over the back of the foot; and furnishes, at its convexity, which is anterior, three branches, called *A. interos'seæ dorsa'les Pe'dis*. These branches are distributed in the interosseous spaces.

METATAR'SO-PHALAN'GIAN (Anat.) *Metatar'so-phalangia'nus*. Relating to the metatarsus and phalanges.

The **METATAR'SO-PHALAN'GIAN ARTICULA'TIONS** are formed by the bones of the metatarsus and the corresponding phalanges. They bear the greatest analogy to the *metacarpophalanganian articulations*. (q. v.)

METATAR'SUS (Anat.) *Metatar'sium, μετатарσιον, Metape'dium*, from *μετα*, 'after,' and *ταρσος*, 'the tarsus.' The instep. That part of the foot which is situate between the tarsus and toes, corresponding to the metacarpus. It is composed of five parallel bones; one to each toe. Like the metacarpal bones, they are developed from two points of ossification.

(G) *Mittelfuss*.

METATH'ESIS (Therap.) *μεταθεσις*, from *μετατιθημι*, 'I change place.' *Transposi'tio*. An operation, by which a morbid agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions: — as, for example, in the operation of depressing cataract, or when a calculus, in the urethra, is pushed back into the bladder.

METEOROL'OGY, Meteorolo'gia, from *μετεωρος*, 'a meteor,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The science, whose object is a knowledge of the origin, formation, appearance, &c. of meteors. The state of the atmosphere has a most important bearing on the health of animals. The whole range of epidemic affections have their causes seated there. Meteorological observations have, hence, ever been attended to, by the physician, for the purpose of detecting the precise character of any particular epidemic influence.

The barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer are the instruments used with this intent—to detect, as well the varying weight or pressure, and the temperature, as the moisture. Perhaps of the three conditions, the last exerts more influence, in the production of disease, than either of the others. Our knowledge, however, of this part of Physics is extremely limited and unsatisfactory.

WRITERS. JOS. LOVELL (*M. register for the years 1822–5; kept by the Surgeons of the U. States Army, at the different posts*), Washington, 1826. T. RUTTY (*history of the weather and diseases in Dublin for 40 years*), Lond. 1770.

METH'OD (Med.) *Meth'odus, μεθοδος*. This word has different acceptations in the sciences. In Medicine, *curative method* is the methodical treatment of disease.

METH'ODISTS (*Hist. of Med.*) *Methodical Sect.* A sect of physicians, whose doctrine was in vogue after that of the Empirics and Dogmatists, towards the end of the first century. According to the Methodists, of whom THEMISON was the chief, every disease is dependent on contraction or relaxation; — *strictum* or *laxum*. To these two causes, they added a third — *mixed or compound* — to include those affections, which partook of the two first characters. It resembled, in some respects, the doctrine of BROWN.

(F) *Méthodistes, Méthodiques.*

METHODOLOGY (MED'ICAL) *Methodologia Medica*, *ιατρικὴ μέθοδος*. A word, used, by the French more especially, to signify *method* applied to the study of any science. *Medical Methodology*, consequently, means *method* applied to the study of Medicine.

* WRITERS on the Study of Medicine.

M. STEINPEIS, Vindob. 1517 (L). I. CORNARIUS, Marpurg, 1543 (L). C. PEUCER, Lips. 1552 (L). BLOSSIUS (*GALEN'S method*), Heidelb. 1584 (L). B. CASTELLI, Messan. 1597 (L). J. PLACOTOMUS, Lips. 1552 (L). C. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1628 (L). C. HOFMANN, Altdorf, 1641 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1654 (L). D. SENNERT, Lugd. 1676 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erford, 1692 (L). J. M. LANCISI, Rom. 1715 (L). V. RIEDLIN, Aug. Vind. 1706 (L). J. SALZMANN, Argent. 1709 (L). VALENTINI, Lips. 1710 (L). J. J. RAU, Lugd. Bat. 1713 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1718 (L). D. DE GÖRTER, Lugd. Bat. 1726 (L). P. GERIKE, Hal. 1730 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, Vitemb. 1747 (L). H. BOERHAAVE, by A. HALLER, Amst. 1751 (L): in Engl. by MR. SAMBER, Lond. 1719. S. SCHAARSCHMIDT (*medico-chirurgical M.*), Berlin, 1752 (G). J. G. KRÜGER, Hal. 1752 (G). E. A. NICOLAI (*Med. Chir. M.*), Jenæ, 1760 (G). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1766 (L). J. CH. KEMME, Hal. 1771 (G). A. A. SENFT, Wurzb. 1780 (L). CH. G. SELLE, Berlin, 1777 (G). CH. FR. REUSS, Tubing. 1783 (L). TISSOT, by HABER, Basil, 1785 (G). FR. X. MEZLER, Augsb. 1785 (G). A. MAYER (*Med. Chir.*), Berlin, 1787 (G). S. G. VOGEL, Stendal. 1791 (G). J. G. REYHER, Altona et Leipz. 1793 (G). K. I. DIETZ, Tubing. 1794 (L). T. WITHERS, Lond. 1793. J. P. X. FAUKEN, Gotting. 1794 (L). FR. SCHRAUD, Pesthin. 1794 (L). STORR, Tubing. 1794 (L). E. PLATNER, Lips. 1808 (L).

J. PARKINSON (*hospital pupil*), Lond. 1800. D. HOSACK, N. York, 1801. B. NIEUHOFF, Harderov. 1800 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1805 (L). J. CH. A. HEINROTH, Lips. 1805 (L). A. HERZOG, Jenæ, 1805 (G). W. RUFF, Francf. 1805 (G). J. SIEBENBERGEN, Munster, 1806 (G). TH. A. VON HAGEN, Wurzb. 1806 (G). PH. J. HORSCH, Wurzb. 1807 (G). J. MEYER, Berlin, 1807 (G). E. G. HOMMEYER, Lips. 1808 (L). F. NIEDERHOLD, Sulzbach, 1808 (G). K. FR. BURDACH, Leipz. 1800 (G). W. CHAMBERLAINE, Lond. 1812. W. H. CONRADI, Marburg, 1815 (G). J. V. FR. VAIDY, Paris, 1816 (F). STRANG, Lond. 1812. J. M. GOOD, Lond. 1821. TH. TURNER, London, 1827. A. F. HAENEL, Lips. 1831 (L).

METOPANTRAL'GIA (*Path.*) from *μετωπον*, 'the forehead,' *αντρον*, 'a cavity,' and *αλγος*, 'a pain.' Pain in the frontal sinuses.

(G) *Stirnhöhlenschmerz.*

METOPANTRI'TIS (*Path.*) from *μετωπον*, 'the forehead,' and *αντρον*, 'a cavity.' Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

METO'PION (*Pharm.*) *μετωπιον*. An ancient ointment, of which galbanum was the base.

METOPOS'COPY (*Med.*) *Metoposcopy*, from *μετωπον*, 'the forehead,' and *σκοπειν*, 'to view.' The art of knowing the temperament and character of a person, by inspecting the traits of his forehead or face. See *PHYSIOGNOMY*.

METRAL'GIA (*Path.*) from *μητρα*, 'the womb,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus. BALDINGER.

METREMPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *εμφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the womb. A name, under which some authors have confounded chronic inflammation of that viscus, and the different degenerations to which it is exposed.

METREN'CHYTA (*Surg.*) *Metrenchytes*, *μητρογχυτα*, *μητρογχυτης*; from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *εγχυω*, 'I inject.' Injection of the uterus.

METROPATHI'A (*Hyg.*) from *μετροιος*, 'tempered,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' State of an individual, whose passions are temperate.

METRI'TIS (*Path.*) from *μητρα*, 'the womb.' *Febris uteri'na*, *Empres'ma Hysteri'tis*, *Febris uteri'na Hysteri'tis*, *Inflamma'tio U'teri*, *Inflamma'tion of the U'terus or Womb*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are: — pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region; with heat,

pain, and tenderness of the os uteri; vomiting, smallness, and frequency of pulse.

It occurs, most frequently, after delivery; when there is, generally, suppression of the lochial discharge.

The treatment must be vigorous. Bleeding early, so as to make a decided impression: followed by a full dose of opium, fomentations, blisters, &c.

Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, has been called *Inflammatiō catarrhalis uteri*, or *Acute catarrh*, (F) *Catarrhe aigu*, of that viscus. It is known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid, *per vaginam*; preceded by pains; which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, &c. with more or less fever. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment.

Chronic metritis sometimes succeeds the acute. To it must be referred the indurations, observed in the uterus; and many of the leucorrhœal discharges to which females are subject.

(F) *Inflammation de la matrice*.

(G) *Gebärmutterentzündung*.

WRITERS. KIESLING, Leipz. 1754 (L). GEBHARD, Marburg, 1786 (L).

METRORRHAGIA (Path.) *Hæmorrhagia uteri'na*, *Sanguifluxus uteri'nus*, *Hæmorrhæ'a* (of some), *Menorrhagia* (of some), *Uterine Hemorrhage*, *Hemorrhage from the Womb*; from *μῆτρα*, 'the womb,' and *εἰσέρχεται*, 'I break forth.' An effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other periods; but in a greater quantity than proper.

Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences, which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy, and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favor its occurrence; more than at other periods.

The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favorable. Should it, however, be very copious, or frequently recur; or should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may occur very speedily: and, in some cases, without the discharge being perceptible; constituting *internal hemorrhage*.

Uterine hemorrhage may be *active* or *passive*; requiring an obviously different treatment. The general management is similar to that of HEMORRHAGE in general (q. v.); as the horizontal posture; acid drinks; free admission of

cool air; cold applications to the loins, thighs, and abdomen; injection of cold water, even of iced water, into the vagina; plugging the vagina, so as to prevent the discharge *per vaginam*, and thus induce a coagulum in the mouths of the bleeding vessel. Such will be the *special* plan adopted, where the hemorrhage has occurred in one, not recently delivered.

In uterine hemorrhage, after delivery, the same cooling plan must be followed: but as the flow of blood is owing to the uterus not contracting so as to constrict the materno-fœtal vessels, pressure must be made on the abdomen, to aid this: and, if necessary, the hand must be introduced into the uterus, to stimulate it to contraction. Should the female be excessively reduced, so as to render the accoucheur apprehensive, that she will expire from loss of blood, brandy must be freely exhibited. The profuse exhibition of opium in such cases is, at least, a doubtful plan.

(G) *Mutterblutfluss*.

(F) *Hémorrhagie de la Matrice*, *Perte*, *Perte utérine rouge*.

WRITERS. M. ADAM, Basil, 1605 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1688 (L). J. A. HELVETIUS, Paris, 1697 (F). L. FR. JACOBI, Erford, 1710 (L). P. TH. SCHACHER (*M. gravidarum*), Lips. 1717 (L). G. D. COSCHWITZ, Hal. 1723 (L). FISCHER, Erford, 1727 (L). FRIDERICI (*M. gravid.*), Argent. 1732 (L). WEIGAND (Do.), Altdorf, 1736 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1746 (L). C. LINNÆUS (*M. gravid.*), Upsal. 1749 (L). A. PASTA (Do.), Bergam. 1752 (I). C. F. KALTSCHMIED (*M. after delivery*), Jenæ, 1759 (L). Another work on *M. during delivery*, Jenæ, 1762 (L). OBERLIN, Argent. 1767 (L). SPENCE, Edinb. 1767 (L). SCHRÖDER, Gotting. 1771 (L). SAXTORPH, Hafn. 1774 (L). T. LEAKE, Lond. 1774. E. RIGBY, Lond. 1775. LEROUX, Dijon, 1737 (F). T. DENMAN, Lond. 1786. R. B. SABATIER (*M. gravid.*), Paris, 1788 (L). HENCKE, Erford, 1791 (L). FÖRTSCH, Gotting. 1793 (L). BUSCH, Marburg, 1795 (L). MILLOT, Paris, an. vi (F). E. SIEBOLD, Wurzb. 1799 (L). A. LEROY, Paris, 1801 (F). C. H. VALENTIN, Paris, 1802 (F). J. BURNS, Lond. 1807. D. STEWART, Lond. 1816: in (F) by MADAME BOIVIN. MADAME BOIVIN (*on internal M.*), Paris, 1819 (F).:—and the various works on midwifery.

METZGER, JOHN DANIEL (*Biog.*) A celebrated Prussian physician; Professor of Medicine at Königsberg; born at Strasburg in 1739; died in 1805. **WORKS.** *Adversaria medica.* Traj. ad Mosam. P. II. 1774-78. 8vo. *Grundriss der Physiologie.* Königsb. 1777. *Die Physiologie in Aphorismen.* Ibid. 1789. 8vo. *Gerichtliche medicin. Beobachtungen.* 2 Jahrgang. Ibid. 1778 and 1780. 8vo. *Vermehrte medicin. Schriften.* Ibid. 3 Bde. 1781. *Entwurf einer medicina ruralis.* Ibid. 1784. 8vo. *Grundsätze der allgemeinen Semiotik und Therapie.* Ibid. 1785. 8vo. *Handbuch der Staatsarzneikunde.* Züllich. 1787. 8vo. *Opuscul. academ.* Ibid. 1788. 8vo. *Opuscul. anatomica et physiologica.* Gothæ. 1790. 8vo. *Medicinisch-physische Anthropologie.* Weissenf. 1790. 8vo. *Handbuch der Chirurgie.* Jena. 1791. 8vo. *Literargeschichte der Medicin.* Königsb. 1792. 8vo. *Zusätze.* Ibid. 1796. 8vo. *Kurzgefaßtes System der gerichtlichen Arzneiwissenschaft.* Ibid. 1793. 4to. *Ausg. v. G. GRÜNER.* Ibid. 1814. 8vo. *Unterricht in der Wundarzneikunst.* Ibid. 1798. 8vo. *Ueber die Krankheiten sämtlicher zur Oekonomie gehöriger Hausthiere.* Ibid. 1802. 8vo. *Ueber den menschlichen Kopf.* Ibid. 1803. 8vo. *Gerichtlich-medicinische Abhandlungen.* Ibid. 2 Th. 1803. 8vo. *Lehrsätze zu einer empirischen Psychologie.* Ibid. 1805. 8vo.

MI'ASM (*Path.*) *Mias'ma, Inquinamentum, Conta'gium, μiasma.* The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely:—for any emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth especially in marshy districts, which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. To these terrestrial emanations the Italians give the name *malaria*; a word which has been adopted into other languages.

Of the miasms, which arise either from the animal body or from the most unhealthy situations, we know, chymically, nothing. All that we do know, is, that, under such circumstances, emanations take place, capable of causing disease in those exposed to their action.

(G) *Ansteckungsstoff.*

MIASMATIC (*Path.*) *Miasmaticus.* Belonging or relating to miasmata. **SAUVAGES**, in the classification of diseases according to their etiology, has

a class under the name, *Morbi miasmatici.*

WRITERS on Miasms or Malaria. J. B. DONIUS (*on improving the Roman air*), Florent. 1667 (L). J. A. SLEVOGT (*effect of effluvia on the body*), Jenæ, 1704 (L). J. M. LANCISI (*M. of marshes*), Rom. 1717 (L). J. H. SCHULZE (*M. from inundations*), Erford, 1729 (L). J. Z. PLATNER (*from putrid water*), Lips. 1747 (L). OEDE (Do.), Lugd. Bat. 1748 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER (*putrid air*), Francf. ad Viad. 1763 (L). ACKERMANN (*contagious M.*), Kilon, 1773 (L). GRIEKE, Gotting. 1775 (L). DE LA GUERENNE (*insalubrity of the air of prisons, hospitals, and cemeteries*), Paris, 1777 (L). C. ECKARTSHAUSEN (*corrupt air*), Munich, 1788 (G). EHMBSEN (Do.), Gotting. 1789 (L). R. ROBERTSON (*fevers from*), Lond. 1807. T. B. MONFALCON, Paris, 1824 (F). J. MACCULLOCH, Lond. 1827.

MICHAË'LIS AN'GELI ANTID'OTUS (*Pharm.*) An antidote described by MYREPSUS.

MICHE'LIA CHAM'PACA (*Mat. Med.*) *Champaca, Champacam, Michelia Tsjampaca, Tsjampaca.* An Oriental tree, much prized for the odor and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed, in the Moluccas, in head-ache.

MICLE'TA (*Pharm.*) An opiate preparation, described in the *Antidotarium NICOLAI* apud MESUEN. It was used as an astringent in diarrhœa and hemorrhages.

MI'ROCOSM (*Physiol.*) *Microcos'mus, μικροκοσμος*, from *μικρος*, 'little,' and *κοσμος*, 'world.' A little world.' Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of all that is admirable in the world. The world they call *Macrocosm.*

MICROCUS'TIC (*Phys.*) *Microcus'ticus*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *ακουω*, 'I hear.' This word, as well as *Microph'onous*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *φωνη*, 'voice,' means any thing that contributes to increase the intensity of sound—as the speaking trumpet—by collecting the sonorous rays.

MICROPH'THAL'MOS (*Anat.*) *μικροφθαλμος*, from *μικρος*, 'little,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' One who has small eyes.

MICROR'CHIDES (*Anat.*) *μικρορχιδες*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' One who has very small testicles.

MICROSPHYCTOS (*Path.*) μικροσφυκτος, from μικρος, 'small,' and σφυγμος, 'pulse.' One who has a small pulse.

MID'WIFE (*Obstet.*) from mid, 'with,' and wif, 'wife'; or from mid, 'meed,' 'recompense,' and wif, 'wife.' *Matro'na*, *Obstet'rix*, *Hypere'tria*, *ἐπιγε-τρια*, *Mæ'a*, *μαία*, *μαίας*, *μαϊευτρια*, *Aces'toris*, *αἰστωρίς*. A female, who practises midwifery.

(F) Sage-femme, Accoucheuse.

(G) Hebamme, Wehmutter.

WRITERS for the instruction of Midwives. CH. E. ESCHENBACH, Rostoch and Leipz. 1767 (G). W. L. KÄMPF (*memorial for*), Francf. 1777 (G). J. CH. STARK (*instruction for, in dialogues*), Jenæ, 1801 (G). G. W. STEIN (*catechism for*), Marb. 1801 (G). M. H. MENDEL (*manual for*), Breslau, 1810 (G).

MIL'IARY (FEVER) (*Path.*) *Em'physis milia'ria*, *Milia'ria*, *Milia'ris*, *Fe'bris milia'ris*, *Exanthe'ma milia'ria*, *Syn'ochus milia'ria*, *Aspre'do milia'cea*, *Fe'bris essero'sa*, *Fe'bris punctula'ris*, *F. culicula'ris*, *F. vesicula'ris*, *Pur'pura puerpera'rum*, *Fe'bris purpura'te ru'bra et al'ba milia'ris*, *Pur'pura al'ba benig'na et malig'na*. It is so called, from the eruption resembling the seed of the *milium* or *millet*. Fever, accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white, transparent fluid; which quickly dries up, and separates in the form of scales. Miliary fever is now rare, in consequence of the cooling practice in fevers and other states of the system. It is, almost always, brought on by external heat, and hence the prevention is obvious. The treatment is simple. It requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, in ordinary cases.

(F) Miliare, Millot, Pourpre blanc, Millet.

(G) Hirsefieber, Frieselfieber.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1690 (L). WELSCH, Leipz. 1655 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1701 (L). ALBERTI, Hal. 1708 (L). J. VESTI, Erford, 1711 (L). JUCH, Erford, 1716 (L). HAMILTON, 1716 (L). BAIER, Altdorf, 1717 (L). BÖTTICHER, Helmst. 1718 (L). A. BÜCHNER, Hal. Magd. 1724 (L). J. STAHL, Erford, 1732 (L). A. O. GÖLICHE, Francf. ad Viadr. 1732 (L). GERIKE, Hal. 1733 (L).

TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1734 (L). JUNKER, Hal. 1738 (L). A. W. BECKERS, Bielefeld, 1747 (G). GMELIN, Tubing. 1752 (L). J. FORDYCE, Lond. 1758 (L). ALLIONI, Taurin. 1758 (L). FANTONI, Nissæ, 1762 (L). GUNTHER, Argent. 1764 (L). ARAND, Gottin. 1765 (L). VON FISCHER, Rigæ, 1767 (L). F. CH. OETTINGER, Tubing. 1768 (L). PLANCHON, Tournay, 1770 (L). DUPRÉ DE LILLE, Paris, 1779 (F). GASTELLIER, Montargis, 1779 (F). J. BARALDI (*Epidemic M.*), Modena, 1781 (F).

MILI'OLUM (*Path.*) Diminutive of *mil'ium*, 'millet,' *ζεγγυρίδιον*. A small tumor on the eyelids, resembling, in size, a millet-seed.

MILK (*Mat. Alim.*) *Lac*, *γάλα*, *Ad'ho*, *Ad'oc*. A fluid, secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia.

The skimmed milk of the cow, *Ader*, contains water, caseous matter, traces of butter, sugar of milk, muriate, phosphate, and acetate of potass, lactic acid, lactate of iron, and one atom of earthy phosphate.

The cream is formed of butter, caseum, and whey, in which there is sugar of milk and salts. Cow's milk is employed for the preparation of cream, butter, cheese, whey, sugar of milk, and frangipane. It is useful in a number of cases of poisoning; either by acting as a demulcent, or by decomposing certain poisons, or by combining with others so as to neutralize them. It is constantly employed as aliment; and may be regarded as an emulsion, in which butter and caseum are found in suspension. When taken into the stomach, it is coagulated by the gastric fluids, and the coagulum is digested like any other solid. The watery parts are absorbed.

(F) *Lait de Vache*. (G) *Kuhmilch*.

MILK, *ASSES'*, considerably resembles human milk, of which it has the consistence, smell, and taste: but it contains a little less cream, and more soft, caseous matter. It is often used by those laboring under pulmonary affections.

(F) *Lait d'anesse*.

(G) *Eselsmilch*.

MILK, *EWES'*. It affords more cream than cows' milk; but the butter is softer. The caseum, on the contrary, is fatter, and more viscid. It contains less serum than cows' milk. The Roquefort cheeses are made from it.

(F) *Lait de Brebis*.

MILK, GOATS',—resembles cows' milk: the butyraceous matter, however, which enters into its composition, is more solid than that of the cow.

(F) *Lait de Chèvre.*

(G) *Ziegenmilch.*

MILK, HUMAN,—contains more sugar, milk, and cream, and less caseum, than cows' milk. Its composition differs according to the distance of time from delivery.

(F) *Lait de femme.*

MILK, MARES',—contains only a small quantity of fluid, butyraceous matter; a little caseum, softer than that in cows' milk, and more serum.

(F) *Lait de Jument.*

From a considerable number of experiments, Messrs. DEYEUX and PARMENTIER classed the six kinds of milk, which they examined, according to the following Table, as regarded the relative quantity of the materials they contained.

Caseum.	Butter.	Sugar of Milk.	Serum.
Goat	Sheep	Woman	Ass
Sheep	Cow	Ass	Woman
Cow	Goat	Mare	Mare
Ass	Woman	Cow	Cow
Woman	Ass	Goat	Goat
Mare	Mare	Sheep	Sheep

(F) *Lait.* (G) *Milch.*

WRITERS on Milk as a Diet. PIÈTRE, Paris, 1573 (L). BEYERUS, Tubing. 1576 (L). J. C. BARICELLI, Neapol. 1603 (L). J. COSTÆUS, Papiæ, 1604 (L). DE LA VIGNE, Paris, 1683 (L). MARTIN, Paris, 1684 (F). FISCHER, Erford, 1719 (L). A. E. DE BÜCHNER, Erford, 1739 (L). BAYLE (*in phthisis*), Solon. 1670 (L). GEYMULLER (*whew*), Basil, 1738 (L). CL. L. BERTHOLLET, Paris, 1779 (L). PETIT RADEL (*considered medicinally*), Paris, 1786 (F). S. FERRIS, Lond. 1785. A. PARMENTIER and N. DEYEUX, Paris, 1800 (F). CL. A. GOUPIL (*in phthisis*), Paris, 1803 (F).

MILLIGRAMME (*Pharm.*) from *mille*, 'a thousand,' and *γραμμα*, 'a gramme.' The thousandth part of a gramme;—about 0.015 Engl. grain.

MILLIMETRE (*Pharm.*) from *mille*, 'a thousand,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' The thousandth part of the metre;—equal 0.039 Engl. inch, or about two-fifths of a line.

MILLOT, JAMES ANDREW (*Biog.*) A French Surgeon and Accoucheur;

born at Dijon in 1738; died in 1811. **WORKS.** *L'Art de procréer les sexes à volonté, ou système complet de génération.* Paris. 1800. 8vo. *L'art d'améliorer les générations humaines.* Ibid. 1801. 8vo. *Supplément à tous les traités, tant étrangers que nationaux, sur l'art des accouchemens.* Ibid. 1804. 4to. *La gerocomie, ou l'art de parvenir à une longue vie sans infirmités.* Ibid. 8vo. &c.

MIL'MAN, SIR FRA'NCIS, Bart., M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) President of the Royal College of Physicians of London; born in 17—; died in 181—. **WORKS.** *Animadversiones de naturâ hydropis ejusque curatione.* Lond. 1776. 8vo. *An inquiry into the source from whence the symptoms of the scurvy and of putrid fevers arise, and into the seat which those affections occupy in the animal economy; with a view of ascertaining a more just idea of putrid diseases than has been generally formed of them.* Lond. 1782. 8vo.

MINDERER or MINDERE'RUS, RAYMOND (*Biogr.*) A German physician of the Chemical Sect; who flourished about the commencement of the 17th century. **WORKS.** *Medicina militaris, seu liber castrensis, euporista et facile parabilia medicamenta continens.* Aug. Vind. 1620. 8vo.:—in English, Lond. 1674. 8vo. *De pestilentia liber unus.* Aug. Vind. 1608. 8vo. *De calcantho seu vitriolo, ejusque qualitate, virtute, et viribus.* Ibid. 1617. 4to.

MIN'IMUM (*Pharm.*) A min'im. The 60th part of a fluid drachm. This measure has been introduced by the London College of Physicians, in consequence of the uncertainty of the size of the drop (see GUTTA). The subdivision of the wine pint has, accordingly, been extended to the 60th part of the fluid drachm; and glass measures, called minim measures, have been adopted by the London College. The proportion between the weights and the measures of various fluid preparations is exhibited in the following Table; in which the first column shows the weight; and the second, the number of drops in a measured drachm of several active fluids, under circumstances as nearly similar as possible.

	Grains.	Drops.
Distilled water	60	60
Liquor arsenicalis	60½	60
White wine	58½	94
Ipecacuanha wine	59½	84
Antimonial wine	59½	84

	Grains.	Drops.
Rectified spirit	51½	151½
Proof spirit	55½	140
Laudanum	59½	134
Tincture of digitalis	58	144

MIQUEL, ANTOINE (*Biogr.*) A young French physician of great talent and promise; died in 1829. **WORKS.** *Éloge de XAVIER BICHAT, suivi de notes historiques et critiques*, &c. Paris. 1823. 8vo. *Éloge de PARMENTIER, &c.* Paris. 1823. 8vo. *Traité des convulsions chez les femmes enceintes en travail et en couche*, &c. Paris. 1824. 8vo. *Lettres à un médecin de province, ou exposition critique de la doctrine médicale de M. BROUSSAIS: 2d édition, corrigée et augmentée.* Paris. 1826. 1 vol. 8vo. He was, also, the editor of the *Gazette de Santé* at the time of his death.

MISANTHRO'PIA (*Path.*) μισανθρωπία, *Misanthropy, Exanthropia, εξανθρωπία*, from μισος, 'hatred,' and ανθρωπος, 'man.' Aversion for men and society. A symptom of melancholy, and hypochondriasis.

(G) **Menschenhass.**

MIS'MAR (*Path.*) *Mes'emar*. A name given by AVICENNA to a kind of nodus, which forms on the toes as the sequel of contusion or inflammation of those parts.

MISOPTO'CHOS (*Path.*) μισοπτωχος, from μισος, 'hatred,' and πτωχος, 'poor.' That which has hatred for the poor. The gout has been so called by some, because it commonly affects the rich.

MISTU'RA (*Pharm.*) *A mixture.* A mingled compound, in which different ingredients are contained in the fluid state; suspended or not by means of mucilaginous or saccharine matter. In this sense, it is synonymous with the French *Potion*. In France, however, the word *mixture* is more frequently understood to mean a liquid medicine, which contains very active substances and can only be administered by drops. A mixture, in other words, in the French sense, may be regarded as a *potion* (q. v.) deprived of watery vehicle.

MISTU'RA AC'IDI HYDROCYAN'ICI, *Mixture of Prus'sic acid, Mélange pectoral* (MAGENDIE). (*Medicinal prussic acid*, 1 drachm, *distilled water*, 3 14. *pure sugar*, 3 iss). A dessert spoonful every morning and evening, as a pectoral, &c.

MISTU'RA AMMONI'ACI, *Lac am-*

moni'aci, Mix'ture of ammo'niac (G. *ammoniac*. 3 ij, *aquæ* 1℥ss. Rub the ammoniacum; adding the water gradually, until they are perfectly mixed. *Ph. L.*) Dose 3 ss to 3 j.

MISTU'RA ASSAFÆTIDÆ, *Lac asafatidæ, Emul'sio antihyster'ica, Mixture of assafatida*. (*Assafatidæ* 3 ij, *aquæ* 1℥ss. Rub together, adding the water by degrees. *Ph. L.*) Used where pills cannot be swallowed and as a glister in irritations during dentition and in ascarides. Dose 3 ss to 3 iss.

(F) *Lait d'asafatida.*

MISTU'RA CAM'PHORÆ, *Cam'phor mixture, Cam'phor ju'lep, Mistu'ra camphora'ta, Jula'pium e cam'phora seu camphora'tum*. (*Camphor* 3 ss; *rectified spirit*, 10 minims, *water* a pint. Rub the camphor and spirit; add the water and filter). Virtues like those of camphor.

(F) *Julep camphoré.*

MISTU'RA COR'NU US'TI, *Decoc'tum cor'nu cervi'ni, Decoc'tum al'bum, Decoc'tion of burnt harts'horn, Mixture of burnt harts'horn*. (*Cornuum ust.* 3 ij, *acaciæ gum. cont.* 3 j, *aquæ* 1℥iij. Boil to 1℥ij, constantly stirring and strain. *Ph. L.*)

MISTU'RA CRE'TÆ, *Po'tio carbona'tis cal'cis, Mistu'ra creta'cea, Mucila'go cretica, Chalk mixture*. (*Creta pp.* 3 ss, *sacchar. purif.* 3 iij, *acaciæ gumm.* 3 ss, *aquæ* 1℥j. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Antacid and absorbent. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

(F) *Mixture de craie.*

MISTU'RA EMETINÆ VOMITO'RIA, *Emetic Mixture of emetine* (*Emetine*, 4 gr., *orange-flower water* 3 ij, *syrup*, 3 ss. *M.*) A dessert spoonful every half hour till it acts.

MISTU'RA FER'RI COMPOSITA, *Compound mixture of iron*. GRIF-FITH'S *mixture*. (*Myrrh. cont.* 3 j, *potassæ subcarb. gr.* xxiv, *aquæ rosæ* 3 viiss, *ferri sulph. cont.* 3 j, *sp. myrristic.* 3 ss, *sacchar. pur.* 3 j. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potass, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose water, spirit of nutmeg; and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass-bottle and stop it close. *Ph. L.*) It is tonic and emmenagogue and is useful wherever iron is indicated.

(F) *Mixture de fer composée.*

MISTU'RA GUA'IACI, *Mixture of guaiac, Lac gua'iaci, Emul'sio gua'iaci-na, Mistu'ra gua'iaci gummo'sa, M. gum'mi gua'iaci Berge'ri, Solutio gua'iaci gummo'sa, S. resinae gua'iaci*

aquo'sa. (*Guaiac. G. resin.* 3 iss, *sacch. pur.* 3 ij, *muc. acaciæ gum.* 3 ij, *aq. cinnam.* 3 viij. Rub the guaiacum with the sugar; then with the mucilage. Add, gradually, the cinnamon water. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

(F) *Mixture de gayac.*

MISTU'RA MOS'CHI, Musk mixture, *Mistu'ra moscha'ta.* (*Moschi, acaciæ gum contus. sacch. purif. sing.* 3 j, *aq. rosæ* 3 vj. Rub the musk with the sugar; add the gum, and, by degrees, the rose water. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

MISTU'RA STRYCHNI'NÆ, Mixture of strychnine. (*Distilled water,* 3 ij, *very pure strychnine,* 1 gr. *white sugar* 3 ij, *M.*) Dose, a dessert spoonful.

MITHRIDATE (*Pharm.*) *Mithridat'ium*, *μῑθριδάτιον*, *Antid'otum mithridat'icum*, *Diascin'ci antid'otus*, *Confec'tio Damoc'ratis*. A very compound electuary, into which entered—*Myrrh*, of Arabia, *Saffron*, *Agaric*, *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, *Frankincense*, *Garlic*, *Mustard*, *Birthingwort*, *Galbanum*, *Castor*, *Long pepper*, *Opoponax*, *Bdellium*, *Gum Arabic*, *Opium*, *Gentian*, *Orris*, *Sagapenum*, *Valerian*, *Acacia*, *Hypericum*, *Canary wine*, *Honey*, &c. It was invented by MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus and Bithynia, and was formerly regarded as alexipharmic. It is little used at the present day; and, from its heterogeneous nature, should be wholly abandoned.

MI'TRAL (*Anat.*) *Mitra'llis*. Having the form of a mitre; resembling a bishop's mitre.

The *MI'TRAL VALVES*, *Val'vulæ mitra'les*, *V. episcopa'les*. Two triangular valves, at the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle. These valves are formed by the inner membrane of the left cavities of the heart; and are retained on the side of the ventricle by tendinous cords, proceeding from the columnæ carneæ. They form species of valves, which permit the blood to pass from the auricle into the ventricle and oppose its return.

MITTE (F) (*Hyg.*) *Efflu'vium Latrina'rium*. An emanation exhaled from privies and which strongly irritates the eyes. It consists of ammonia, united to the carbonic and hydrosulphuric acids.

MNASÆ'I PHAR'MACON (*Pharm.*) *Μνασαιον φαρμακον*. Ancient name of two plasters; one of which is described by

GALEN and the other by PAULUS of Ægina.

MNE'MĒ CEPHAL'ICUM BAL'SAMUM (*Pharm.*) A very compound medicine, into which entered *Balm*, *Lily*, *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, *Borage*, *Broom*, *Roses*, *Violet*, *Saffron*, *Thyme*, *Storax*, *Galbanum*, &c.

MNEMON'ICS (*Phys.*) from *μνασθαι*, 'I recollect.' The art of aiding the memory by signs; and of forming, in some sort, an artificial memory.

MOAN'ING (*Path.*) from Sax. *mænan*, 'to grieve.' *Respira'tio luctuo'sa*. A plaintive respiration, in which the patient utters audible groans. *Mychthis'mos*, *μυχθισμος*.

MOBIL'ITY (*Phys.*) *Mobil'itas*. The power of being moved. In physiology, great nervous susceptibility joined to a disposition to convulsion. Greatly developed excitability.

MOCH'LIA (*Surg.*) *μοχλία*, *μοχλεια*, reduction of a luxated bone; from *μοχλος*, 'a lever.'

MODI'OLUS (*Anat.*) One of the hollow cones in the cochlea of the ear, forming a nucleus, axis, or central pillar, round which the gyri of the cochlea pass. The modiolus forms the inner and larger portion of the central pillar, and is the cavity seen at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus. It lodges a branch of the auditory nerve.

MO'DIUS, *μοδιος*, a dry measure, the third of an amphora, equal to the bushel. VARRO.

MO'DUS OPERAN'DI (*Mat. Med.*) This term is applied to the general principle upon which remedies act in morbid states of the body;—a subject of much interest, although involved in considerable obscurity.

The following classification will convey some idea of the ways in which different organs may be excited into action.

TABLE.

1. By actual or immediate contact of the remedy, and by absorption or mediate contact.
2. By an impulse conveyed by the nerves, through an impression made on the stomach or elsewhere.
3. By contiguous sympathy, or that which is excited by mere proximity and continuity of parts.

MOF'FAT, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Moffat is a village situated about 56 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. The water is a cold sulphureous; containing, in a wine gallon, 36 grains of muriate of soda, 5 cubic

inches of carbonic acid gas, 4 of azote, and 10 of sulphuretted hydrogen. It resembles Harrowgate water in its properties.

WRITERS. M. MACKAILLE, Edinb. 1659 (L). W. HORSBURGH, Edinb. 1754. 8vo. THOMAS GARNETT, Lond. 1800.

MOGILALIA (Path.) *μογιλαλια*, from *μογις*, 'with difficulty,' and *λαλειν*, 'to speak.' Difficult articulation. This word is inaccurately written by PAUL ZACCHIAS, — *Mola'lia*, *Molila'gia*, and *Molilal'gia*. Impediment of speech.

MOIS'TURE (Path.) *Mad'or*. Simple humidity of the skin. The skin is said to be moist or in a state of moisture, when there is slight perspiration.

(F) *Moiteur*.

(G) *Feuchtigkeit*.

MO'LAR (Anat.) *Mola'ris*. That which bruises or grinds; from *molaris*, 'a grindstone,' or *mola*, 'a millstone.'

(F) *Molaire*, *Meulière*.

The MO'LAR TEETH, *Grind'ers*, *Jaw teeth*, *Mola'ris permanen'tes den'tes*, *Den'tes mola'ris*, *gom'phioi*, *γομφιοι*, occupy the farthest part of each alveolar arch. Their coronæ are broader than they are high; unequal, tuberculated; and the roots are more or less subdivided. They are 20 in number, — 10 in each jaw.

The two first pairs of molar teeth, in each jaw, have been called *les'ser mola'ris* or *bicus'pid* (q. v.) *Den'tes bicus'pida'ti*. The coronæ have two tubercles; the one externally, being more prominent and larger than the inner. The root is commonly simple; sometimes bifurcated.

The other three pairs have been termed, *Great mola'ris* — *Dents multicuspidées* (CH.) Their coronæ are cubical; rounded, and have, at the upper surface, four or five tubercles; separated by deep furrows. The root is divided into two, three, four, and five *fangs*, which are more or less curved.

The third great molaris appears a long time after the others; and, hence, has been called *Dens sapientiæ* or *Wisdom tooth*.

(F) *Dent molaire ou mâchelière*.

(G) *Mahlzahn*, *Backenzahn*.

MO'LAR GLANDS. Two small bodies formed by a collection of mucous crypts; seated in the substance of the cheeks, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory duct opens into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.

(G) *Backenzahndrüsen*.

MOLE (Obstetr.) *Mo'LA*, from *moles*, 'mass.' *My'le*, *μύλη*, *Naducem* (AVICENNA), *Zephyr'ius fæ'tus*, *Pseudocye'sis mola'ris*, *Gravid'itas mola'ris*. A fleshy, insensible; at times, soft, at others, hard mass; of variable and indeterminate size, which forms in the uterus and is slightly united by vessels to that organ; from which its feeble vitality is derived. It has been conceived by some to be always owing to imperfect conception; but moles will form in the undoubted virgin. They seem to be owing to a morbid process; and certainly are generally connected with conception. At times, they contain parts of the fœtus; but commonly they do not.

(G) *Mondkalb*.

At very different periods, in different women, the diseased mass is expelled from the uterus, with the ordinary symptoms of abortion; and the case requires similar management. See, also, *NÆVUS* and *CONCEPTION* (false).

MOLLI'TIES (Path.) *Molles'cence*, from *molles'cere*, 'to become soft.' Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

(F) *Ramollissement*.

MOLLI'TIES CER'EBRI, *Molles'cence* or *softening*, or a kind of liquefaction of the cerebral substance; the remainder preserving its ordinary consistence. The symptoms denoting it are equivocal.

(F) *Ramollissement du cerveau*.

WRITER. M. ROSTAN, Paris, 1820 (F).

MOLLI'TIES OS'SIUM (Path.) *Malacoste'o'sis*, *Malacos'teon*, *Paros'tia flex'ilis*, *Osteosarco'sis*, *Spi'na vento'sa* (of some) *Osteomala'cia*, *Soft'ening of the bones*. A rare affection, in which the bones are deprived of their salts and particularly of the phosphate of lime and consist only of gelatine; hence they acquire a degree of suppleness, which renders them unfit for the performance of their functions. The disease generally affects all the bones; but it is especially remarkable, during life, in the long bones, which assume any curvature that may be wished. Very violent pain is often experienced in them; and the urine frequently contains an enormous proportion of calcareous phosphate. The patient is compelled to remain in the horizontal posture; the bones no longer being fixed points for the muscles to act upon. The disease has, hitherto, always terminated fatally; and dissection has exhibited the gelatinous nature of

the bones; which, by desiccation have become transparent, as if they had been macerated in acid.

Experience has afforded no means of relief in this dreadful affliction. The alkaline salts, earthy phosphates, &c. are of little or no use.

(F) *Ostéo-malacie, Ostéo-malaxie, et Ostéo-malakie, Ramollissement des os.*

WRITERS. FR. LAMBERT, Toulouse, 1700 (F). S. MORAND, Paris, 1752 (F). NAVIER, Paris, 1755 (F). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1757 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1763 (L). O. ACREL, Upsal. 1788 (L). G. C. CONRADI, Götting. 1796 (L). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1797 (L). FEMERY (*distorted pelvis from M.*), Lugd. Bat. 1798 (L). J. A. RENARD, MAYENCE, 1804 (F).

MOLOCHINE (*Pharm.*) *μολοχίνη*, an epithet for a green plaster described by GALEN.

MOMIS'CUS (*Anat.*) *μωμισκος*. That part of the molar teeth, which touches the gums. It has, also, been used for the molar teeth themselves. INGRASIAS.

MOMOR'DICA BALSAMI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Balm apple, Bal'sam apple*. The fruit of this oriental tree, — *Po'mun hierosolymita'num*, was formerly considered vulnerary.

(F) *Balsamine, Pomme de merveille.*

(G) *Balmäpfel.*

MOMOR'DICA ELATE'RIMUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Elate'rium, Cu'cumis agrestis, C. asini'nus, C. sylvestris, Elate'rium officina'rum, Charan'tia, Boubal'lios, Guarerba or'ba, Wild or Squirt'ing cu'cumber, Ecbo'llium elate'rium*. The dried sediment from the juice is the elaterium of the shops. (See EXTRAC'TUM ELATERII). It is a most powerful cathartic, and, as such, has been used in dropsies. Its active principle is the *Elatin, Elaterine, or Elaterinum*. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j, until it operates.

(F) *Concombre Sauvage, Momordique.*

(G) *Esselsgurken, Springgurken.*

MON'AD, from *μονας*, 'unity.' A simple particle, or atom, or unit. LEIBNITZ.

MONAR'DA FISTULO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Purple monar'da*. The leaves have a fragrant smell; and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste. They are reputed to be nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent.

MONAR'DIES, MONAR'DI, or MONAR'DES, NICH'OLAS (*Biogr.*) A learned Spanish physician; born at Seville about the beginning of the

16th century; died in 1578. WORKS. *De secundâ venâ in pleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes concordia*. Hispal. 1539. 4to. *De rosâ et partibus ejus; de succi rosarum temperaturâ; de rosis Persicis seu Alexandrinis; de malis citriis, aurantiis, et limoniis, libelli*. Antwerp. 1565. 8vo. *Dos libros de las cosas que se traen de las Indias occidentales, que sirven al uso de medicina*. Seville. 1565. 12mo. The 4th edit. 1580, has an additional book. In Latin by CHARLES DE L'ESCLUSE. Ant. 1574. In Engl. by J. FRAMPTON. *Libro de dos medicinas eccellissimas contro todo veneno, la Piedrabezaar y la yerba Escorsonera*. Seville. 1569. 8vo. *Libro que trata de la nieve*. Seville. 1571. 8vo. *Tratado de la grandeza del hiero*. Seville. 1574. 4to. These works were translated into Latin by L'ESCLUSE, and into English by J. FRAMPTON. *Del efeto de varias yervas*. Seville. 1571. 8vo.

MONDER (F) (*Pharm. & Surg.*) *Munda're*. To render clean, pure. In Pharmacy, it means, to separate any substance from its impure or useless portions. In Surgery, *monder* or *mondifier une plaie*, is to clean or deterge a wound.

(G) *Reinigen.*

MONEMBASIAT'ICUM. A species of wine believed to be the *Vin de malvoisie*. ORFILA.

MONEM'ERON (*Pharm.*) *Monoëm'e-ron, μονοήμερον*, from *μνος*, 'one,' and *ἡμερα*, 'a day.' A name given to several collyria, which were supposed to be capable of curing diseases of the eyes in a day.

MONGO'LIAN (*Nat. Hist.*) Anthropologists give the name *Mongolian race* to a variety of the human species, spread over a great part of the north of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, &c. The individuals composing it have the skin of a brown red, forehead flat, nose broad, cheeks prominent, and lips large. See *Homo*.

MONOC'ULUS (*Surg.*) *Mon'ocle*, from *μνος*, 'one,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' A bandage, employed to maintain topical applications over one of the eyes. This bandage, called by some surgeons, *Simplex oculus*, (F) *Œil simple*, is made of a roller three or four ells long, rolled into a single ball.

MONOGAS'TRIC (*Anat.*) *Monogas'tricus*, from *μνος*, 'one,' and *γαστηρ*, 'stomach.' That which has but one stomach. Man is *monogastric*. Ruminating animals, on the contrary, are *polygastric*.

MONOG'GRAPH, MED'ICAL. *Mono-graphia*, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *γραφη*, 'description.' An *ex professo* treatise on a single class of diseases, or on a single disease.

WRITER. A. VARELIAUD, Paris, 1804 (F).

MONOME'LOX (Pharm.) *μονομηλον*. The name of a collyrium, described by AETIUS.

MONOR'CHIS (Anat.) *μονορχις*, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *ορχις*, 'testicle.' One who has only one testicle.

MONOSIT'IA (Physiol.) *μονοσιτια*, from *μονος*, 'one,' and *σιτος*, 'food,' 'repast.' The habit of taking only one meal in the day.

MONRO', ALEXANDER, M. D. F. R. S. (Biogr.) Commonly called **MONRO PRIMUS**. A very eminent Scotch physician and professor of anatomy in Edinburgh; born in 1697; died in 1767. **WORKS.** *Osteology, or a treatise on the anatomy of the bones. To which are added a treatise of the nerves, an account of the reciprocal motions of the heart, and a description of the human lacteal sac and duct.* Edinb. 1726. 8vo. *Essay on comparative anatomy.* Lond. 1744. 8vo. A new edit. with additions by his son, &c. Edinb. 1783. 8vo. *Observations anatomical and physiological; wherein Dr. HUNTER's claim to some discoveries is examined.* Illustrated with figures. Edinb. 1758. 8vo. *An account of the inoculation of small pox in Scotland.* Edinb. 1765. 8vo. *His whole works, collected and published by his son, ALEXANDER. To which is prefixed, a life of the author by his son DONALD.* Edinb. 1781. 4to.

MONRO', ALEXANDER, M. D. (Biogr.) Son of the former, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh; born ; died in 18—. **WORKS.** *De testibus et semine in variis animalibus*, Diss. Inaug. Edinb. 1755. 8vo. *De venis lymphaticis valvulosis et de earum imprimis origine.* Edinb. 1757. 8vo. *State of facts concerning the first proposal of performing the paracentesis of the thorax, on account of air effused from the lungs into the cavities of the pleurae, in answer to Mr. HEWSON.* Edinb. 1770. 12mo. *Observations on the structure and functions of the nervous system.* Illustrated with tables. Edinb. 1783. fol. *The structure and physiology of fishes explained and compared with those of men and others animals.* Illustrated with figures. Edinb. 1785. fol. *A description of all the bursæ mu-*

cosæ of the human body, &c. with remarks on the accidents and diseases which affect these several sacs and on the operations necessary for their cure. With plates. Edinb. 1788. fol. *Experiments on the nervous system with opium and metallic substances; made chiefly with a view of determining the nature and effects of animal electricity.* Edinb. 1793. 4to. *Observations on the muscles and particularly on the effects of their oblique fibres.* Edinb. 1794. 4to. *Three treatises on the brain, the eye, and the ear.* Illustrated by tables. Edinb. 1797. 4to.

MONRO', DONALD (Biogr.) Son of A. MONRO PRIMUS. A physician in London; born in 1731; died in 1802. **WORKS.** *Thesis de hydropse.* Edinb. 1753. 8vo. *An essay on the dropsy and its different species.* Lond. 1755. 12mo. *An account of the diseases which were most frequent in the British military hospitals in Germany, from January, 1761, till the return of the troops to England in March, 1763: to which is added an essay on the means of preserving the health of soldiers and conducting military hospitals.* Lond. 1764. 8vo. *Treatise on mineral waters.* Lond. 1770. 2 vols. 8vo. *Observations on the means of preserving the health of soldiers and of conducting military hospitals: on the diseases incident to soldiers in the time of service, and of the same diseases as they have appeared in London.* Lond. 1780. 2 vols. 8vo. *A treatise on medical and pharmaceutical chemistry, and the materia medica, to which is added an English translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians in London of 1788.* Lond. 1788. 3 vols. 8vo. *Appendix.* 1789. 8vo. A 4th volume was added in 1790.

MONROIA'NUM, FORA'MEN (Anat.) A foramen at the anterior part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, by which they communicate with each other. So called from the second MONRO.

MONS VEN'ERIS (Anat.) *Montic'ulus Ven'eri*. The more or less projecting eminence, situated at the base of the hypogastrium, above the vulva and in front of the os pubis. At the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair. (F) *Mont de Vénus, Pénil, Motte, Éminence sus-pubienne.*

(G) *Venusberg, Schamberg.*
MON'STER (Med.) *Mon'strum, τερας*. Any organized being, having an extraordinary vice of conformation or a preternatural conversion of every part or of certain parts only.

Three species of monsters are usually distinguished. The *first* comprehends those, that are born with an excess of parts; as with two heads on one trunk, — two trunks with one head, — with five fingers or toes, &c. The *second* includes those with a deficiency of parts, — such as the acephali, monopes, &c. — and the *third*, those with a deviation of parts, — as where the heart is on the right side, the liver on the left, &c.

Amongst the numerous hypotheses entertained on the origin or cause of monsters, or *monstrosities* as the state has been called, three only are worth mentioning. They have been attributed, 1. To the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. 2. To accidental changes, experienced by the fœtus at some period of its uterine existence: and, 3. To a primitive defect in the germs. The second seems to be the only one, that is philosophical.

As a medico-legal question, monsters, if capable of action as individuals, have the same rights as other persons.

(G) Missgeburts.

WRITERS. A. SORBINUS, Paris, 1570 (L). M. WEINRICH, Vratislav. 1595 (L). OSTEN, Vitemb. 1600 (L). J. RIOLAN (*case*), Paris, 1606 (L). J. G. SCHENCK (Do.), Francf. 1609 (L). C. BAUHIN, Oppenheim. 1614 (L). TH. BARTHOLOIN, Basil. 1645 (L). U. ALDROVANDUS, Bonon. 1642 (L). STENGELIUS, Ingoldst. 1647 (L). AUBER, Cassel. 1648 (L). LE MAIGRE, Paris, 1650 (L). EICHSTADT, Gedan. 1658 (L). BRUNNER (*two-headed*), Argent. 1672 (L). FRENZEL, Vitemb. 1674 (L). SELIGMANN, Rostoch, 1679 (L). DE HONUPHRIIS (*double-bodied*), Rom. 1691 (L). PALFYN, Paris, 1708 (F). FRIDERICI, Lips. 1787 (L). MARTINIUS, Ven. 1738 (L). A. VON HALLER, Gotting. 1742 (L). HUBER, Cassel. 1748 (L). G. B. BIANCHI (*double-bodied*), Turin, 1750 (I). A. K. BOERHAAVE, Petropol. 1754 (L). REGNAULT, Paris, 1775 (F). B. CH. FAUST, Gotha, 1780 (G). JACOBI (*medico-legally*), Hal. 1791 (L). S. TH. SÖMMERING, Mainz. 1791 (G). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1793 (L). C. L. SCHWEICKHARD, Tübing. 1801 (G). J. BANG, Copenhag. 1801 (G). TH. FRIEDLIEB (*case*), Alton. 1803 (L). HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1803 (L). J. CH. ZIMMER, Rudolstadt, 1806 (G). JOUARD, Paris, 1807 (F). A. WIENHOLT, Brem. 1807 (G). L. J. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE, Paris, 1808

(F). A. G. OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1811 (L). Another work, Vratislav. 1812 (L). C. F. G. SCHLEGEL (*anencephali*), Berol. 1812 (L). FR. TIEDEMANN (*acephali*), Landshut, 1813 (G). J. FR. BLUMENBACH, Gotting. 1813 (L). PH. FR. WALTHER, Landshut, 1814 (G). J. FR. MECKEL, Hal. 1815 (L). J. D. HERHOLDT, Copenhag. 1828 (Dan.) E. E. L. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1831 (L).

MONTA'NUS or MON'TI, JOHN BAPTIST (*Biogr.*) A distinguished Italian physician and poet; born in 1488; died in 1551. WORKS. *Interpretatio Latina librorum quatuor medicinæ ex veteribus contractæ* AËTHI Amideni. Basil. 1535. fol. *Tabulæ in tres libros* AËTHI Amideni. August. et Patav. 1550. 8vo. *De alimentorum differentiis*. Ven. 1553. 8vo. *Libellus de gradibus et facultatibus medicamentorum*. Witteberg. 1553. 8vo. *Explanatio eorum quæ pertinent ad tertiam partem de componendis medicamentis*. Venet. 1553. 8vo. *Quæstio examinans quomodo medicamentum dicatur æquale aut inequale*. Patav. 1554. 8vo. *Opuscula. De characterismis febrium. Quæstio de febre sanguinis. De uterinis affectibus*. Venet. 1554. 8vo. *De excrementis, fæcibus, urinis, libri duo*. Patav. 1554. 8vo. *Consultationes de variorum morborum curationibus*. Ven. 1554. 8vo. *Opuscula varia et præclara, in quibus tota ferè medicina methodicè explanatur*. Basil. 1558. 8vo. *Medicina universa ex lectionibus MONTANI, cæterisque opusculis, collecta*. Francf. 1587. fol. He wrote likewise commentaries on HIPPOCRATES, GALEN, RHazes, AVICENSA, and others of the older writers.

MONTBRISON, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) M. is a town in France, in the department of the Loire; 15 leagues from Lyon. There are three cold springs here, which are highly acidulous, and used as refrigerants and aperients.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) M. is a small French town, 10 leagues from Dax; where there is a chalybeate spring, somewhat frequented.

WRITER. BETBEDER, Bordeaux, 1750 (F).

MONT-D'OR, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) M. is a village 7 leagues from Clermont (Puy-de-Dôme), at which are several mineral springs, cold and thermal. Those of the Fountain — *La Madelaine* — and of the *Great Bath*, are thermal; and contain car-

bonic acid, subcarbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda, subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, alumine and oxide of iron. Those of *St. Margaret* are cold, and contain much carbonic acid.

MONTEGRE, ANTHONY FRANCIS JENIN DE (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician; editor of the *Gazette de Santé*, before M. MIQUEL: born at Belley in 1779; died in 1818. **WORKS.** *Du magnétisme animal et de ses partisans, ou recueil de pièces importantes sur cet objet*, &c. Paris. 1812. 8vo. *Expériences sur la digestion dans l'homme*, &c. Ibid. 1814. 8vo. *Traité analytique de toutes les affections hémorrhoidales*. Ibid. 1829. 8vo.

MOON (*Med.*) *Lu'na*, σελήνη, μνηνη, *Sele'nē*, *Me'nē*, Sax. *Mona*, (G) *Mond*. The moon has been supposed to exert considerable influence over the human body, in health and disease. Such influence has been grossly exaggerated. Not many years ago, it would have been heretical to doubt the exacerbation of mania, at the full of the moon; yet is now satisfactorily shown, that if the light be excluded at this period, the *lunatic* is not excited more than ordinarily. (F) *Lune*.

WRITERS. R. MEAD (*influence of sun and moon*), Lond. 1704 (L). A. LITRE, Paris, 1707 (L). CH. G. KRAZENSTEIN, Hal. 1747 (G). FR. BALFOUR (*influence in fevers*), Calcutta and Lond. 1786. RASCHIG, Vittenb. 1787 (L).

MORAND, JOHN FRANCIS CLEMENT (*Biogr.*) Son of the following; born at Paris in 1726; died in 1784. **WORKS.** *Histoire de la maladie singulière et de l'examen d'une femme devenue en peu de tems toute contrefaite par un ramollissement général des os*. Paris. 1752. 12mo.

MORAND, SAUVEUR (*Biogr.*) A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1697; died in 1773. **WORKS.** *Traité de la taille au haut appareil, avec une dissertation de M. MORAND et une lettre de M. WINSLOW, sur cette matière*. Paris. 1728. 12mo.: in English, by DOUGLAS. Lond. 1729. 8vo. *Éloge historique de M. MARÉCHAL, premier Chirurgien du Roi*. Paris. 1737. 4to. *Discours dans lequel on prouve qu'il est nécessaire au chirurgien d'être lettré*. Paris. 1743. 4to. *Recueil d'expériences et d'observations sur la pierre*. Paris. 1743. 2 vols. 12mo. *L'art de faire des rapports en chirurgie*. Paris. 1743. 12mo.

MOR'DICANT (*Path.*) *Mor'dicans*, *Ca'lor mor'dicans*. A morbid heat,

causing a disagreeable pungent sensation in the fingers of the physician.

MORE'TUS (*Pharm.*) *More'tum*. Ancient name of a cordial julep, into the composition of which the syrup of mulberries entered. SCHRÖDER.

MORGA'GNI, JOHN BAP'TIST (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician and anatomist, of great reputation; born at Forli in 1682; died in 1771. **WORKS.** In AURELIUM CORNELIUM CELSUM et QUINTUM SERENUM SAMMONICUM *epistolæ quatuor*. Hagæ. 1704. 4to. *Adversaria anatomica prima*. Bonon. 1706. 4to. II. III. and IV. Bonon. 1717. 4to. *Adversaria sex anatomica*. Patav. 1719. 4to. *Nova institutionum medicarum idea*. Patav. 1712. 4to. *Epistolæ anatomicae duæ, novas observationes et animadversiones complectentes, quibus anatome augetur, anatomicorum inventorum historia evolvitur, utraque ab erroribus vindicatur*. Lugd. Bat. 1728. 4to. *Epistolæ anatomicae duodeviginti ad scripta pertinentes celeberrimi A. M. VALSALVÆ*. Ven. 1740. 2 vols. 4to. *De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis libri v.* Venet. 1760. fol. In English, by B. ALEXANDER. 3 vols. 4to. Abridged and elucidated with notes, by W. COOKE. 1822. 2 vols. 8vo. *Opuscula miscellanea*. Neap. 1763. 4to. *Opera*. Bassano. 1765. 5 vols. fol.

MORGA'GNI, Hu'mor of (*Anat.*) A peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, found between the crystalline and its capsule.

MOR'GAN, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) A distinguished American physician; born in Philadelphia in 1735; Professor in the Medical School in that city; died in 1789. **WORKS.** *A discourse upon the institution of medical schools in America, with a preface, containing, amongst other things, the author's apology for attempting to introduce the regular mode of practising physic in Philadelphia*. Philad. 1765. 8vo.

Mo'RO (*Path.*) from *mo'rum*, 'a mulberry': — *Mo'rum*. A small abscess, resembling a mulberry. A small tumor, of a similar appearance, particularly on the genital organs after impure coition. (F) *Mure*.

MOROC'H'THOS (*Mat. Med.*) *μοροχθος*, *μοροθος*. A stone, to which the ancients attributed marvellous properties, and which entered into collyria, cerates, &c. GALEN.

MOROSITA'TES (*Nosol.*) A generic name, given by LINNÆUS to an order of

Vesaniæ; in which he included pica, bulimia, polydipsia, antipathia, nostalgia, panophobia, satyriasis, nymphomania, tarentismus, and hydrophobia.

MOROTROPHIUM (*Therap.*) *Morocomium*, from *μωρος*, 'fatuous,' and *ζομεν*, 'to take care of.' An insane establishment; a lunatic asylum; a mad-house. Under proper management, a valuable institution; but liable to various abuses.

WRITERS on *Mad-houses*, &c. SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY, Edinb. 1816 and 1828. G. M. BURROWS (*remarks on a bill for regulating*), Lond. 1817. S. TUKE (*description of the 'Retreat,' near York, England*), York, 1813.

MORPHICA (*Nosol.*) from *μορφη*, 'shape.' Monstrosities of birth. The 3d order, class *Typhica* of GOOD.

MORPHINA (*Mat. Med.*) *Morphium*, *Morphia*, *Morphine*. A solid, colorless alkali; crystallizable in beautiful pyramids, truncated and transparent; soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in boiling water. It exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium. It may be obtained by decomposing, by means of ammonia or calcined magnesia, an aqueous solution of opium made in the cold.

Morphine dissolves perfectly in the acids, which it saturates; and with which it forms very crystallizable salts, with the exception of the acetate. All these salts have a bitter taste, and act upon the animal economy in the same manner as opium, but more powerfully. The acetate is the salt commonly employed in Medicine. It was, at one time, supposed that the Morphine is the purely sedative part of opium, divested of its irritating properties: but experience has not proved this. On the contrary, Morphine will generally disagree where opium does. Dose of Morphine $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain, — of the acetate the same.

MORPHINÆ ACE'TAS, *Acetate of Morphine*. A salt, formed by saturating morphine with acetic acid. Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain to a grain.

MORPHINÆ SUL'PHAS, *Sulphate of Morphine*. A salt, formed by saturating morphine with sulphuric acid. Dose the same as of the acetate.

MORS (*Phys.*) *θάνατος*, *Death*. Definitive cessation of all the functions, the aggregate of which constitute life. *Real Death* is distinguished from asphyxia or *apparent death*: — the latter being merely a suspension of those same functions. But it is often diffi-

cult to judge of such suspension, and the only certain sign of real death is the commencement of putrefaction. At times, therefore, great caution is requisite to avoid mistakes. Death is commonly preceded by some distressing symptoms, which depend on lesion of respiration, circulation, or of the cerebral function, and which constitute the agony. That which occurs suddenly, and without any, or with few, precursory signs, is called *sudden death*. It is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart; apoplexy; the rupture of an aneurism, or by some other organic affection. Death is *natural*, when it occurs as the result of disease: *violent*, when produced by some forcible agency.

All sudden deaths must begin by the interruption of circulation, of the action of the brain, or of respiration. One of these functions stops first; and the others terminate successively; — the series of phenomena ceasing nearly as follows.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE HEART.

1. Impulse received by the brain.
2. Action of the brain.
3. Action exerted by it on the locomotive organs.
4. The contraction of the intercostal muscles and diaphragm.
5. The mechanical phenomena of respiration.
6. The chymical phenomena of respiration.
7. The phenomena of nutrition.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE BRAIN.

1. Interruption of the brain's action.
2. That of voluntary and mixed muscles.
3. Mechanical phenomena of respiration.
4. Chymical phenomena of respiration.
5. Cessation of heart's action.
6. Cessation of general circulation.
7. Functions of nutrition.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE LUNGS.

- I. *When the Mechanical Phenomena are interrupted, as in Suffocation.*
 1. Mechanical phenomena.
 2. Chymical phenomena.
 3. Action of the brain.
 4. Extinction of animal life.
 5. Cessation of the general circulation.
 6. Of the functions of nutrition.

II. When the Chymical Phenomena are interrupted.

1. Interruption of chymical phenomena.
2. Action of the brain.
3. Sensation, locomotion, voice, and mechanical phenomena of respiration.
4. Action of the heart.
5. Functions of nutrition.

(F) *Mort.* (G) *Tod.*

WRITERS. RINGHIERI, Bologn. 1508 (I). H. CARDAN, Basil. 1585 (L). P. CRASSUS (*sudden death*), Mutinæ, 1612 (L). LORD BACON, Lond. 1623 (L). AGERIUS, Argent. 1623 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1645 (L). J. R. SALZMANN, Argent. 1648 (L). GÜNTHER, Vitemb. 1653 (L). WAGNER, Vitemb. 1661 (L). J. M. LANCISI (*sudden death*), Rom. 1707 (L). CYPRIANUS (*de præsagiis mortis*), Lips. 1681 (L). C. PATIN, Patav. 1685 (L). FASCH (*predictions of death*), Jenæ, 1686 (L). RUEL, Franeq. 1701 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1702 (L). FR. HOFFMANN (*avoiding sudden death*), Hal. 1707 (L). (*Signs of death in disease*), Hal. 1720 (L). HELWIG, Argent. 1715 (L). P. DIONIS (*on sudden death*), Paris, 1718 (F). A. E. BÜCHNER (*signs of death*), Hal. 1747 (L). A. LOUIS (*evidences of death*), Paris, 1752 (F). TANIN (*on sudden and violent death*), Paris, 1778 (F). LE DULX (*signs of death*), Harderov. 1787 (L). CH. G. GRUNER (Do.), Jenæ, 1788 (L). C. HIMLY, Gotting. 1794 and 1795 (L). S. ANSHEL, Gotting. 1795 (L). C. G. ONTYD, Lugd. Bat. 1797 (L). X. BICHAT, Paris, an. viii (F): in Engl. by F. GOLD, Lond. 1815; and by THOMAS WATKINS, Philadelphia, 1809. J. B. LAURENS (*signs of death*), Paris, 1805 (F). J. N. PIERRET (*difference between real and apparent death*), Paris, 1807 (F). ET. F. VERNBY (Do.), Paris, 1811 (F). A. P. BUCHAN (*opinions concerning*), Lond. 1811. A. LEBEL (*ratio moriendi in some diseases of the organs of respiration*), Paris, 1815 (F).

MOR'TAL (Path.) *Mortalis*, *Lethalis*, *θανατωδης*. That which is subject to death; — that which causes death: — as, *man is mortal*; a disease is mortal. Of old, it was the custom to have a division of mortal wounds, which gave rise to many errors in medico-legal investigations, as the mortality of wounds depends upon various circumstances; and it is often a matter of extreme difficulty to pronounce

whether a wound is necessarily mortal.

MORTAL'ITY (Phys.) *Mortal'itas*, *Lethal'itas*. This word, taken in an extended sense, expresses the condition of all organized beings, — of being subject to the cessation of life. In the sense, in which it is most frequently employed, it signifies, — the proportional quantity of individuals who, in a certain population, die in a given time.

If we assume the population of the earth to be 1000 millions, and that a generation equals 33 years: in that space of time, the 1000 millions must all die; and, consequently, the number of deaths will be, by approximation,

Each year,	30,000,000
Each day,	82,109
Each hour,	3,421
Each minute,	57
Each second,	1 nearly.

If, on the other hand, as has been supposed, the number of deaths is to that of the births as 10 to 12: there will be born,

Each year,	36,000,000
Each day,	98,356
Each hour,	4,098
Each minute,	68
Each second,	1 & 2-15ths.

(F) *Mortalité*. (G) *Sterblichkeit*, *Tödtlichkeit*.

WRITERS *on Mortality*. W. BLACK, Lond. 1788.

MORTAL'ITY, BILLS OF; *Necrology*. Tables, instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the number of deaths, &c. in a given time. Well kept bills of mortality are of great use to the physician and political economist. Those of London have been proverbial for their inaccuracy and insufficiency; especially as regards the complaints of which the persons have died. They are made out by the parish clerks, and the information is conveyed to them by two old women, who are appointed in each parish, and who are called *Searchers*; — their duty being to see that the deceased has died a natural death.

(F) *Tables de Mortalité*.

WRITERS. C. GRAUNT, Lond. 1676. SIR WM. PETTY (*Dublin bills of mortality*), Dublin, 1801.

MOR'TAR (Pharm.) *Morta'rium*, *Moretarium*, *Pis'o*, *Ac'onē*, *αζονη*, *Pi'lla*, *ὀλμος*, *Hol'mos*. A vessel for reducing to powder different solid substances; and for making certain mix-

tures. Different substances are employed in the construction of mortars;—iron, marble, glass, wedgewood-ware, &c.

(F) *Mortier*. (G) *Mörtel*.

MORTIFICATION (*Path.*) νεκρωσις, *Mortifica'tio*, from *mors*, 'death,' and *fio*, 'I become.' The loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called **GANGRENE** (q. v.), total destruction, **SPHACELUS** (q. v.) Mortification of a bone is called **NECROSIS** (q. v.)

MOR'TON, RICH'ARD, M. D. (*Biog.*)

An eminent English physician; born in the county of Suffolk; died in 1698. **WORKS.** *Phthisiologia, sive exercitationes de phthisi*. Lond. 1689. 8vo.:—in English, 1694. 8vo. *Pyretologia, sive de morbis universalibus acutis*. Lond. 1692. 8vo. In two parts, Lond. 1692–4. 8vo. *De febribus variolis, &c.* London. 1694. 8vo. *Opera omnia*. Amst. 1696. 3 vols. 8vo. Lyons. 1697. 4to.

MO'RUS NI'GRA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Mulberry-Tree*, μορεα, συζαμινος. The fruit of the mulberry-tree, *Mo'rum*, μορον or μωρον, συζαμινον, is pleasant, sweet, subacid,—and abounds with a deep violet-colored juice. A syrup is directed in the London Pharmacopœia. The bark of the root has been regarded as anthelmintic.

(F) *Mûrier Noir*, (Fruit) *Mûre*.

(G) *Maulbeerbaum*, (Fruit) *Maulbeeren*.

MOSCH (*Anat.*) A name, according to CASTELLI, given to certain lymphatic vessels of the kidney, discovered by BILSIUS.

MOSCHELÆ'ON (*Pharm.*) μοσχελαιον, *Moscolæ'a*. A compound aromatic oil, containing musk.

MOSE'LEY, BEN'JAMIN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Physician to Chelsea Hospital, and long an Army Physician; born in ; died in 18—. **WORKS.** *Observations on the dysentery of the West Indies, with a successful method of treating it*. Lond. 1781. 8vo. *Observations on the properties and effects of coffee*. Lond. 1785. 8vo. *Treatise on tropical diseases, and on the climate of the West Indies, &c.* Lond. 1788. 8vo. Fourth edition, with considerable additions. 1803. 8vo. *A treatise on sugar, with miscellaneous medical observations*. Lond. 1799. 8vo. *Medical tracts*. Second edition. 1803. *A treatise on the lues bovillæ or cow-pox*. Second edition. Lond. 1805. 8vo.

Hydrophobia, its prevention and cure, &c., illustrated with cases. Lond. 1808. 8vo. *A review of the report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on vaccination*. Lond. 1808. 8vo.

MOSQUITTO (S) (*Hyg.*) Diminutive of (S) *mos'ca*, 'a fly.' A very troublesome insect in warm, moist situations. Curtains, called *Mosquito curtains*, are used in India, by way of protection. The entrance of mosquitos into the bed-chamber may also be prevented, to a certain extent, by keeping the doors and windows closed until the light is extinguished. The pain and itching from the bites are alleviated by washing them with hartshorn.

MOSQUITTA is a name given, by the Portuguese, to small, red pimples on the skin, resembling the bites of the mosquito.

MOTH'ERBY, GEORGE, M. D.

(*Biogr.*) An English physician, and medical lexicographer; born in 1731; died in 1793. **WORKS.** *A new medical dictionary, or general repository of physic; containing an explanation of the terms, and a description of the various particulars relating to anatomy, physiology, &c.* Lond. 1776. fol. Third edition, by G. WALLIS, M. D. Lond. 1791. fol. Fifth edition, by the same. 1801. 2 vols. fol.

MOTIL'ITY (*Physiol.*) *Motil'itas*, from *mo'tus*, 'movement.' Faculty of moving. Moving power, contractility.

(F) *Motilitéé*. (G) *Bewegungskraft*.

MO'TORY (*Physiol.*) *Mo'tive*, *Mo'tor*, *Mo'trix*. That which moves or impresses movement.

MOTO'RES OCULO'RUM, *Moto'rii Oculo'rum*, *Ocula'res commu'nes*, *Ophthalmici exter'ni*, *Com'mon Oc'ulo-muscular Nerves*, (F) *Nerfs moteurs oculaires communs*, (CH.) The third pair of nerves. This nerve arises from a depression at the inner side of the peduncles of the brain, between the tuber annulare and corpora mammillaria. It enters the outer part of the cavernous sinus, and passes into the orbital cavity. Behind the sphenoidal fissure, it divides into two branches; the one, *superior*; and the other, *inferior*. The former is lost on the rectus superior oculi and the levator palpebræ superioris; the latter—the larger of the two—divides into three branches, which pass to the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique. The last furnishes a filament, which passes to the ophthalmic ganglion.

The *MO'TOR OC'ULI EXTER'NUS*, *N. timidus*, — *Nerf oculo-musculaire externe* (CH.), *Nerf moteur oculaire externe*, or *sixth pair of nerves*, arises from the furrow, which separates the pons Varolii from the medulla oblongata. It enters the cavernous sinus; anastomoses on the outside of the carotid artery with two filaments furnished by the superior cervical ganglion; enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and is lost on the rectus externus oculi. This pair is, also, called *Abducentes*.

MOU'FET, MUF'FET, or MUF'FETT, THOMAS, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A physician and naturalist of the 16th century: born in London. **WORKS.** *De jure et præstantiâ chemicorum medicamentorum dialogus apologeticus*. Francf. 1584. *Nosomantica HIPPOCRATICA, sive HIPPOCRATIS prognostica cuncta, ex omnibus ipsius scriptis methodicè digesta, libr. ix.* Francf. 1588. *Health's improvement; or rules of the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of food, &c.*: enlarged by CHR. BENNET. Lond. 1655. 4to.

MOUTH (*Anat.*) Sax. muð, perhaps from Lat. *man'do*, 'I eat.' *Os, Ca'vum O'ris, στόμα*. This word sometimes signifies the cavity situated between the jaws, and containing the tongue, &c.; — at others, the outer orifice of that cavity. The mouth, in the first acceptation, is the cavity; bounded, *above*, by the palatine arch; *below*, by the tongue; *before*, by the lips; and *behind*, by the velum palati and pharynx. The sides of the mouth and the organs it contains are lined by a mucous membrane.

The *anterior* aperture of the mouth is, sometimes, called *facial*; — the posterior, *pharyngæal*. In the mouth are the teeth, gums, alveolar margins, tongue; the excretory ducts of the salivary glands, and those of a number of mucous follicles, &c. It is in this cavity, that the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth; is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a mass or *bolus*, which is then subjected to the act of deglutition. The mouth contains the organs of taste: and it serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, suction, &c.

Mouth is, also, applied to the open extremities of vessels.

(F) *Bouche*. (G) *Mund*.

The condition of the mouth requires

to be attended to in *Semeiology*. The state of the mucous membrane, like that of the tongue, indicates the condition of the membrane of the alimentary canal generally.

WRITERS on the Mouth as an Index of Disease. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752. BÖHMER, Wittemb. 1786 (L).

MOX'A (*Therap.*) *Moxibu'rium*. A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance, which they prepare by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia Chinensis*, — a kind of mugwort. With this down, they form a kind of cone, which is placed upon the part intended to be cauterized, and is set fire to at the top. The heat and pain gradually increase, in proportion as the combustion proceeds downwards, until ultimately an eschar may be formed.

In Europe and this country, the same operation is practised with a cylinder of cotton wool, or with one formed from the pith of the greater sun-flower. This mode of cauterization is employed as a powerful counter-irritant; which it assuredly is. Sloughing may be, in some measure, prevented, according to BARON LARREY, by the application of liquid ammonia to the burnt part.

WRITERS. M. B. VALENTINI, Leid. 1686. W. TEN RHYNE, Amst. 1684 (D). THUNBERG, Upsal. 1788 (L). ENGELHART, Lundin. 1799 (L). A. E. M. BERNARDIN, Paris, 1803 (F). E. B. J. DESHAYES, Paris, 1806 (F). CL. J. B. COTHENET, Paris, 1808 (F). J. CRÉTIN, Paris, 1809 (F). BARON D. J. LARREY, translated into English by ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Lond. 1822. J. BOYLE, Lond. 1825. W. WALLACE, Dublin, 1827.

MOXIBUS'TION (*Therap.*) *Moxibus'tio*. Mode of cauterization by means of moxa.

MUCHA'RUM (*Pharm.*) *Muca'rum*. A barbarous term, formerly used for an aqueous infusion of roses; sweetened and evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

MUCILAGE (*Pharm.*) *Mucila'go, Muca'go*. A mixture of gum and a small quantity of matter analogous to mucus, which is found in abundance in linseed, quince-seed, &c. It is obtained by heating with water the parts, or products, of plants which contain it. It is much used in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and of the greater part of the demulcent *tisanes*.

(G) *Schleim*.

Muciparous—

MUCILAGINOUS (*Pharm.*) *Mucilaginosus*. That which possesses the character of mucilage.

(F) *Mucilagineux*.

(G) *Schleimig*.

MUCILAGO ACA'CIÆ (*Pharm.*) *M. Aca'ciæ Arabicæ*, *M. Gum'mi Arabici*, *Mucilage of aca'cia*, *M. of gum Arabic*. (*Acaciæ gum. contus. ℥ iv, aq. ferv. ℔ ss.* Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. To allay cough; but, chiefly, to suspend insoluble matters in water, &c.

MUCILAGO ASTRAG'ALI TRAGACANTHÆ, *M. tragacanthæ*, *M. gum'mi tragacanthæ*, *Mucilage of trag'acanth*. (*Gummi astragal. tragacanth. triti ℥ ij, aquæ bullient. ℥ xvij.* Macerate for 24 hours; triturate till the gum is dissolved and press through linen. *Ph. E.*) For pharmaceutical purposes.

MUCILAGO AM'YLI, *Starch mucilage*. (*Amyli ℥ iij, aquæ ℔ j.* Rub the starch with the water, gradually added; then boil till it forms a mucilage. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. Generally given *per anum*.

MUCOSITY (*Path.*) *Mucositas*. A fluid, which resembles mucus or contains a certain quantity of it.

MUCOUS (*Pharm. Path. &c.*) *Mucosus*, *μυκωδης*. An epithet for all bodies containing mucilage. It is, also, sometimes used synonymously with gum. In *pathology*, it is occasionally employed to express the seat of a disease, as *mucous disease*, *mucous phlegmasia*; that is, having its seat in the mucous membrane.

MUCRO (*Anat.*) The apex or point of the heart.

MUCUS (*Physiol.*) *Mucor*, *Mucosus*, *humor*, *mucositas*, *Myx'a*, *μυξα*, *βλεννα*, *Animal mucus*, *Blen'na*, *Animal mucilage*. A substance, analogous to vegetable mucilage; from which, however, it differs, by affording subcarbonate of ammonia on distillation. Mucus exudes through the skin, in a

state of combination with a peculiar oily matter; and, drying, forms the epidermis. It constitutes, in part, the different epidermeous productions, as the hair, nails, wool, and horn of animals, feathers of birds and scales of fish. It is found at the surface of the mucous membranes and presents some difference in its composition and properties, according to the particular mucous membrane from which it is obtained. It preserves the membranes moist; and in a state best fitted for the performance of their functions. The French give the term *glair* to the thick, stringy mucus, secreted by the mucous membranes, when in a state of disease.

(F) *Muqueux animal*, *Morve*, *Mucilage animal*. (G) *Schleim*, *Rotz*.

MUDAR (*Mat. Med.*) *Madar*. The *Calotropis mudarii*. In the Hindoo practice of physic, the bark of the root as well as the concrete juice of the plant, enters into various compound formulæ for the cure of elephantiasis and many other disorders. Experiments, instituted by Dr. DUNCAN, jun., exhibit its properties to be like those of ipecacuanha.

MUDGE, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) A physician at Plymouth, Devonshire; born in 1720; died in 1791-2. **WORKS.** *Dissertation on the inoculated small pox; or an attempt to investigate the cause of the greater mildness of the disease in this form.* Lond. 1777. 8vo. *A radical and expeditious cure for a recent and catarrhus cough: also observations on respiration; remarks on some other diseases of the lungs: on the vis vitæ, as concerned in preserving and reinstating the health of an animal: strictures on the treatment of compound fractures.* Lond. 1778. 12mo.

MULATTO (*Zool.*) Individuals of the human species engendered of a white and black race: from *mulus*, 'a mule.'

(F) *Mulatre*.

(G) *Mulatte*, *Mulattin*.

The following Table exhibits the proportion of white blood in the various castes, — arising from the hybridous admixture of white and black, — according to the principles sanctioned by usage.

Parents.	Offspring.	Mixture.
Negro and white	Mulatto	1-2 white and 1-2 black.
White and mulatto	Terceron	3-4 " and 1-4 "
Negro and mulatto	Griffo or Zambo	3-4 black and 1-4 white.
White and terceron	Quarteron	7-8 white and 1-8 black.
Negro and terceron	Quinteron	7-8 black and 1-8 white.
White and quarteron		15-16 white and 1-16 black.
Negro and quarteron		15-16 black and 1-16 white.

The Quinteron is free in the British West India Islands.

MULES (F) (*Path.*) *Mulæ*. Chilblains on the heels.

MUL'LER (*Pharm.*) (F) *Mouleur*. A moulder. A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a flat, horizontal stone. It is, sometimes, called *mullet*.

(F) *Mollette*.

MUM'MY (*Mat. Med.*) *Mu'mia*. Arab. *Mou'mya*, from *mum*, 'wax.' *Rebole'a*, *Rebo'na*. A dead body simply dried; or dried, after having been embalmed. The latter acceptation is the most common. Formerly, the Egyptian mummy was extolled as useful in contusions. It was presumed, also, to have healing, tonic, and resolvent properties. It is now only regarded as an archæological curiosity.

(F) *Momie*. (G) *Mumie*.

WRITERS. A. MOMBERI (as a medicine), Helmst. 1735 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1737 (L).

MUNC'TIO (*Physiol.*) *απομνηξίς*. The act of blowing the nose.

(F) *L'action de moucher*.

(G) *Das Schneutzen*.

MUNDI'NUS or **MONDI'NI** (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician in the 14th century. Professor of medicine at Bologna; died in 1318. **WORKS**. *Anatome omnium humani corporis interiorum membrorum*. Papiæ. 1478. fol. This work went through various editions, by different commentators.

MU'RAL (*Path.*) *Muralis*, from *mu'rus*, 'a wall.' Vesical calculi are so called, when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities. They are composed of oxalate of lime.

MURALT or **DE MURÁL'TO**, JOHN (*Biog.*) A native of Zurich in Switzerland; died in 1733. **WORKS**. *Vademecum anatomicum, sive clavis medicinæ*. Tigur. 1677. 12mo. *Collegium anatomicum*. Norimb. 1687. 8vo.

MU'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Hal'mē*, *ἁλμη*, *Salsila'go*, *Brine*. This was formerly used as a glyster in dysentery; in certain inveterate neuralgiæ, &c.

(F) *Saumure*. (G) *Lake*.

MURIAT'ICUM, **AC'IDUM** (*Mat. Med.*) *Ac'idum sa'lis*, *Spir'itus sa'lis mari'ni*, *Sp. sa'lis Glaube'ri*, *Ac'idum mari'num concentra'tum*, *Ac'idum sa'lis culina'ris*, *Ac'idum sa'lis mari'ni*, *Spir'itus sa'lis ac'idus seu fu'mans*, *Ac'idum hydrochlor'icum*, *Muriat'icac'id*, *Spir'it of salt*. The odor of muriatic acid is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is nearly colorless, when pure; but commonly of a pale yellow; volatile; the

fumes visible. S. G. 1.160 to 1.200. 100 grains should saturate 124 grains of subcarbonate of soda. Muriatic acid is possessed of tonic and antiseptic properties. It is used in typhus, cutaneous eruptions; in gargles for inflammatory and putrid sore throats (gtt. xxx to $\frac{3}{4}$ vj of water), &c. When added to a pediluvium, it renders it stimulating.

The **AC'IDUM MURIAT'ICUM DILUTUM** of the *Ph. D.* contains equal portions, by measure, of muriatic acid and water.

(F) *Acide hydrochlorique ou muriatique*.

(G) *Salzsäure, Kochsalzsäure*.

WRITERS. W. FORDYCE (*in putrid diseases*), Lond. 1790.

MUR'RAY JOHN, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) An excellent chymist and lecturer in Edinburgh; born ; died in 182. **WORKS**. *Elements of materia medica and pharmacy*. Edinb. 1804. 2 vols. 8vo. His chief productions were on chymistry.

MUR'RAY, JOHN AN'DREW (*Biogr.*) A learned Swedish physician; born at Stockholm, of Scotch parents, in 1740. Was professor of medicine at Göttingen; died in 1791. **WORKS**. *Apparatus medicaminum, tam simplicium quam præparatorum et compositorum in praxeos adjumentum, consideratus*. Götting. 1776-90. 6 vols. 8vo.

MU'SA PARADISI'ACA (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Mu'sa*, *Amu'sa*, *Pal'ma hu'milis*, *Fi'cus In'dica*, *Balta*, *Plat'anus*, The *Plantain tree*. It grows in many parts of India and South America. The fruit, which is largely eaten for bread, consists of a mealy substance. It is clammy; has a sweetish taste, and will dissolve in the mouth without chewing. The whole spike of fruit often weighs 40 or 50 pounds. The leaves of the tree serve the Indians for table cloths and napkins. Being smooth and soft, they are, also, employed as dressings after blisters. The water from the soft trunk is astringent, and is sometimes used in diarrhœa.

(G) *Pisang, Paradiesfeigenbaum*.

MU'SA SAPIEN'TUM. The *Bana'na tree*. *Baco'ba*. This differs somewhat from the last. The fruit is shorter, straighter, and rounder; the pulp softer and of a more luscious taste. When ripe, it is very agreeable; is eaten like the plantain, and relished by all

ranks of people in the West Indies. Both varieties are natives of Guinea.

(F) *Bananier, Bacove.*

(G) *Bananasfeige.*

MUSA'RUM (Pharm.) *μουσάριον*. A collyrium, described by GALEN.

MUS'CÆ VOLITAN'TES (Path.) *Myodesop'sia, Vi'sus musca'rum, Scotomata, Suffu'sio myo'des*. Spots, not unlike flies, floating before the eyes and varying in position with a change in the position of the eye. Generally, an affection of no consequence. It is commonly seated in the physical part of the eye, the brain being unaffected.

(F) *Mouches volantes.*

(G) *das Mücken sehen.*

MUS'CLE (Anat.) *Mus'culus, Lacer'tus, μυων*, from *μυς*, 'a rat'; because, say some etymologists, the ancients compared the muscles to flayed rats. According to DIEMERBROECK, DOUGLAS, CHAUSSIER, &c. *μυων* comes rather from *μυειν*, 'to close,' 'move,' &c. a function proper to muscles. This etymon is the more probable.

Muscles have been divided into those of *Animal life* or of the *life of relation*, — *voluntary muscles* — which execute movements under the influence of the will; as the muscles of the limbs, head, trunk, &c. and into those of *organic life*, — *involuntary muscles*, — which contract under the influence of certain special stimuli; as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, &c. *Mixed muscles* are those, which belong partly to each of these divisions; — as the muscles of respiration; the sphincters, &c. Muscles, that act in opposition to each other, are called *antagonists*; thus, every extensor has a flexor for an antagonist and *vice versa*. Muscles, that concur in the same action, are termed *congenerous*.

The *muscles of animal life* present numerous varieties in form, size, situation, use, &c. and have been divided, by some, into *long, broad, and short*. Each of these divisions comprises *simple* and *compound* muscles.

Simple or *rectilinear muscles* have all their fibres in a similar direction, and only one body — as the *Sartorius, Pro-nator quadratus*, &c.

The *compound muscles* are those, which have only one belly and several tendons, — as the flexors of the fingers and toes; or several bellies and several tendons, — as the *biceps flexor cubiti, sacro-lumbalis*, &c. To the compound

muscles belong, also, the *radiated muscles*. Their fibres set out from a common centre, and are arranged like the radii of a circle: — such are, the diaphragm, iliacus, temporal, &c.

Pennated or *Penniform Muscles*. Their fibres are arranged in two rows, which are united at a median line, at greater or less angles; nearly as the feathers are inserted into a quill. The *palmaris longus* is one of these.

Semi-penniform Muscles. Their fibres are oblique, as in the last case; but they are inserted only on one side of the tendon.

Hollow Muscles, are; — the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

Much difference has existed in the enumeration of muscles. Some authors reckon them at upwards of 400. CHAUSSIER admits only 368. The greater part of the muscles are in *pairs*. Very few are *azygous*.

Muscles have been variously named.

1. *According to their uses*, as diaphragm, buccinator, extensors, flexors, adductors, abductors, levators, depressors, &c.

2. *According to their position*, as interspinales, interossei, subclavius, popliteus, anconæus, cubitalis, iliacus, temporalis, &c.

3. *According to their shape*, as trapezius, splenius, lumbricales, serrati, digastric, deltoid, scalenus, rhomboides, &c.

4. *According to their dimensions*. Pectoralis major, rectus capitis anticus major, pectoralis minor, glutæus maximus, medius, and minimus.

5. *According to their direction*, as obliquus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, &c.

6. *According to their composition*, as semi-membranosus, semi-tendinosus, complexus, &c.

7. *According to their attachments*, or the different points of the skeleton to which they are attached, by means of tendons or aponeuroses; as sterno-cleido-mastoideus, sterno-hyoideus, &c. On this is grounded the nomenclature of M. DUMAS and that of CHAUSSIER, the latter of which is followed in the annexed tabular view. Some of CHAUSSIER's names are objectionable on account of their length &c., but as his nomenclature is followed by many, it is perhaps preferable to adopt them without alteration.

TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

OLD NAMES.

NEW NAMES (CHAUSSIER).

MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.

I. MUSCLES OF THE HEAD.

A. *Muscles of the Cranium.*

a. *Epicranial Region.*

1. Frontalis	}	Occipito-frontalis.
2. Occipitalis		

b. *Auricular Region.*

3. Auricularis superior	Temporo-oricularis.
4. Auricularis anterior	Zygomato-oricularis.
5. Auricularis posterior	Mastoido-oricularis.

c. *Anterior Occipito-cervical Region.*

6. Rectus capitis anticus major	Trachelo-infra-occipitalis major.
7. Rectus capitis anticus minor	Trachelo-infra-occipitalis minor.

d. *Posterior Occipito-cervical Region.*

8. Rectus capitis posticus major	Axoido-occipitalis.
9. Rectus capitis posticus minor	Atlido-occipitalis.
10. Obliquus capitis major	Axoido-atloideus.
11. Obliquus capitis minor	Atlido-infra-mastoides.

e. *Lateral Occipito-cervical Region.*

12. Rectus capitis lateralis	Atlido-infra-occipitalis.
------------------------------	---------------------------

B. *Muscles of the Face.*

a. *Palpebral Region.*

13. Orbicularis palpebrarum	Naso-palpebralis.
14. Corrugator supercilii	Fronto-superciliaris.
15. Levator palpebræ superioris	Orbito-palpebralis.

b. *Ocular Region.*

16. Rectus superior oculi	The same.
17. Rectus inferior oculi	The same.
18. Rectus internus oculi	The same.
19. Rectus externus oculi	The same.
20. Obliquus superior oculi	Obliquus major oculi.
21. Obliquus inferior oculi	Obliquus minor oculi.

c. *Nasal Region.*

22. Pyramidalis nasi	Fronto-nasalis.
23. Triangularis nasi	Supra-maxillo-nasalis.
24. Levator labii superioris alæque } nasi	Supra-maxillo-labialis magnus.
25. Depressor alæ nasi	

d. *Superior Maxillary Region.*

26. Levator labii superioris	Supra-maxillo labialis-medius.
27. Caninus	Supra-maxillo labialis-parvus.
28. Zygomaticus major	Zygomato-labialis major.
29. Zygomaticus minor	Zygomato-labialis minor.

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES (CHAUSSIER).
e. <i>Inferior Maxillary Region.</i>	
30. Triangularis labiorum	Maxillo-labialis.
31. Quadratus labii inferioris	Mento-labialis.
32. Penicillatus	Included in the mento-labialis.
f. <i>Intermaxillary Region.</i>	
33. Buccinator	Alveolo-labialis.
34. Orbicularis oris	Labialis.
g. <i>Pterygo-maxillary Region.</i>	
35. Pterygoideus internus	Pterygo-maxillaris major.
36. Pterygoideus externus	Pterygo-maxillaris minor.
h. <i>Temporo-maxillary Region.</i>	
37. Masseter	Zygomato-maxillaris.
38. Temporalis	Temporo-maxillaris.
i. <i>Lingual Region.</i>	
39. Hyoglossus	The same as formerly.
40. Genio-glossus	The same as formerly.
41. Stylo-glossus	The same as formerly.
42. Lingualis	The same as formerly.
j. <i>Palatine Region.</i>	
43. Peristaphylinus externus	Pterygo-staphylinus.
44. Peristaphylinus internus	Petro-staphylinus.
45. Palato-staphylinus	The same.
46. Pharyngo-staphylinus	The same.
47. Glosso-staphylinus	The same.
II. MUSCLES OF THE NECK.	
a. <i>Anterior Cervical Region.</i>	
48. Platysma myoides	Thoraco-facialis.
49. Sterno-cleido-mastoideus	The same as formerly.
b. <i>Superior Hyoid Region.</i>	
50. Digastricus	Mastoido-genianus.
51. Stylo-hyoideus	The same as formerly.
52. Mylo-hyoideus	The same as formerly.
53. Genio-hyoideus	The same as formerly.
c. <i>Inferior Hyoid Region.</i>	
54. Omo-hyoideus	Scapulo-hyoideus.
55. Sterno-hyoideus	The same as formerly.
56. Sterno-thyroideus	The same as formerly.
57. Thyro-hyoideus	The same as formerly.
d. <i>Pharyngeal Region.</i>	
58. Constrictor pharyngis inferior	Included in the stylo-pharyngeus, one on each side.
59. Constrictor pharyngis medius	
60. Constrictor pharyngis superior	
e. <i>Dorso-cervical Region.</i>	
61. Trapezius	Dorso-supra-acromianus.
62. Rhomboideus	Dorso-scapularis. [lianus.
63. Splenius	Cervico-mastoideus et Dorso-trache-
64. Complexus major	Trachelo-occipitalis.
65. Complexus minor	Trachelo-mastoideus.
f. <i>Lateral Cervical Region.</i>	
66. Scalenus anticus	Costo-trachelianus.
67. Scalenus posticus	

OLD NAMES.

NEW NAMES (CHAUSSIER).

III. MUSCLES OF THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN.

a. *Prævertebral Region.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 68. Longus colli | Prædorso-atloideus. |
| 69. Psoas magnus | Prælombo-trochantinianus. |
| 70. Psoas parvus | Prælombo-pubianus. |

b. *Posterior Vertebral Region.*

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 71. Interspinalis colli | Inter-cervicales. |
| 72. Interspinalis dorsi et lumborum | Interspinales dorso-lumbales. |
| 73. Transversalis dorsi | Transversales spinales. |
| 74. Sacro-spinalis { Longissimus
{ dorsi
{ Sacro-lumbalis } | Sacro-spinalis. |
| 75. Transversalis colli | Comprised in the sacro-spinalis. |

c. *Lateral Vertebral Region.*

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 76. Inter-transversalis colli | Inter-tracheliani. |
| 77. Inter-transversalis lumborum | Comprised in the sacro-spinalis. |

IV. MUSCLES OF THE CHEST.

a. *Anterior Thoracic Region.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 78. Pectoralis major | Sterno-humeralis. |
| 79. Pectoralis minor | Costo-coracoideus. |
| 80. Subclavius | Costo-clavicularis. |

b. *Lateral Thoracic Region.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 81. Serratus magnus united with the | } Costo-scapularis et trachelo-scapula-
ris. |
| 82. Levator scapulæ | |

c. *Intercostal Region.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 83. Intercostales externi | The same as formerly. |
| 84. Intercostales interni | The same as formerly. |
| 85. Supracostales | The same as formerly. |
| 86. Triangularis sterni | Sterno-costalis. |

d. *Diaphragmatic Region.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 87. Diaphragm | The same as formerly. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|

e. *Vertebro-costal Region.*

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 88. Serratus posticus superior | Dorso-costalis. |
| 89. Serratus posticus inferior | Lumbo-costalis. |

f. *Posterior Thoracic Region.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 90. Latissimus dorsi. | Lumbo-humeralis. |
|-----------------------|------------------|

V. MUSCLES OF THE PELVIS.

a. *Anal Region.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 91. Levator ani | Infra-pubio-coccygeus. |
| 92. Ischio-coccygeus | Ischio-coccygeus. |
| 93. Sphincter ani | Coccygeo-analis. |

b. *Genital Region.*1. *In the male.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 94. Ischio-cavernosus | Ischio-infra-penianus. |
| 95. Bulbo-cavernosus | Bulbo-urethralis. |
| 96. Transversus perinæi | Ischio-perinæalis. |

2. *In the Female.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 97. Ischio-cavernosus | Ischio-infra-clitorianus. |
| 98. Constrictor vaginæ | Perinæo-clitorianus. |

OLD NAMES.

NEW NAMES (CHAUSSIER).

VI. MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN.

a. *Abdominal Region.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 99. Obliquus externus | Costo-abdominalis. |
| 100. Obliquus internus | Ilio-abdominalis. |
| 101. Transversalis | Lumbo-abdominalis. |
| 102. Rectus | Sterno-pubianus. |
| 103. Pyramidalis | Pubio-infra-umbilicalis. |

b. *Lumbar Region.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 104. Quadratus lumborum . . . | Ilio-costalis. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|

MUSCLES OF THE LIMBS.

I. MUSCLES OF THE UPPER LIMBS.

A. *Muscles of the Shoulder.*a. *Superior Scapular Region.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 105. Supra-spinalis | Supra-scapulo-trochanterianus minor. |
| 106. Infra-spinalis | Do. major. |
| 107. Teres minor | Do. minimus. |
| 108. Teres major | Scapulo-humeralis. |

b. *Anterior Scapular Region.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 109. Infra-scapularis | Infra-scapulo-trochinianus. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|

c. *External Scapular Region.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 110. Deltoides | Infra-acromio-humeralis. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|

B. *Muscles of the Arm.*a. *Anterior Brachial Region.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 111. Coraco-brachialis | Coraco-humeralis. |
| 112. Biceps flexor cubiti | Scapulo-radialis. |
| 113. Brachialis internus | Humero-cubitalis. |

b. *Posterior Brachial Region.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 114. Triceps extensor cubiti . . . | Scapulo-humero-olecranianus. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|

C. *Muscles of the Fore-arm.*a. *Anterior and Superficial Anti-brachial Region.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 115. Pronator radii teres | Epitrochlo-radialis. |
| 116. Palmaris longus | Epitrochlo-metacarpianus. |
| 117. Palmaris brevis | Epitrochlo-palmaris. |
| 118. Flexor carpi ulnaris | Cubito-carpianus. |
| 119. Flexor sublimis perforatus . | Epitrochlo-phalangianus communis. |

b. *Anterior and Deep-seated Anti-brachial Region.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 120. Flexor digitorum profundus . | Cubito-phalangettianus communis. |
| 121. Flexor longus pollicis manûs . | Radio-phalangettianus pollicis manûs. |
| 122. Pronator quadratus | Cubito-radialis. |

c. *Posterior and Superficial Anti-brachial Region.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 123. Extensor communis digitorum { | Epicondylo - supra - phalangettianus communis. |
|------------------------------------|--|

OLD NAMES.		NEW NAMES (CHAUSSIER).	
124. Extensor minimi digiti .	{	Epicondylo-supra-phalangettianus minimi digiti.	
125. Extensor carpi ulnaris .	.	Cubito-supra-metacarpianus.	
126. Anconeus .	.	Epicondylo-cubitalis.	
d. Posterior and Deep-seated Anti-brachial Region.			
127. Adductor magnus	} pollicis manûs.	Cubito-supra-metacarpianus pollicis manûs.	
128. Extensor brevis		Cubito-supra-phalangianus pollicis manûs.	
129. Extensor longus		Cubito-supra-phalangettianus pollicis manûs.	
130. Indicator .	.	Cubito-supra-phalangettianus indicis.	
e. Radial Region.			
131. Supinator radii longus .	.	Humero-supra-radialis.	
132. Supinator radii brevis .	.	Epicondylo-radialis.	
133. Extensor carpi radialis longior .	.	Humero-supra-metacarpianus.	
134. Extensor carpi radialis brevior .	.	Epicondylo-supra-metacarpianus.	
D. Muscles of the Hand.			
a. External Palmar Region.			
135. Abductor parvus	} Pollicis	Carmo supra-phalangianus	
136. Opponens		Carmo-metacarpianus	
137. Flexor parvus		Carmo-phalangianus	
138. Adductor		Metacarmo-phalangianus	
} pollicis.			
b. Internal Palmar Region.			
139. Palmaris brevis .	.	Idem.	
140. Adductor	} Minimi digiti	Carmo-phalangianus minimi digiti.	
141. Flexor parvus		Idem.	
142. Opponens		Carmo-metacarpianus minimi digiti.	
c. Middle Palmar Region.			
143. Lumbricales .	.	Palmi-phalangiani.	
144. Interossei .	.	{ Metacarmo-phalangiani laterales palmares et supra-palmares.	
II. MUSCLES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.			
A. Muscles of the Hip and Thigh.			
a. Gluteal Region.			
145. Glutæus maximus .	.	Sacro-femoralis.	
146. Glutæus medius .	.	Ilio-trochanterianus major.	
147. Glutæus minimus .	.	Ilio-trochanterianus minor.	
b. Iliac Region.			
148. Iliacus internus .	.	Iliaco-trochantinianus.	
c. Pelvi-trochanterian Region.			
149. Pyramidalis .	.	Sacro-trochanterianus.	
150. Obturator internus .	.	Infra-pubio-trochanterianus internus.	
151. Obturator externus .	.	Infra-pubio-trochanterianus externus.	
152. Gemellus superior	}	Ischio-trochanterianus.	
153. Gemellus inferior			
154. Quadratus femoris .	.	Ischio-infra-trochanterianus.	

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES (CHAUSSIER).
<i>d. Anterior Crural Region.</i>	
155. Sartorius	Ilio-prætibialis.
156. Rectus femoris	Ilio-rotulianus.
157. Triceps cruralis	Trifemoro-rotulianus.
<i>e. Posterior Crural Region.</i>	
158. Semi-tendinosus	Ischio-prætibialis.
159. Semi-membranosus	Ischio-popliti-tibialis.
160. Biceps	Ischio-femoro-peroneus.
<i>f. Internal Crural Region.</i>	
161. Pectineus	Supra-pubio-femoralis.
162. Gracilis	Infra-pubio-prætibialis.
163. { magnus }	Pubio-femoralis.
164. Adductores { minimus }	Ischio-femoralis.
165. { medius }	Infra-pubio-femoralis.
<i>g. External Crural Region.</i>	
166. Tensor vaginæ femoris	Ilio-aponeurosi-femoralis.
<i>B. Muscles of the Leg.</i>	
<i>a. Anterior Tibial Region.</i>	
167. Tibialis anticus	Tibio-supra-tarsianus.
168. Extensor pollicis pedis {	Peronæo-supra-phalangettianus polli-
169. Extensor communis digitorum	cis pedis.
pedis	Peronæo-supra-phalangettianus com-
170. Peronæus tertius	munis.
	Peronæo-supra-metatarsianus minor.
<i>b. Posterior and Superficial Tibial Region.</i>	
171. Triceps cruris	Bifemoro-calcaneanus.
172. Plantaris	Femoro-calcaneanus minor.
173. Popliteus	Femoro-popliti-tibialis.
<i>c. Posterior and Deep-seated Tibial Region.</i>	
174. Flexor magnus digitorum pedis	Tibio-phalangettianus communis.
175. Tibialis posticus	Tibio-infra-tarsianus.
176. Flexor magnus pollicis pedis {	Peronæo-infra-phalangettianus pollicis
	pedis.
<i>d. Peroneal Region.</i>	
177. Peronæus longus	Perinæo-infra-tarsianus.
178. Peronæus brevis	Perinæo-infra-metatarsianus major.
<i>C. Muscles of the Foot.</i>	
<i>a. Dorsal Region of the Foot.</i>	
179. Extensor brevis digitorum pe-	Calcaneo-supra-phalangettianus com-
dis.	munis.
<i>b. Middle Plantar Region.</i>	
180. Flexor brevis digitorum pedis {	Calcaneo-infra-phalanginianus com-
181. Accessorius flexor longus digito-	munis.
rum pedis.	Portion of the tibio-phalangettianus
182. Lumbricales	communis.
	Plantii-infra-phalangiani.

OLD NAMES.		NEW NAMES (CHAUSSIER).	
<i>c. Internal Plantar Region.</i>			
183. Adductor	} pollicis pedis .	Calcaneo-infra-phalangianus pollicis pedis.	
184. Flexor parvus		Tarso-infra-phalangianus pollicis pedis.	
185. Abductor obliquus		Metatarso-infra-phalangianus pollicis pedis.	
186. Abductor transversus		Metatarso-infra-phalangianus transversalis pollicis pedis.	
<i>d. External Plantar Region.</i>			
187. Abductor	} minimi digiti pedis . .	Calcaneo-infra-phalangianus minimi digiti pedis.	
188. Flexor brevis		Tarso-infra-phalangianus minimi digiti pedis.	
<i>e. Interosseous Region.</i>			
189. Interossei dorsales et plantares	}	Metatarso-infra-phalangiani laterales supra-plantares et infra-plantares.	

That end of the muscle, which adheres to the most fixed part, is usually called the *origin* or *head*, (F) *Tête*; and that which adheres to the more movable part, the *insertion* or *tail*, (F) *Queue*; the intervening part or *body* of the muscle being called the *venter* or *belly*: hence, the names *gastrocnemii*, *digastricus*, *biceps*, and *triceps*; according as they have two bellies, two or three heads, &c.

Muscles are formed: — 1. Essentially of the *muscular* or *fleshy fibre* (see *MUSCULAR FIBRE*). 2. Of *Cellular tissue*, which unites together the fibres. This cellular tissue is not very visible between the fine and loose fibres; but becomes more so, when they unite in more considerable fasciculi. It forms, moreover, to each muscle an external envelope, which unites it to the neighbouring parts, and admits of its motion. This envelope was formerly called *Tunica propria musculo'rum*. 3. Of *Arteries*. These proceed from neighbouring trunks, and are, generally very large. Their size and number are always in proportion to the bulk of the muscle. With the exception of some viscera, as the lungs and the kidneys, there are few organs, that receive as much blood as the muscles. 4. Of *Veins*. They follow the same course in the muscles as the arteries. BICHAT asserts, that they are generally devoid of valves. 5. Of *Lymphatics*. Of these we know little, and cannot easily follow them between the fleshy fibres. 6. Of *Nerves*. These are numerous, and of different sizes. They, almost all, pro-

ceed from the encephalon; some, however, issue from ganglions, and accompany the arteries. In general, they penetrate the fleshy tissue along with the vessels, to which they are narrowly united. After they have entered the muscles, they divide and subdivide until they are lost sight of.

(G) Muskel, Mäuslein.

WRITERS on the Diseases of Muscles. ZANNUTI, Viennæ, 1718 (L). ISENFLAMM, Erlang. 1764 (L). SEDILLOT (*rupture*), Paris, 1786 (L). HUFELAND (Do.), Paris, 1788 (L). G. G. PLOUQUET (*inflammation*), Tubing. 1790 (L). AUTENREITH (*union of wounded muscles*), Tubing. 1804 (L). See MYOLOGY.

MUSCULAR (Anat.) *Muscularis*. That which belongs or relates to the muscles.

MUSCULAR ARTERIES. Arteries that are distributed to the muscles. The name, *Muscular Arteries of the Eye*, has been specially given to two branches, sent off by the ophthalmic artery: — the one, *inferior*, which furnishes branches to the rectus inferior oculi, lacrymal sac, &c., and some of the anterior ciliary arteries: the other — the *superior*, which is sometimes wanting; but, when it exists, gives branches to the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.

MUSCULAR VEINS. These bring back the blood, which has been carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

MUSCULAR or FLESHY FIBRES. A name given to the filaments; which,

by their union, form the muscles. This fibre is flat, soft, downy, linear, little elastic, more or less red: and arranged in zigzag according to its length, which is variable. It is firmer in adults than in the young or the aged; of the same size in the great and small muscles; and runs its course without bifurcation or ramification. It is but slightly resisting in the dead body, tearing readily; but, during life, it supports very great efforts without laceration. It is, itself, composed of a considerable number of fibrils, similar to each other, and subdividing almost *ad infinitum*. The ultimate filaments, into which the fibre can be decomposed by mechanical means, do not seem to be hollow, as has been asserted. Their color is red in man, and white in several animals.

A greater or less number of muscular fibres, — united in fasciculi, approximated to each other, and forming a distinct mass, of very variable size and shape, the extremities being attached to bones by means of tendons, — constitutes a muscle. In this are included

cellular membrane, vessels, and nerves. See **MUSCLE**.

MUSCULAR CONTRACTION. The exertion of the power, possessed by muscles, of shortening themselves, or of contracting to produce motion: — *Muscular motion* being the change in the situation and relation of organs, induced by muscular contraction. When a muscle contracts, its fibres assume more the zigzag direction, and the extremities approximate; but the bulk of the whole muscle is not augmented. This contraction takes place, at times, with extreme velocity: a single thrill, in the letter R, can be pronounced in the 1-30,000th part of a minute. The force of contraction depends upon the healthy, physical condition of the muscle; combined with due energy of the brain. The *duration*, in voluntary motion, is for a certain time dependent upon the will: — contractions, excited involuntarily, cannot be so long maintained.

The following Table exhibits the modes in which the motive power excites the muscles into action.

THE MOTIVE POWER, (Motility,) acts by	{	1. Contractility . . .	a. Cerebral or voluntary contractility (<i>contractilité animale</i> of BICHAT).
			b. Organic contractility, divided into {
		2. Expansibility or Active Dilatability. (?)	{ Sensible organic contractility. (Irritability.) Insensible organic contractility. (Tonicity, Fibrillar contractility.)

WRITERS on Muscular Motion. GALEN, by N. LEONICENUS, Lond. 1522, 4to. W. CROUNE, Lond. 1664 (L). H. RIDLEY, Lond. 1695. I. A. BORELLI, Leyd. 1685 (L).: with additions by T. BERNOUILLI, Lugd. Bat. 1710. RICHARD BOULTON, Lond. 1797. JAMES KEILL, Lond. 1708. H. NICHOLSON, Lond. 1709. J. ASTRUC, 1710 (L). AL. STUART, Lugd. Bat. 1711 (L). *Croonian Lectures on*, Lond. 1739. BROWNE LANGRISH, Lond. 1733. JAMES PARSONS (*Croonian Lectures*), Lond. 1745. S. FARR, Lond. 1771. A. YPEY, Lond. 1776 (L). SMITH, Edinb. 1767 (L). R. WHYTT (*on the vital and other involuntary motions*), Edinb. 1751. SIR GILBERT BLANE, Lond. 1791. JOHN PUGH, Lond. 1794. E. PEART, Lond. 1793. WILKINS, Philad. 1792. J. BARCLAY, Edinb. 1808.

MUSCULAR NERVES. The nerves distributed to the muscles are so

named. WINSLOW calls the 4th pair of nerves — *Nerv musculaire oblique supérieur*.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM. A term given to the aggregate of the muscles of the body.

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS (Anat.) *Musculo-cutaneus*, from *musculus*, 'a muscle,' and *cutis*, 'skin.' That which appertains to muscles and skin.

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS NERVE. This name is specially given to two nerves; — the *one*, the *External cutaneous nerve*, furnished by the brachial plexus (see **CUTANEOUS**): — the *other*, given off from the popliteus externus, (F) *Nerv Sciatique Poplitée externe*; — *Prétibio-digital* (CH.). It descends on the anterior and outer part of the leg; at first hid amongst the muscles; becomes superficial about the middle of the leg; and divides into two branches,

which pass superficially on the back of the foot.

MUS'CULO-RACHIDÆ'US (*Anat.*) Belonging or relating to muscles and to the spine. A name given to branches, furnished, behind, by the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries; and which are distributed to the spine and to the muscles of the neighbourhood.

MUS'GRAVE, SAM'UEL, M. D., F.R.S. (*Biog.*) Died in 1782. **WORKS.** *Some remarks on Dr. BOERHAAVE'S theory of the attrition of the blood in the lungs.* Lond. 1760. 8vo. *Apologia pro empiricâ medicinâ.* Lond. 1763. 4to. *An essay on the nature and cure of the (so called) worm fever.* Lond. 1776. 8vo. *Speculations and conjectures on the qualities of the nerves.* Lond. 1776. 8vo. *Gulstonian Lectures on the dyspnœa: on pleurisy and peripneumonia: on pulmonary consumption.* Lond. 1778. 8vo.

MUS'GRAVE, WIL'LIAM, M. D. (*Biog.*) Physician at Oxford; born in Somersetshire in 1657; died in 1721.

MU'SIC (*Therap.*) *Mūsica, μουσική.* The art of producing harmonious and cadenced sounds: an art, which has, at times, been beneficially used in diseases, particularly in those of the mind; or in which the mind could act in a salutary manner.

(F) *Musique.*

WRITERS. REGNIER, Paris, 1624 (L). ETTMULLER, Lips. 1714 (L). NICOLAI Hal. 1745 (G). WIDDER, Groning. 1751 (L). VAN SWIETEN, Lugd. Bat. 1773 (L). MALOUIN, Paris, 1777 (L). J. L. ROGER, Avignon, 1758 (L): in French by E. STE MARIE, Paris, 1803. SPRENGEL, Hal. 1800 (L). P. A. DE LAGRANGE, Paris, 1804 (F). J. B. LAMARCHE, Paris, 1815 (F).

MUSICOMANIA (*Path.*) *Musomania.* A variety of monomania, in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent, as to derange the intellectual faculties.

MUSITA'NUS, CHARLES (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Italian physician; born at Castrovillari, in Calabria, in 1635; died in 1714. **WORKS.** *Pyretologia, seu de febribus.* Neap. 1683. 4to. *Del mal Francese.* Neap. 1697. 8vo. *Chirurgia theoretico-practica.* Genev. and Lugd. 1698. 4to. *De morbis mulierum.* Genev. 1709. 4to. *Opera omnia.* Genev. 1701, 2 vols. 4to.

MUSK (*Mat. Med.*) *Mos'chus, Mosch* (Arab.) An animal substance, of a very diffusible odor, bitter taste, and deep brown color; solid and inclosed

in a sac, found near the anus of the *Mos'chus moschiferus* or *Musk Deer*. It is possessed of stimulant and antispasmodic properties. Dose, gr. v to 3j in bolus.

(F) *Musc.*

(G) *Bisam, Moschus.*

ARTIFICIAL MUSK, Mos'chus fictiti'us, Resi'na Suc'cini. (*Ol. suc'cini rectif.* 1 part, *acid. nitric.* 4 parts. Digest;—a black matter will be deposited, which must be well washed with water.

MUSSÆN'DA FRONDO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) *Belil'la, Bele'son.* A decoction of this plant has been esteemed refrigerant.

MUSSITA'TIO (*Path.*) *Mussita'tion.* A condition, in which the tongue and lips move, as in the act of speaking, but without sounds being produced. This sort of murmuring is an unfavorable sign in disease, as indicating great cerebral debility.

MUTACIS'MUS (*Path.*) *μυτακισμος*,—*Mutacism.* A vitious pronunciation; consisting, according to SAUVAGES, in the frequent repetition of the letters B, P, and M, which are substituted for others.

MUTEOSIS (*Physiol.*) Under this name is comprehended every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch.

MUTILA'TION (*Surg. Path.*) *Mutila'tio, Maim'ing.* The removal or privation of a limb, or of some other external part of the body. In all countries, this crime has been punished with severity.

MU'TITAS (*Path.*) *Dumb'ness, Apho'nia, Ala'lia, Anau'dia, Speech'lessness.* Impossibility of articulating sounds; although they can be elicited. Dumbness is often congenital, and united with deafness, of which it is an effect. In some cases, it is accidental.

(F) *Mutisme, Mutité.*

(G) *Stummheit.*

WRITERS. MENIOTUS, Paris, 1662 (L). KRAZENSTEIN (*speech restored by electricity*), Hafn. 1753 (L). S. T. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1658 (L). G. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1684 (L). R. G. CRAUSE, Jenæ, 1702 (L).

MU'TITAS SURDO'RUM, Apho'nia Surdo'rum, Deaf-dumb'ness. Speechlessness from deafness; congenital, or produced during infancy. The subjects of this affection are called *deaf-dumb*, (F) *Sourds-muets*.

(G) *Taubstummheit.*

WRITERS. CHAMBEYRON, ESQUIROL, and ITARD (*medico-legal questions on*),

Paris, 1827 (F). J. H. CURTIS, Lond. 1829.

MUYS, WY'ER WIL'LIAM (*Biogr.*) A Dutch physician; born at Steenwyk in Over-Yssel in 1682; died in 1744. He was five times rector of the university of Franeker. *WORKS. Dissertatio et observationes de salis ammoniaci præclaro ad febres intermittentes usu.* Franeker. 1716. 4to. *Investigatio fabricæ quæ in partibus musculis componentibus exstat.* Lugd. Bat. 1738. 4to.

MYASTHENIA (*Path.*) from *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *ασθενεια*, 'debility.' Muscular debility.

(G) Muskelschwäche.

MYCONI'DES (*Path.*) *μυκονοειδης*. A fistulous ulcer, in which the gurgling of contained fluid may be heard.

MYCTEROPHONIA (*Path.*) *Vox nasallis*, from *μυκτηρ*, 'the nose,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' A nasal voice. A nasal twang or accent.

(G) Nasenstimme, Nasensprache.

MYDE'SIS (*Path.*) *μυδησις*, from *μυδαω*, 'I abound with moisture.' In its most general sense, it means corruption. By some, it is used for a mucous discharge from inflamed eyelids.

MY'DON (*Path.*) *μυδων*. Fungous flesh in certain fistulous ulcers. POL-LUX.

MYDRI'ASIS (*Path.*) *μυδριασις*. *Platy-coria. Amydri'asis*. A name, given by several writers to morbid dilatation of the pupil; and, by others, to weakness of sight, produced by hydrophthalmia.

MY'DROS DIAP'UROS (*Surg.*) *μυδρος διαπυρος*. A species of actual cautery. HIPPOCR.

MYELI'TIS (*Path.*) *Inflammatio medullæ spinæ, Spini'tis, Spinodorsi'tis, Notomyeli'tis, Rhachialgi'tis*. Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes;—indicated by deep seated pain in the spine, &c.

(G) Markentzündung.

MY'LO-GLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) from *μυλοι*, 'the molar teeth,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' WINSLOW has given this name to muscular fibres, which pass from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw, and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. These fibres belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis (q. v.)

MY'LO-HYOIDE'US (*Anat.*) from *μυλοι*, 'the molar teeth,' and *υοειδης*, 'the os hyoides.' (F) *Mylo-hyoidien*. The *Mylo-pharynge'us* of MORGAGNI and SANC-

TORINI. This muscle is situated at the upper and anterior part of the neck, behind the lower jaw. It is broad, flat, and has the form of a truncated triangle. It arises from the internal oblique line of the lower jaw bone, and is inserted at the fore part of the body of the os hyoides. Its innermost fibres unite with those of the opposite side to form a raphe on the median line. The mylo-hyoideus raises the os hyoides and carries it forward, or it depresses the lower jaw.

MY'NORS ROB'ERT (*Biogr.*) A skilful surgeon at Birmingham, England; born in 1739; died in 1806. *WORKS. Practical observations on amputation.* Birm. 1783. 12mo. *History of the practice of trepanning the skull, and the after treatment; with observations on a new method of cure.* Illustrated by a case. Birm. 1785. 8vo.

MYOCEPH'ALUM (*Path.*) *μυοκεφαλον*, from *μυια*, 'a fly,' and *κεφαλη*, 'a head.' Incipient staphyloma, of the size of a fly's head.

MYOCELIAL'GIA (*Path.*) from *μυων*, 'muscle,' *κοιλια*, 'abdomen,' and *αλγειω*, 'I suffer.' Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

MYOCELI'TIS (*Path.*) from *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *κοιλια*, lower belly. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

MYODYN'IA (*Path.*) *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the muscles,—rheumatismal or other.

MYOG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Myogra'phia*, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' Anatomical description of the muscles.

(G) Muskelbeschreibung.

MYOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Myolo'gia*, from *μυων*, 'a muscle,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.

(G) Muskellehre.

WRITERS. J. B. CANANUS, 1543. 4to. (L). J. FABRICIUS ab AQUAPENDENTE, Vincent. 1614 (L). A. READ, Lond. 1659. Another work, Patav. 1625. 4to. (L). W. MOLINS, Lond. 1648. 8vo.;—with Sir CHARLES SCARBOROUGH'S *syllabus of the muscles*, Lond. 1676. 12mo. N. STENO, Flor. 1667, 4to. Another work, Leyd. 1667. 12mo. JOHN BROUNE (*with plates*), Lond. 1671. fol. (L). CH. E. DUVE (*of the back and head*), Helmst. 1689 (L). W. COWPER, Lond. 1694. JAMES DOUGLAS, Lond. 1707. ALEX. STUART, Lugd. Bat. 1711 (L). W. W. MUYS, Lugd. Bat. 1738 (L). B. S. ALBINUS,

Lugd. Bat. 1734 (L). Large tables of, Lond. 1749. G. J. DU VERNEY (*art of dissecting the muscles*), Paris, 1749 (F). P. TARIN, 1753, with figures, 4to. TH. LAWRENCE, Lond. 1759 (L). JOHN INNES, Edinb. 1776; by A. MONRO, Ed. 1778. 12mo. Eight tables from ALBINUS, Edinb. 1776. 4to. J. CRAWFORD, Lond. 1786. THOMAS WRIGHT, Dublin, 1793. A. MONRO (*primus*), Edinb. 1794. R. HOOPER (*plates diminished from ALBINUS*), Lond. 1802. 12mo. E. W. TUSON, Lond. 1828 and supplement.

MYONOSOS (*Path.*) *Myonuosos*, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *νόσος*, 'disease.' A disease of the muscles.

(G) Muskelkrankheit.

MYOPIA (*Path.*) *Myopia*, *Lusciositas*, *μυωπιασις*, *Paropsis propinqua*, *Amblyopia dissitorum*, *Dysopia dissitorum*, *Vilus juvenum*, from *μῦς*, 'I close,' or from *μῦς*, 'a mouse,' and *ὤψ*, 'the eye.' Near-sightedness, Mouse-sight, Purlblindness. Persons, who can only see objects very near. The defect is owing to the too great convexity of the eye and is palliated by wearing concave glasses.

(G) Kurzsichtigkeit.

(F) Vue courte.

WRITERS. STURM, Altdorf. 1697 (L). PAPKEN, Gryphiswald. 1709 (L). GLASER, Harderovic. 1736 (L). G. DE-THARDING, Rostoch. 1756 (L).

MYOPS (*Path.*) *μυωψ*. *Lusciosus*, *Myopus*. One who is attacked with *myopia* or shortsightedness.

MYOSIS (*Path.*) from *μῦς*, 'I close.' *Phthisis pupillaris*. Permanent contraction of the pupil. It is usually caused by iritis, and is extremely difficult of cure. When it exists to such an extent, as to obliterate the pupil, it is called SYNIZESIS (q. v.)

MYOSITIS (*Path.*) from *μῦς*, 'a muscle.' A name proposed by SAGAR for inflammation of the muscles.

MYOTOMY (*Anat.*) *Myotomia*, from *μῦς*, 'a muscle,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy, which treats of the dissection of the muscles.

MYRACOPON (*Pharm.*) *μυρακοπον*, *Myracopon*, from *μύρον*, 'ointment,' and *κοπος*, 'labor.' Name of an ointment of a sweetish smell, used by GALEN against lassitude.

MYRIAGRAMME, from *μύρια*, '10,000,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' A weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or to nearly 20 pounds, and 5 or 6 ounces, Avoirdupois.

MYRIAMETER, a measure of 10,000

metres; equal to 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 6 inches.

MYRICA GALĒ (*Mat. Med.*) *Myrtus Brabantica*, *M. Anglica*, *Myrtifolia Belgica*, *Ga'le*, *Ga'gel*, *Rhus sylvestris*, *Ac'aron*, *Elæagnus*, *E. cor'do*, *Chamaelæagnus*, *Dodona'a*, *Dutch myrtle*, *Sweet gale*, *Sweet willow*, *Candle-berry myrtle*. The leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong, fragrant smell and a bitter taste. They are used for destroying moths and cutaneous insects, and the infusion is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge.

(F) *Piment Royal*. Thé de SIMON PAULI, Gale odorant.

(G) Myrtenheide.

MYRISTICA MOSCHATTA (*Mat. Med.*) *M. aromatica*, *Comacon*, *ζομαζον*. The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace, (F) *Muscadier*. The Nutmeg, *Myristica nucleus*, *Myristica moschata nucleus*, *Nux moschata*, *ζουσοβαλανος*, *Nucis'ta*, *Nux myristica*, *Chrysobalanus Gale'ni*, *Unguenta'ria*, *As'sala*, *Nux aromatica* (F) *Muscade*, (G) *Muskatennuss*, is the seed or kernel. It has a fragrant, aromatic odor; an agreeable, pungent taste, and is much used for culinary purposes. Alcohol extracts its active matter. It has the properties of aromatics in general; being stimulant and stomachic. The oil — *Oleum myristica* — possesses the virtues of the nutmeg. Dose of nutmeg, gr. v to ʒj; — of the oil gr. iij to gr. vj.

WRITERS. J. H. DIETZ, Giessæ, 1681 (L). THUNBERG, Upsal, 1788 (L).

MACE, *Ma'cis*, *Bunapalla*, *Flores ma'cis*, (F) *Fleurs de muscade*, (G) *Muskatenblüthen*, is the involucre of the fruit; it is membranous, with the odor and taste of the nutmeg and is possessed of similar qualities. The *Oleum ma'cis* is a fragrant, sebaceous substance, expressed in the East Indies. It is only used externally.

MYROBALANUS (*Mat. Med.*) from *μύρον*, 'an ointment,' and *βαλανος*, a nut; so called, because, formerly used in ointments, *Angeloc'acos*, a *Myrobalan*. A dried Indian fruit of the plum kind. Of this there are several varieties — the *M. Bellirica* or *Belliric myrobalan*, *Bellegu*, *Belleregi*, *Belnileg*; — the *M. chebul'a* or *Cheb'ule myrobalan*; the *M. cit'rina* or *Yellow myrobalan*, *Ara'ra*; — the *M. emblica* or *emblic myrobalan*, and the *M. Indica*, *As'uar*, *Indian* or *Black myrobalan*.

All the myrobalans have an unpleasant, bitterish, very austere taste; and strike an inky blackness with a solution of steel. They are said to possess laxative as well as astringent properties.

MYROPISSOCERON (*Pharm.*) μυροπισσοκηρον. A topical application in alopecia, referred to by **GALEN**; from μυρον, 'ointment,' πισσα, 'pitch,' and ζηρος, 'wax.'

MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Caburei'ba*. The tree which affords the *Peruvian balsam*, *Balsamum peruvianum*, *Putzochill*, *Myroxyl'yl perui'feri balsamum*, *In'dian*, *Mex'ican*, or *Ameri'can balsam*, *Balsamum Peru'num*, *Cabureiciba*. This balsam consists of Benzoic acid, resin, and essential oil. Its odor is fragrant and aromatic; taste hot and bitter; soluble in alcohol and miscible in water by the aid of mucilage. It is stimulant and tonic, and considered to be expectorant; as such, it has been employed in paralysis, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. and, externally, for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers. Dose, gr. v to gr. xxx.

(F) *Baumé de Pérou*.

WRITERS. **FR. HOFFMANN**, Hal. 1703 (L). **J. C. LEHMANN**, Lips. 1707 (L).

The **WHITE BAL'SAM OF PERU'**, *Natural balsam*, *Balsamum album*, *Styrax alba*, *Balsamæleon*, is obtained, by incision, from the *Myrospermum perui'ferum*.

MYRRHA (*Mat. Med.*) μυρρα, Heb. מֵרָחַ (Mor), *Bo'la*, *Stactē*, *Ergas'ma*, *Myrrh*, *Calo'nia*, *καλωνια*, *συμυρα*, *Myrrha rubra*. The exudation of an unknown plant of Abyssinia or Arabia Felix. This gum resin has a fragrant, peculiar odor; and bitter, aromatic taste. It is in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction. S. G. 1.360. It is stimulant; and has been used in cachectic affections, humoral asthma, chronic bronchitis, &c. Dose, gr. x to ʒj. (F) *Myrrhe*.

(G) *Mirrhe*, *Myrrhengummi*, *Myrrhenschleimharz*.

MYRSIN'ATON (*Pharm.*) μυρσινάτον. Name of a plaster, described by **PAULUS** of Ægina; from μυρσινη, 'the myrtle.'

MYRSINELÆ'ON (*Pharm.*) from μυρσινη, 'the myrtle,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' Oil of myrtle. **DIOSCORIDES**.

MYRSINI'TES (*Pharm.*) μυρσινιτης. Wine, in which branches of myrtle have been macerated.

MYRTID'ANON (*Mat. Med. & Pharm.*) μυρτιδάρον. An excrescence, growing on the trunk of the myrtle, and used as an astringent. Also, a wine — *Vinum myrtid'anum* — made from wild myrtle berries.

MYRTIFORM (*Anat.*) *Myrtiform'is*; from *myrtus*, 'a myrtle,' and *for'ma*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. A name, given to a muscle (**DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI**, q. v.), to the *Fossa incisiva*; to certain caruncles, &c. (q. v.)

MYRTI'TES (*Pharm.*) A name, given to a medicine prepared with honey and myrtle berries.

MYRTUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Myrtus commun'is*, *M. commun'is Ital'ica*, *Myrsinē*, *μυρσινη*, *μυρσινη*, *μυρτος*, *Myrrhinē*, *The myrtle*. The berries of this plant have been recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders of relaxation and debility. They are moderately astringent and somewhat aromatic.

(F) *Myrte commun*. (G) *Mirte*.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLA'TA, *Cassia caryophylla'ta*, *Canel'la caryophylla'ta*. The tree which affords the *Clove bark*; — *Cortex caryophyllatus*. This bark is a warm aromatic; resembling clove with an admixture of cinnamon. It may be used with the same views as cloves or cinnamon. (F) *Capelet*.

MYRTUS PIMEN'TA. The tree, which bears the *Jamaica pepper*, *Piment'a bac'ca*, *Pimen'to ber'ries*, *Pimen'to*, *Pilper caryophyllatum*, *Coc'culi In'di aromat'ici*, *Pilper chia'pæ*, *Amomum pimen'ta*, *Fructus pimen'ti*, *Carice*, *Caryophyllus America'nus*, *Pilper odoratum Jamaicen'sē* — *Allspice*, *Pilper Jamaicen'sē*, *Pilper tabascum*. These berries have an aromatic odor; resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves; the taste is pungent but mixed, like the odor. Like other peppers this is stimulant and carminative. The oil — *Oleum pimen'tæ* — possesses the virtues of the berries. The powdered fruit has been called *Quatre-épices* or *Four spices*. Dose, gr. v to ʒij.

(F) *Poivre de Jamaïque*, *Toute-Épice*, *Assourou*.

(G) *Nelkenpfeffer*, *Englisches Gewürz*.

MYSTAX (*Anat.*) μυσταξ. The hair growing on each side the upper lip in man. The *mustache* or *mustach'io*.

(G) *Schnurbart*, *Knebelbart*.

MYSTERION (*Pharm.*) μυστηριον. An arcanum, nostrum, or secret pre-

paration in general. Also, an antidote, referred to by GALEN and others.

MYS'TRON, μυστρον. A Greek measure, which held about three drachms.

MYT'ILUS EDU'LIS (Hyg.) The common mussel; a bivalve, the flesh of which, when at all in a state of decomposition, is highly poisonous. Fresh, it is an agreeable article of diet.

(F) Moule. (G) Muschel.

MYU'RUS (Path.) μυυρος. Meiuros. A pulse is so called when it sinks progressively, and becomes smaller and smaller like a rat's tail; from μύς,

'rat,' and οὐρα, 'tail.' Pul'sus myu'rus recip'rocus, a pulse, which, after having become gradually weaker, resumes, by degrees, its former character.

MYXOR'RHOS (Phys.) μυξορροος, from μύξα, 'mucus,' and ρέω, 'I flow.' One who is subject to mucous discharge. Applied to infants, that discharge a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva.

MYXOSARCO'MA (Path.) from μύξα, 'mucus,' and σαρκίς, 'flesh.' A tumor, which is mucó-carneous; partly mucous and partly fleshy.

N

N (Pharm.) This letter, in prescriptions, is an abridgment of *Numero*, by number.

NABO'THI GLAN'DULÆ (Anat.) Some small, mucous glands, situated in the interstices of the duplicatures of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri. NABOTH, from noticing them in a morbid condition, mistook them for ova; and hence they received the name *Ovula NABOTHI*.

NAC'TA (Path.) A name given, by PARACELSUS, to abscesses of the chest and particularly to those that form in the female breast.

NÆ'VUS (Path.) Næ'vus mater'nus, Ne'vus, Mac'ulæ mat'ris, Stig'mata, Metrocellides, μετροκελιδες, Mother's marks, Fan'cy marks, Moth'er spots, Congen'itæ no'tæ. Spots of various kinds on the skin of children when born; and which have been attributed to the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. Although this mode of accounting for them is often sufficiently absurd; yet since our better acquaintance with the anatomy of the nervous system it seems somewhat more conceivable. They are of various appearances, some much better supplied with blood than others. Some are merely superficial or stain-like spots. Others are prominent; and, often, have long, irregular hairs growing from them. These have usually been called *Moles*, *Spili*, *Epichro'ses spili*, &c.

When nævi are superficial, without any disposition to enlarge or spread, they need not be meddled with; but all those, that partake of the character

of aneurism by anastomosis, had better be removed by the knife.

(F) Envie. (G) Mutter mahl.

NAIL (Anat.) Sax. nægl, (G) Nagel. Un'guis, οὐνξ. A whitish, transparent substance, similar to horn, which covers the dorsal extremity of the fingers. Three portions are distinguished in it; the *extremity*, which is free, at the end of the finger; — the *body* or middle portion, adherent by its inner surface; and the *root*. The last presents two distinct parts; the one, terminated by a thin, serrated edge, is buried in a duplicature of the skin; the other, called *lu'nula*, is whitish and of a semilunar shape and is situated above the part where the epidermis terminates. The nails are composed of a horny tissue, of the same nature as that which forms the hoofs, horns, and scales of different animals. When the nail has been torn off, the papillæ of the skin become covered by a soft, whitish lamina; whose consistence gradually augments. New laminæ are then formed underneath, and give the nail the thickness it ought to possess. The corneous substance, being thus constantly produced at the extremity of each of these laminæ, the whole of the nail is pushed forwards, and it would grow indefinitely, were it not cut or worn by friction.

The nails protect and support the extremities of the fingers against the impression of hard bodies. They are, also, useful in laying hold of small bodies; and dividing those that have but little consistence.

(F) Ongle.

NANNONI, ANGELO (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Florentine surgeon; born in 1715; died in 1790. *WORKS. Della semplicità del medicare.* 3 vols. 1761–67. *Trattato sopra i mali delle mammelle.* Flor. 1746. 4to. *Dissertazioni chirurgiche della fistola lagrimale, delle cataratte: de medicamentis exsiccantibus; de med. causticis.* Paris. 1748. *Discorso chirurg. per l'introduzione al corso delle operazioni da dimostrarsi sopra del cadavere.* Flor. 1750. *Sull'aneurisma della piegatura del cubito.* Flor. 1784.

NA'NUS (*Anthropolog.*) Pu'milus, Pumilio, νανός. A dwarf. An individual, who is much below the usual stature. The term is applicable to all organized beings, from man to the vegetable. Trees have their dwarfs, as the human species have theirs.

Some curious authenticated instances of human dwarfs are on record. BEBE, the dwarf of STANISLAUS, king of Poland, was 33 inches, (French), and well proportioned.

The Polish nobleman, BORWLASKI, who was well made, clever, and a good linguist, measured 28 Paris inches. He had a brother, 34 inches high, and a sister 21.

A Friesland peasant, at 26 years of age, had attained 29 Amsterdam inches. C. H. STÖBERIN of Nürnberg, was not 3 feet high at 20. Yet he was well proportioned and possessed of talents.

(F) Nain.

(G) Zwerg.

NAPH'THA (*Mat. Med.*) ναφθα, Nafda, O'leum petræ album, from a Chaldaic and Syriac word signifying bitumen. A bituminous substance, found in Persia, Calabria, Sicily, &c. It is liquid, limpid, of a yellowish white color, a smell slightly resembling that of oil of turpentine, and lighter than water. It resembles petroleum in its properties, and has been chiefly used as an external application; although, occasionally, as an anthelmintic.

NA'PLES WATER, FACTITIOUS (*Pharm.*) (F) Eau de Naples, A'qua Neapolita'na, A'qua acid'ula hydrosulfurata. (Acidulous water, containing 4 times its bulk of carbonic acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ xv, and 3 iij, hydrosulphuretted water 3 ix, carbonate of soda, gr. viij, carbonate of magnesia, gr. x &c. *Ph. P.*)

NARCAPH'THON (*Mat. Med.*) Nascaph'thon, ναρκαφθον, ναρκαφθον. The bark of an aromatic tree formerly brought from India. By some, sup-

posed to be that of the tree, which affords the olibanum. It was used in fumigation in diseases of the lungs.

NARCIS'SUS PSEUDONARCIS'SUS (*Mat. Med.*) The *Daffodil*. The root is emetic and cathartic, in the dose of 3 ij. The flowers are antispasmodic. Dose, 24 grains.

(F) Narcisse sauvage, Narcisse des prés, Faux narcisse.

(G) Gemeine Narcisse.

NARCO'SIS (*Toxicol.*) Nar'cotism, Nar'cē, ναρκη, ναρκωσις, Tor'por, Stupor, Stupefactio. The aggregate of effects produced by narcotic substances. At times, narcotism is confined to a state of more or less profound stupor; and constitutes, in certain cases, a useful remedial condition; at others, it is true poisoning, characterized by vertigo, nausea, a state of intoxication or apoplexy, constant delirium, convulsive motions, &c. Emetics, in strong doses, and not much diluted with water; purgatives and glysters are the first means to be used in this condition. The stupor may, afterwards, be combated by the use of exciting and stimulating drinks.

(G) Betäubung.

NARCOT'ICS (*Mat. Med.*) Narcot'ica, Obstupefacien'tia, Stupefacien'tia, ναρκωτικά, παρναξα, from ναρκη, 'stupor.' Substances, which have the property of stupefying;—as opium, stramonium, hyoscyamus, belladonna, &c. They are used in medicine as soothing agents; exerting their particular influence on the brain. In small doses, as a general principle, narcotics stimulate; in large, they act as sedatives.

(F) Stupefactifs, Stupéfiants.

(G) Betäubenden mittel.

WRITERS. G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ. 1748 (L). J. P. EBERHARD, Hal. 1762 (L). G. J. A. LARACINE, Paris, 1806 (F).

NAR'COTINE (*Mat. Med.*) Narcoti'na. Same etymon. Sel de DEROSNE, Opiane, Sel d'opium, Principe cristallizable de DEROSNE. A solid, white, inodorous, and insipid substance; crystallizable in straight prisms with a rhomboidal base; fusible like the fats; soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and scarcely soluble in water. Narcotine produces all the unpleasant effects of opium; but, at the same time, throws the animal into a state of stupor. It is not used in medicine, on account of these objections.

NAR'DUS IN'DICA (*Mat. Med.*) Spi'ca nar'di, Spi'ca In'dica, In'dian nard,

Spikenard, *Andropogon nar'dus*. The root of this plant is one of the ingredients in the mithridate and theriaca. It is moderately warm and pungent, and has a flavor, by no means disagreeable. It is used by the Orientals as a spice: — (F) *Nard Indien*, *N. Indique*. An ointment was formerly used, called *Unguentum nar'dinum*. It was prepared of *Nard*, *Malabathrum leaves*, *Oil of worms*, *Costus*, *Amomum*, *Myrrh*, &c. and was used as a detergent.

NA'RES (*Anat.*) *Mycteres*, μυκτιρες, *Na'rium aditus*, *Ocheteu'mata*, οχετευματα. *The nostrils*. Two elliptical apertures; situated beneath the nose; separated from each other by the cartilaginous septum nasi. These apertures are continually open and give passage to the air we breathe; and to the mucous fluids secreted in the nasal fossæ.

(F) *Narine*.

(G) *Nasenloch*.

The **POSTERIOR NA'RES**, *Na'res postre'mæ*, *Extr'e'mæ na'res*, *Os'tia posteriora na'rium*, *Na'rium Ex'itus*, (F) *Arrières-narines*, *Ouvertures postérieures des fosses nasales*, are the posterior apertures of the nasal cavities, which establish a communication between those cavities and the pharynx. They are bounded, *above*, by the body of the sphenoid bone; *below*, by the palate bone and the base of the velum pendulum; and, on the *outside*, by the internal ala of the pterygoid process. They are separated from each other by a septum of which the vomer is the bony part.

NARIFUSO'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) from *Nares*, 'the nostrils,' and *fundere*, 'to pour.' Medicines, dropped into the nostrils. **MERINUS**.

NA'SAL (*Anat.*) *Nasa'lis*. That which relates to the nose.

NA'SAL BONES, *Os'sa na'si*. These bones are situated beneath the nasal notch of the os frontis, and occupy the space between the nasal or angular processes of the superior maxillary bone. Their shape is nearly quadrilateral. They have an *external* or *cutaneous* surface; an *internal* or *nasal*, and four margins. Each is articulated with its fellow, with the os frontis, ethmoid, and superior maxillary bone. They ossify from a single point.

(F) *Os nasaux*, *Os propres du nez*.

NA'SAL PROM'INENCE, (F) *Bosse nasale*. A prominence, situated on the median line at the anterior surface

of the os frontis, between the two superciliary arches.

NA'SAL NOTCH, (F) *Échancrure nasale*. A semicircular notch, situated beneath the nasal prominence of the frontal bone, and articulated with the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones.

NA'SAL SPINES. These are three in number. 1. The *Superior na'sal spine* of the os frontis, occupying the middle of its nasal notch, and articulated before with the nasal bones, behind with the ethmoid. 2. The *inferior and anterior na'sal spine* is situated at the inferior part of the anterior opening of the nasal fossæ. It is formed by the two superior maxillary bones, and 3. The *inferior and posterior na'sal spine*, *Épine gutturale* (CH.) a process, formed on the median line by the two palate bones at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

The **NA'SAL FOS'SÆ**, *Ca'vi na'rium*, *Na'res inter'næ* are two large, anfractuous cavities, situated between the orbits, below the cranium and lined by the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. These cavities have no communication with each other; but the various sinuses in the neighbouring bones; — the ethmoidal, sphenoidal, superior maxillary, &c. all communicate with them. The general cavity of each nostril is divided by the ossa spongiosa into three *meatus* or *passages*, which run from before backwards.

1. The *Meatus na'rium superior*, placed at the upper, inner, and back part of the superior spongy bone. 2. The *Meatus me'dius*, situated between the superior and inferior spongy bones; and 3. The *Meatus infe'rior*, situated between the inferior spongy bone and the bottom of the nose.

The Schneiderian membrane receives the 1st pair of nerves, and various branches from the 5th pair. The arteries are furnished by the branches of the *internal maxillary*, known under the names, sphenopalatine, infra-orbital, superior alveolar, palatine, pterygopalatine, by the supra-orbital, and ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery, by the internal carotid, superior labial, and dorsales nasi. Its veins are little known, and generally follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics are almost unknown. The nasal fossæ are the seat of smell; they aid, also, in respiration and phonation.

NA'SAL AR'TERY. This is the largest of the two branches in which the

ophthalmic artery terminates. It issues from the orbit, above the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, passes above the side of the root of the nose, and anastomoses with the last extremity of the facial. HALLER gave the name *nasal* to the sphenopalatine. He, also, called the dorsales nasi, furnished by the external maxillary, *Nasales laterales*.

NA'SAL NERVE, — *Naso-palpébral* (CH.), — *Na'so-ocula'ris* (SÖMMERING). One of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve of WILLIS. It enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, passes along the inner paries of that cavity, and divides, opposite the internal and anterior orbital foramen, into two branches. 1. The *internal* and *posterior*, which passes into the *Foramen orbitarium internum anterius*, enters the cranium beneath the dura mater, and passes into the nasal fossæ, through an aperture at the sides of the *Crista galli*. It, afterwards, divides into several filaments: first, one of them — the *Naso-lobar*, of CHAUSSIER — is very small, and descends on the posterior surface of the os nasi, and ramifies in the integuments of the ala nasi. A second terminates near the septum; others descend along the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. 2. The other is *external* and *anterior*, and is called the *external nasal nerve*. It is distributed to the outside of the orbit. Before dividing, the nasal nerve communicates with the ophthalmic ganglion, and gives off two or three ciliary nerves: — the *Posterior Nasal Nerves*. SÖMMERING has given this name to the nerves, which arise from the internal part of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

The **NA'SAL MU'CUS**, vulgarly called *snot*, is the mucus secreted by the Schneiderian membrane.

(F) *Morve*. (G) *Nasenschleim*, Rotz.

NA'SAL CAR'TILAGE. A cartilage, formed of three portions, which unite at the dorsum nasi, and are distinguished into the *cartilage of the septum*, and the *lateral cartilages*. This cartilage is continuous, *above*, with the ossa nasi; and, *inferiorly*, with membranous fibro-cartilages, which form the supple and movable part of the nostrils. They are two in number — the one before, the other behind.

NAS'CALE (Surg.) A kind of pessary, made of wool or cotton, which was formerly introduced into the vagina, after being impregnated with oil, oint-

ment, or some other proper medication.

NA'SO-PAL'ATINE (Anat.) *Na'so-palati'nus*. That which belongs to the nose and velum palati.

The **NA'SO-PAL'ATINE NERVE** is furnished by the sphenopalatine, which proceeds from the ganglion of MECKEL. It traverses the vault of the nasal fossæ, and proceeds upon the septum between the two layers of the pituitary membrane. It enters the anterior palatine canal, and terminates at the superior angles of the naso-palatine ganglion, without attaining the mouth.

The **NA'SO-PAL'ATINE GAN'GLION** is situated in the foramen palatinum anterius. Its greater extremity receives the two naso-palatine branches; whilst the smaller gives off two or three filaments, which reach the palatine vault, where they ramify on the membrane of the same name, anastomosing with filaments of the great palatine nerve.

NA'SUS (Anat.) The *Nose*, *ῥίς*, *Myxo'ter*, *μυξωτήρ*. The nose is a pyramidal eminence, situated above the anterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, which it covers; and, consequently, occupying the middle and upper part of the face, between the forehead and upper-lip, the orbits and the cheeks. Its lateral surfaces form, by uniting angularly, a more or less prominent line, called the *Dor'sum Na'si*, (F) *Dos du nez*. This line terminates, anteriorly, by the *lobé*. The sides are called *A'la Na'si*, *Pin'næ Na'ris*, (F) *Ailes du nez*. The columna is the inferior part of the partition.

The chief varieties of the nose are the *aquiline*, the *flat nose*, (F) *Nez camarot* or *épaté*, and the *snub nose*, (F) *Nez retroussé*. The nose is formed, besides its bones, of fibro-cartilage, cartilage, muscles, vessels, and nerves; and its use seems to be, to direct the odors to the upper part of the nasal fossæ.

(F) *Nez*. (G) *Nase*.

NA'TA (Path.) *Nat'ta*, *Na'sa*, *Nas'da*, *Nap'ta*. A fleshy, indolent excrescence, having the shape of the nates.

NATA'TION (Phys.) *Nata'tio*, *Swimming*. The action of swimming, or of supporting one's self or moving upon the water.

Swimming resembles the horizontal leap in its physiology — the medium being water instead of air. The difference between the specific gravity of the human body and that of water is not great; so that but little exertion is

required to keep a part of the body above water.

Swimming is a healthy, gymnastic exercise, combining the advantages of bathing.

(G) Schwimmen.

NA'TES (Anat.) *Ephed'rana*, *εφεδ'ρανα*, *Nat'ulæ*, *Sca'phia*, *Clu'nes*, *Glu'toi*, *γλυτοι*, *Mo'næ*; the *Bot'tom*, *Back'side*, *Poste'riors*, *Bul'tocks*, &c. Two round projections, at the inferior and posterior part of the trunk; on which we sit. Amongst the mammalia, man, alone, has the nates prominent and round. They are formed chiefly by the skin, and a thick layer of cellular tissue, which covers the three glutæi muscles.

(F) *Fesses*. (G) *Hinterbacken*.

NA'TRON (Mat. Med.) *Na'trum*, *Nat'aron*, *Ni'trum*. A saline compound, very abundant in Egypt, which is almost wholly formed of subcarbonate of soda. (q. v.)

NAU'SEA (Path.) *Nausio'sis*, *Nau'tia*, *ναυτία*, *ναύσια*, *ναυσιωσις*, from *ναύς*, 'a ship'; because those, unaccustomed to sailing, are so affected. Sickness. A desire to vomit.

(F) *Nausée*, *Envie de Vomir*.

(G) *Ekel*.

WRITERS. A. EYSEL, Erford, 1717 (L). SCHNIZLEIN, Erlang. 1785 (L).

NAU'SEA MARINA; *Sea-sick'ness*. That sickness, vomiting, &c. experienced at sea by those unaccustomed to a sea life: and from which those that are so accustomed are not always exempt. It generally ceases, when the person becomes habituated to the motion of the vessel, and not till then.

(F) *Mal de Mer*.

(G) *Seekrankheit*.

WRITERS. G. EMMERICH, Regiom. 1700 (L). THIESEN, Regiom. 1727 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1738 (L). HEY, Erlang. 1748 (L).

NAUSIO'SIS (Path.) *ναυσιωσις*. This word, besides being synonymous with nausea, has been used to express the state of venous hemorrhage, when blood is discharged by jets.

NAVIC'ULAR (Anat.) *Navicula'ris*, *Navifor'mis*, from *navic'ula*, 'a little ship': *σκαφοειδης*, *SCAPHOÏ'DES* (q. v.)

FOS'SA NAVICULA'RIS. This name has been given, 1. To a small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia majora or fourchette. 2. To a perceptible dilatation, presented by the urethra in man, near the base of the glans. 3. To the superficial depres-

sion, which separates the two roots of the helix. This is, also, called *Scapha*.

NEB'ULA (Path.) *Nu'bes*, *Nubec'ula*, *νεφος*, *νεφελη*, *νεφελιον*, *Neph'elē*, *Neph'e'lion*. A slight speck on the cornea. A mist or cloud, suspended in the urine. (F) *Nuage*, *Ombrage*.

NEC'ESSARY (Hyg.) *Necessa'rius*. The NEC'ESSARIES OF LIFE, *Vitæ necessitates*, include every thing requisite for the maintenance of life; and particularly, food.

(F) *Besoins de la Vie*.

NECK'LACE, AN'ODYNE (Hyg. &c.) These are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancies of the prescribers. They are employed to facilitate dentition in children, and to procure sleep in fever!

NECROPHO'BIA (Path.) from *νεκρος*, 'death,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Exaggerated fear of death. This symptom occurs in patients, where the disease is not mortal; as in hypochondriasis. In fevers, it is not a good symptom.

(G) *Todesfurcht*.

NECRO'SIS (Path.) *νεκρωσις*, from *νεκρῶω*, 'I mortify.' State of a bone or of a portion of a bone deprived of life. Necrosis may take place without the surrounding soft parts being struck with gangrene. It is to the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts. The part of the bone affected with necrosis becomes a foreign body, similar to the gangrenous eschar, and its separation must be operated by the efforts of nature or by art. When necrosis occurs in the centre of long bones, it never extends to their articular extremities. The exterior layers of bone form a canal round the dead portion or *sequestrum*: between these swollen layers and the sequestrum suppuration takes place; the matter presses against the bony canal; perforates it, and is discharged by apertures, which become fistulous.

In the treatment, the exit of the sequestrum must be facilitated by proper incisions, by the application of the trepan to the bone, &c.

(G) *der trockene Brand der Knochen*.

WRITERS. CHOPART, Paris, 1766 (L). DAVID, Paris, 1782 (F). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1791 (L). J. P. WEIDMANN, Francf. 1793 (L). J. CH. LODER, Jenæ, 1794 (L). JAS. RUSSEL, Edinb. 1794. J. F. DELZEUZES, Paris, an. x. (F). ALEX. Mc. DONALD, Edinb. 1799

(L). C. J. RINGELMANN, Rudolst. 1804 (L). N. FENAUULT, Paris, 1804 (L). J. B. F. LEVEILLÉ, Paris, 1804 (F). J. B. GALLETTE, Paris, 1806 (F). F. BOYER, Paris, 1806 (F). G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1807 (L). F. DANO, Paris, 1810 (F). J. LANNES, Paris, 1815 (F). L. N. BLAISE, Paris, 1815 (F). T. WHATELY, Lond. 1815.

NEC'TAR; *νεκταρ*. A pleasant liquor, feigned by the poets to have been the drink of the gods, and to have rendered immortal those who drank of it. A name given, by the ancients, to many drinks; and particularly to one made with wine, evaporated and sweetened with honey.

NE'DYS (*Anat.*) *ρηδύς*. The belly; abdomen; stomach.

NEED'HAM, WALTER (*Biog.*) An excellent English anatomist and physiologist; died in 1691. WORKS. *Disquisitio anatomica de formato fœtu*. London. 1667. 8vo. *Disquisitiones anatomicae octo*. Genev. 1669. fol. *Observationes anatomicae demonstratæ in Collegio Reg. Cantab.* Lond. 1741. 12mo.

NEE'DLE (*Surg.*) Sax. *nebl*, from Teut. *neten*, 'to sew.' *A'cus*, *βελονη*, *ραφίς*, *ραφιον*, *Aces'tra*, *ακιστρα*. A steel instrument, used in many professions. In *Surgery*, a steel, gold, silver, or platina instrument, that may be round, flat, or triangular, straight or curved, supported or not by a handle, but having *always* a point, by means of which it penetrates the textures; and *often* having, either near the point, or, more commonly, near the other extremity, an aperture for the reception of a thread or tape, which it introduces into the parts. The *Aiguille à appareils* of the French is the ordinary sewing needle, used in the making of bandages, &c.

(F) *Aiguille*. (G) *Nadel*.

A'CUPUNCTURE NEE'DLE. An inflexible gold or silver needle: conical, very delicate, four inches long; furnished with a handle; and, at times, with a canula shorter than it by about half an inch. An ordinary needle, waxed at the head, will answer as a substitute for this. See ACUPUNCTURE.

(F) *Aiguille à Acupuncture*.

HARE-LIP NEEDLE, (F) *Aiguille à Bec de Lièvre*. A small, silver canula, to which is attached a spear point, that can be readily withdrawn. This needle, armed with the point, is introduced at one side of the fissure in the lip, and through the other. The TWISTED SU-

TURE (q. v.) is then applied, and the pin withdrawn.

CAT'ARACT NEE'DLE, *A'cus Ophthalmica*, (F) *Aiguille à cataracte*. Needles of gold, silver, and steel have been used; the latter, alone, at the present day. The cataract needle is employed to depress or tear the crystalline, when opaque. This needle is usually made about 15 or 24 lines long; and is attached to a fine handle. The extremity may be, as in SCARPA's and LANGENBECK's, pointed, prismatic, triangular, and curved; in DUPUYTREN's and WALTHER's, flat, curved, and sharp-edged; in HEY's, flat, with a semicircular and sharp end; or, as in BEER's, SIEBOLD's, SCHMIDT's, HIMLY's, GRAFE's, &c., straight and spear-pointed. A mark is generally placed upon the handle to inform the operator, — when the instrument is engaged in the eye, — what side corresponds to the crystalline.

AIGUILLE A CONTRE-OUVERTURE, (F) *Aiguille engagée*, *A'cus invagina'ta*, *Aiguille à gaine*, *Needle for a counter-opening*, — is a long, narrow instrument of steel; the point of which is fine and sharp on both sides; — the heel (*Talon*) having an aperture to receive a thread, tape, &c. provided with a flat, silver sheath, shorter than the blade, the point of which it covers when passing through parts, that have to be respected.

FIS'TULA NEE'DLE, *Aiguille à Fistule*. A long, flat, flexible, silver instrument; having an aperture near one extremity; blunt at the other. This was formerly used for passing a seton into fistulous ulcers. On one of its sides was a groove, for guiding a bistouri, in case of necessity.

Also, a long steel instrument, terminated by a point like that of a trocar, which DESAULT employed for penetrating the rectum, when operating for fistulæ that had no internal aperture.

LIG'ATURE NEE'DLE, *Aiguille à ligature*. A long, steel instrument, sharp towards one extremity, with an eye near the other, which was formerly used for suspending the circulation of blood, prior to amputation; by being passed through the limb, so as to include the principal artery and a part of the muscles and integuments.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, round towards one of its extremities, which was straight, and furnished with an aperture; curved

and flat towards the opposite, which was pointed, and had a slight ridge on its concave side. At the commencement of the last century, this instrument was used to pass ligatures round vessels.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, flat, regularly curved in the form of a semicircle, with a sharp or lance point, and a long eye, used with advantage in place of the last.

DESCHAMP'S NEE'DLE, *Aiguille de DESCHAMPS*, — **PAUPE'S needle**, *Aiguille à Manche*, &c., is the last described needle, fixed to a handle, and the eye of which is placed near the point. It is employed in the ligature of deep-seated arteries.

SE'TON NEE'DLE, (F) *Aiguille à Seton*. A long, narrow, steel blade; pointed and sharp at one extremity; pierced at the other by an aperture. The *Aiguille contre-ouverture* may be used for the same purpose.

SU'TURE NEE'DLE, (F) *Aiguille à Suture*. For the twisted suture, the harelip-needle is used; for the others, the straight or curved needle: the straight needle is preferable for stitching up the abdomen &c. in dissection. In the suture of the tendons, a curved needle has been used; flat on both sides, and cutting only at the concave edge, in order that the instrument may pass between the tendinous fibres without dividing them.

NEFREN'DES (*Anat.*) *νωδοι*. Persons devoid of teeth. Young children, for instance, who have not cut them; or aged persons, who have lost them. This state is called *Nefrendis*, *Nodo'sia*, *νωδοσία*, *Odon'tia eden'tula*.

NE'GRO (*Nat. Hist.*) *Ni'grita*. One of the Æthiopian race. See **HOMO**.

NEIÆ'RA (*Anat.*) *νειαίρα*, *νειαίρη*, *Imus Ven'ter*. The lower part of the belly. **HIPPOCR.**

NEI'LION (*Pharm.*) A malagma described by **PAULUS** of Ægina.

NEOG'ALA (*Physiol.*) from *νεος*, 'new,' and *γάλα*, 'milk.' Milk, secreted immediately after the colostrum.

NEPEN'THA DISTILLATO'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Bandu'ra*. A Ceylonese plant, the root of which is astringent.

NEPEN'THES (*Mat. Med.*) *νηπενθης*, from *νη*, negative particle, and *πενθος*, 'grief.' A remedy, much extolled by the ancients against sadness and melancholy.

The women of Thebes, according to **DIODORUS SICELIOTES**, alone possessed

the secret of its composition; and according to **HOMER**, Helen introduced it from Egypt. Some suppose it to have been opium.

WRITER. **P. PETIT**, *Ultraject*. 1689 (L).

NEP'ETA (*Mat. Med.*) *N. Cata'ria*, *Her'ba fe'lis*, *Nep* or *Cat'mint*, — so called, because cats are fond of it. The leaves have a smell and taste like those of an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, flatulency, &c. like pennyroyal; and is much used in domestic medicine, on the American continent, in flatulencies &c. of children.

(F) *Herbe aux Chats*.

(G) *Katzenmunze*.

NEPH'ELOID (*Med.*) *Nepheloides*, *νεφελοειδης*, *Neb'ulous*, *Nubilo'sus*. An epithet applied to urine, which is cloudy.

NEPHRAL'GIA (*Path.*) *Do'lor Nephret'icus*, from *νεφρος*, 'a kidney,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the kidney.

NEPHRELMIN'TIC (*Path.*) *Nephremin'ticus*, from *νεφρος*, 'a kidney,' and *ελμινς*, 'a worm.' That which is owing to the presence of worms in the kidney.

NEPHREMPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) from *νεφρος*, 'a kidney,' and *εμφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.' A name given, by **PLoucquet**, to obstruction of the kidneys.

NEPHRET'IC or **NEPHRIT'IC** (*Path. & Mat. Med.*) *Nephrit'icus*, from *νεφρος*, 'a kidney.' That which relates to the kidney. Applied, especially, to pain &c. seated in the kidney.

The **LA'PIS NEPHRETICUS**, (F) *Pierre néphrétique*, *Jade néphrite ou oriental*, (G) *Griesstein*, — a green, fatty kind of stone, — once used as an amulet against epilepsy.

In *Materia Medica*, it means — a medicine employed in the cure of diseases of the kidney.

NEPHRID'ION (*Anat.*) *νεφριδιον*, *Pingue'do rena'lis*. The fat, which surrounds the kidneys. **HIPPOCR.**

NEPHRITIS (*Path.*) *Empres'ma Nephrit'is*, *Re'num inflamma'tio*, *Inflamma'tion of the Kid'ney*; — characterized by acute pain; burning heat, and a sensation of weight in the region of one or both kidneys; suppression, or diminution of urine; fever; dysuria; ischuria; constipation, more or less obstinate; retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the thigh of the same side. It may be distinguished into *simple* and *calculous nephritis*. In the

latter, the urine often contains small particles of uric acid or of urate of ammonia. The most common causes of nephritis are; — excess in irritating and alcoholic drinks; abuse of diuretics; blows or falls on the region of the kidneys; the presence of renal calculi, &c. It may be distinguished from lumbago, by the pain which attends the latter on the slightest motion, &c. In the treatment, antiphlogistics, as V. S., baths, &c. are required to the full extent; with the use of diluents, opiates, &c.

(G) Nierenentzündung.

WRITERS. MAYERNE, Genev. 1674 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1680 (L). Another, Jenæ, 1697 (L). A. VATER, Vitemb. 1718 (L). DE PRÉ, Erford. 1725 (L). W. FALCONER, Edinb. 1766 (L). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1781 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan. 1783 (L). CALDWELL, Edinb. 1787 (L). F. P. G. C. DARLES, Paris, an. x (F). M. R. C. POURCELOT, Paris, 1805 (F). F. ROULLET, Paris, an. xii (F). M. A. N. MIQUEL, Paris, 1804 (F). P. CHASSAING, Paris, 1805 (F). J. B. TERREL, Paris, 1808 (F). C. J. CARRAUD, Paris, 1813 (F). A. BRESSAND, Paris, 1814 (F). V. LAURENT, Paris, 1814 (F). J. FR. DUHALDE, Paris, 1815 (F).

NEPHROGRAPHY (*Anat.*) from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the kidney.

(G) Nierenbeschreibung.

NEPHROLITHIC (*Path.*) from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' Belonging to the presence of calculi in the kidneys. This epithet has been applied to ischuria, occasioned by calculi formed in the kidneys.

NEPHROLOGY (*Anat.*) *Nephrologia*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' A treatise of the kidneys. Dissertation on the kidneys and their functions.

NEPHRONICUS (*Path.*) from νεφρος, 'the kidney,' and ογκος, 'a tumor.' A tumefaction of the kidney.

(G) Nierengeschwulst.

NEPHRO-PHLEGMATIC (*Path.*) *Nephro-phlegmaticus*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A name given, by some authors, to ischuria produced by mucus contained in the urine.

NEPHRO-PLETHORIC (*Path.*) *Nephro-plethoricus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πληθωρα, 'plethora.' Belonging to plethora of the kidneys. An epithet given to ischuria dependent upon this cause.

NEPHRO-PYIC (*Path.*) *Nephro-pyicus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πυρ, 'pus.' That which is united with supuration of the kidney.

NEPHRO-SPASTIC (*Path.*) *Nephro-spasticus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and σπασω, 'I close.' That which depends upon spasm of the kidney. An epithet given to a variety of ischuria.

NEPHRO-THROMBOID (*Path.*) *Nephro-thromboides*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and θρομβος, 'a clot.' That which depends upon clots of blood, contained in the kidneys or their ducts. An epithet for a species of ischuria.

NEPHROTOMY (*Surg.*) *Nephro-lithotomy*, νεφροτομία, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the kidneys. An operation proposed with the view of extracting calculi, formed in the kidney, by means of an incision into the tissue of that organ.

(G) Nierenschnitt.

WRITER. J. N. COMBAIRE, Paris, 1804 (F).

NE'RE (*Pharm.*) Ancient name of a troch described by PAULUS of Ægina.

NE'RIMUM ANTIDYSENTERICUM (*Mat. Med.*) The tree, which affords the *Codagapala Bark*, *Cones'si cortex*, *Cor'tex proflu'vii*. The bark of this Malabar tree is of a black color, externally, and is generally covered with a white moss or scurf. It has an austere, bitter taste, and has been recommended as an astringent, in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

(F) *Codagapale* and *Cropale*.

(G) Lorberrose, Konessrinde.

NERONIA'NA (PHLEBOTOMIA) (*Surg.*) An epithet, for some cause, given to phlebotomy; when more than one vein was opened on the same day.

NERVE (*Anat. & Phys.*) *Nervus*, νευρον. This word originally meant the tendons and ligaments; and hence the different acceptations of "nervous"; — a man of nerve — a strong, nervous man; and a weak, nervous woman.

The nerves are cords of the same substance which composes the encephalon and spinal marrow. They extend from one or other of the nervous centres to every part of the body, communicating, frequently, with each other; forming *plexuses*, and, occasionally, *ganglions*; and being, at length, lost in the parenchyma of organs. There are 42 pairs, and, according to their origin, they are termed *Cranial*, or *Encephalic*, and *Spinal*. Each nerve is composed of several filaments or cords placed along-

side each other, and is surrounded by a NEURILEMMA (q. v.)

The encephalic nerves, except the 5th pair, have only one root in the brain, whilst the spinal arise from the marrow by two roots; the one from an anterior fasciculus of filaments, the other from a posterior, separated from each other by the *Ligamentum denticulatum*; uniting outside this ligament, and presenting, near the intervertebral foramen, a ganglion formed only by the posterior root. The two roots make, afterwards, but one nerve; and, like the encephalic nerves, proceed to their destination, subdividing into rami and ramusculi, until they are finally lost in the texture of the organs. The trunks, first formed, are commonly round, and proceed alone or accompany the great vessels, being placed in the cellular spaces, which separate the organs, and thus protected from injury. Their manner of termination we are not acquainted with;

whether the nervous pulp, for instance, is distributed or lost in a membrane, as seems to be the case with the nerves of sight, hearing, and smell, or forms papillæ. Certain it is, that there is considerable difference in the organs, as respects the quantity of nerves that terminate in them; and the particular arrangement of the nervous extremities. Some organs have numerous nerves; others seem to have none: a circumstance, which influences considerably the sensibility of parts.

The *Encephalic Nerves* arise from the encephalon, or are inserted into it; (according as we consider the brain the origin or termination of the nerves;) and make their exit by foramina at the base of the skull. They are 12 in number. The spinal nerves are 30 in number, — 8 *cervical*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 5 or 6 *sacral*: the four inferior cervical being much larger than the superior, because they furnish the nerves of the upper extremities.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE NERVES.

I. Cranial or Encephalic Nerves.			
1. <i>Olfactory.</i> (1st Pair.)	{	Divided into internal, external, and middle branches, which are distributed on the schneiderian membrane.	
2. <i>Optic.</i> (2d Pair.)	{	Terminates in the retina.	
3. <i>Motores Oculorum.</i> (3d Pair.)	{	<i>Superior Branch.</i> To the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.	<i>Inferior Maxillary Branch</i> 1. <i>Temporal</i> (profound) branches, to the temporal muscle. 2. <i>Masseterine</i> branch, to the masseter muscle. 3. <i>Buccal</i> , to the inner surface of the cheek. 4. <i>Pterygoid</i> , to the internal pterygoid muscle. 5. <i>Lingual</i> , to the mucous membrane of the tongue. 6. <i>Inferior dental</i> , to the teeth of the lower jaw, and to the lower lip. 7. <i>Auricular</i> branch, to the pavilion of the ear and forehead.
	{	<i>Inferior Branch.</i> To the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique muscles: a filament which goes to the ophthalmic ganglion.	
4. <i>Pathetici.</i> (4th Pair.)	{	To the greater oblique muscle of the eye.	6. <i>Abducentes.</i> (6th Pair.) { To the rectus externus oculi.
5. <i>Par Trigeminum.</i> (5th Pair.)	{	<i>Ophthalmic Branch.</i> Divided into three branches. 1. The <i>lacrimal branch</i> , to the lachrymal gland and upper eyelid. 2. <i>Frontal branch</i> , to the forehead and upper eyelid. 3. <i>Nasal branch</i> , to the eyelids, nasal fossæ, and nose.	7. <i>Facial.</i> (Portio dura of the 7th Pair.) { 1. At its exit from the cranium, the <i>posterior auricular</i> , <i>stylo-hyoid</i> , and <i>infra-mastoid</i> , to the pavilion of the ear, the mastoid process, the digastricus, and the muscles attached to the styloid process. 2. Near the parotid gland, the <i>temporal</i> , <i>malar</i> , <i>buccal</i> , <i>supra-maxillary</i> , and <i>infra-maxillary</i> to the whole superficies of the face.
	{	<i>Superior Maxillary Branch.</i> 1. The <i>orbital branch</i> , to the orbit. 2. The <i>posterior and superior dental</i> , to the three last molar teeth and gums. 3. The <i>anterior dental</i> , to the incisor, canine, and two lesser molares. 4. <i>Infra-orbital</i> , to the upper lip, cheek, and nose.	
			8. <i>Auditory.</i> (Portio mollis of the 7th Pair.) { To the vestibule, semi-circular canals, and cochlea.
			9. <i>Glosso-pharyngeal.</i> (Portion of the 8th Pair.) { To the base of the tongue and pharynx.

<p>10. <i>Par Vagum.</i> (Of the 8th Pair.)</p>	<p>1. <i>IN THE NECK</i>, — a pharyngeal branch to the pharynx; superior laryngeal branch to the larynx, and to some muscles of the inferior hyoid region. Cardiac branches to the cardiac plexus.</p> <p>2. <i>IN THE CHEST</i>, — the inferior laryngeal branch, to the larynx: pulmonary branches, which form the plexus of the same name: œsophageal branches to the œsophagus.</p> <p>3. <i>IN THE ABDOMEN</i>, — gastric branches to the</p>	<p>11. <i>Spinal or Accessory of Willis.</i></p> <p>12. <i>Hypoglossi.</i> (9th Pair.)</p>	<p>parietes of the stomach: filaments which go to the neighbouring plexuses.</p> <p>At its exit from the cranium — the accessory of the pneumogastric nerve anastomosing with this nerve. In the neck — filaments to the trapezius muscle.</p> <p><i>Cervicalis descendens</i>, to the muscles of the inferior hyoid region, and to the cervical nerves. Filaments to the muscles of the tongue.</p>
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II. Vertebral Nerves.

1. Cervical Nerves.

<p>1st Cervical Pair.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branch.</i> Anastomosing <i>par arcade</i> with the second pair.</p>
<p>2d Cervical Pair.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branch.</i> A branch anastomosing with the 1st pair: a branch which goes to the cervical plexus.</p>
<p>3d and 4th Cervical Pairs.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branch.</i> Concurring in the cervical plexus.</p>

The *Posterior Branch* of these four pairs ramifies on the occiput and muscles of the superficial and deep-seated cervico-occipital regions.

DESCENDING BRANCHES. —

1. *Internal descending*, anastomosing with a branch of the hypoglossus.
2. *Phrenic branch*, to the diaphragm.
3. *External descending branches*, dividing into supra-clavicular, supra-acromial, infra-clavicular, and cervicales profundi, to the muscles and integuments of the upper part of the chest and shoulder, to the trapezius, levator scapulæ, rhomboideus, &c.

ASCENDING BRANCHES. —

1. *Mastoid*, to the posterior and lateral part of the head, and the inner surface of the pavilion of the ear.
2. *Auricular*, to the parotid gland and pavilion of the ear.

Superficial Cervical Branches (2). To the platysma myoides, digastricus, the integuments of the neck, &c.

<p>Cervical Plexus.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branches.</i> Assisting in the formation of the brachial plexus.</p>
<p>5th, 6th, and 7th Cervical Pairs.</p>	<p><i>Posterior Branches.</i> To the muscles and integuments of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back.</p>
	<p>1. <i>Thoracic Branches</i> (2), to the anterior and lateral parts of the chest. 2. <i>Supra-scapular branch</i> to the muscles of the posterior scapular region. 3.</p>

Brachial Plexus.

Infra-scapular branches (3), to the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, and latissimus dorsi. 4. The *brachial internal cutaneous*, to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the ulnar margin. 5. The *brachial external cutaneous*, principally to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the radial margin. 6. The *median nerve*, to the forearm, hand, and palmar surface of all the fingers. 7. The *cubital nerve*, to the two last fingers. 8. The *radial*, to the three first. 9. The *axillary*, around the shoulder-joint and to the neighbouring muscles.

2. Dorsal Nerves.

<p>1st Dorsal Pair.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branch.</i> To the brachial plexus.</p>
<p>2d and 3d Dorsal Pairs.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branches.</i> An intercostal and brachial branch.</p>
<p>4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dorsal Pairs.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branches.</i> <i>Internal branches</i>, to the intercostals, triangularis sterni, pectoralis major, and to the skin. <i>External branches</i>, to the integuments of the chest, the obliquus externus abdominis, and the skin of the abdomen.</p>
<p>8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Dorsal Pairs.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branches.</i> <i>Internal branches</i>, to the transversalis, obliquus internus, and rectus muscles, and to the skin of the abdomen. <i>External branches</i>, to the integuments of the chest, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen.</p>
<p>12th Dorsal Pair.</p>	<p><i>Anterior Branch.</i> To the first lumbar nerve and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen as far as the iliac crest.</p>

The *Posterior Branches* of the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles and integuments of the back and loins.

3. Lumbar Nerves.

1st, 2d, 3d, & 4th Lumbar Pairs. { Anterior Branches. Concurring to form the lumbar plexus.

5th Pair. { Anterior Branch. Aiding in forming the sciatic plexus.

The posterior branches of the lumbar nerves are distributed to the loins, sacrum, and nates.

Lumbar Plexus. { 1. Musculo-cutaneous branches, to the number of three. One superior, to the muscles of the abdomen, to the fold of the groin, and the scrotum: a middle, to the integuments and muscles of the abdomen; and an inferior, to the skin of the thigh. 2. A genito-crural branch, to the integuments of the scrotum, the groin, and the thigh. 3. The crural nerve, to the integuments and muscles of the thigh, skin of the leg, and foot. 4. The obturator nerve, to the muscles at the inner part of the thigh. 5. The lumbo-sacral, to the sciatic plexus. It gives off the gluteal nerve to the glutei muscles.

4. Sacral Nerves.

1st, 2d, 3d, & 4th Sacral Pairs. { Anterior Branches. They form by their union the sciatic plexus.

5th and 6th Pairs. { Anterior Branches. To the parts in the vicinity of the coccyx.

The Posterior branches ramify on the muscles and integuments of the nates.

Sciatic Plexus. { 1. Hemorrhoidal nerves, to the rectum. 2. Vesical, to the bladder. 3. Uterine and vaginal, to the vagina and uterus. 4. Inferior gluteal, to the gluteal muscles, perinæum, and integuments of the posterior part of the thigh. 5. Pudic, to the perinæum, penis, or vulva. 6. Sciatic, divided into the external popliteal, which ramifies on the integuments and muscles of the external side of the leg, on the dorsum of the foot, and the dorsal surface of the toes; and into the internal popliteal, distributed on the dorsal surface of the two last toes, to the muscles of the foot, and on the plantar surface of all the toes.

Recently, a classification of the nerves has been recommended, according to their uses, in preference to the ordinary anatomical arrangement.

It has been remarked, that the encephalic nerves have but one root; whilst the spinal have two. Now, experiments and pathological facts have proved, that the anterior fasciculus of the marrow and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are inservient to volition or voluntary motion: and that the posterior fasciculus and roots are destined for sensibility. Hence the spinal nerves, which have two roots, must be the conductors both of motion and feeling; whilst the encephalic, which have but one, can only possess one of these properties: — they must be either sensitive or motive, according as they arise from the posterior or anterior fasciculus of the medulla: and, consequently, three classes of nerves may be distinguished.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Sensitive. | { Arising, by a single root, from the posterior fasciculus of the medulla oblongata or spinal marrow. |
| 2. Motive. | { Arising, by a single root, from the anterior fasciculus of the same parts. |
| 3. Sensitive and Motive. | { Which have two roots; one from the anterior, and one from the posterior fasciculus. |

Respiratory System of Nerves.

According to many anatomists, the medulla oblongata is composed of three fasciculi on each side; an anterior, middle, and posterior. Now, whilst the anterior and posterior fasciculi produce the nerves of motion and sensation respectively; the middle, according to SIR CHARLES BELL, gives rise to a third set of nerves — the respiratory. To this order belong: —

1. The accessory nerve of WILLIS, or superior respiratory.
2. The par vagum.
3. The glosso-pharyngeal.
4. The facial, or respiratory of the face.
5. The phrenic.
6. A nerve, which has the same origin as the phrenic; — the external respiratory nerve.

When a horse has been hard ridden, every one of these nerves is in action.

SIR C. BELL, again, has reduced the system of nerves to two great classes. 1. Those that are regular, primitive, symmetrical; and common to all animals, from the worm to man; which have double roots, and preside over sensibility and motion: and, 2. The irregular or superadded, which are added to the preceding, in proportion as the organization of animals

offers new or more complicated organs.

To the first class belong all the spinal nerves and one encephalic — the 5th pair; — to the second, the rest of the nervous system.

The nerves are covered and united to the neighbouring parts by an abundant layer of fatty cellular texture, which sends, inwards, prolongations that separate the nervous cords and filaments from each other. The arterial trunks, which furnish them, transmit their branches into their interior. The veins follow the same course as the arteries. Absorbents are not easily traced in the greatest trunks.

(F) *Nerf*. (G) *Nerve*.

WRITERS on the anatomy, &c. of the nerves. VIEUSSENS, Leyd. 1685 (L). A. MONRO, Edinb. 1783. PROCHASKA, Vien. 1779 (L). DELAROCHE, Paris, 1778 (F). J. G. WALTER (*N. of thorax and abdomen*), Lond. 1804 (L). W. SMITH, Lond. 1768. A. SCARPA (*ganglions*), Pav. 1785 (L). FISCHER, Leipz. 1791 (L). A. MURRAY (*plates*), Ups. 1793 (L). REIL, Hal. 1796 (L). LUDWIG (*minor writers on the Ns.*), Lips. 1794–5 (L). A. SCARPA (*tables*), Pav. 1794 (L). CH. BELL (*engravings*), Lond. 1803. D. PRING (*in health and disease*), Lond. 1815. J. T. PETTIGREW, Lond. 1809.

WRITERS on the physiology of the nerves. STUART, Ed. 1781 (L). JOHNSTONE, Lond. 1795. GALL and SPURZHEIM, Paris, 1809 (F). Another work, 1810–12 (F). M. GEORGET, Paris, 1821 (F). C. BELL (*exposition of the natural system of*), Lond. 1824.

NERVINE (*Therap.*) *Nervi'nus*, *Neurotic*, *Neurit'ic*. A medicine, considered proper for relieving debility of the nervous system.

(G) *Nervenmittel*.

NERVOUS (*Path.*) *Nervo'sus*. *Neuro'des*, *νευρωδης*. Relating or belonging to the nerves. Strong; also, weak, irritable.

NERVOUS DISEASES, *Mor'bi nervo'si*. Affections seated in the nervous system.

(F) *Maladies nerveuses*.

A NERVOUS ATTACK, (F) *Attaque des nerfs*, is an affection accompanied with spasm, pain, and different nervous symptoms, to which irritable individuals are liable.

WRITERS. THOMAS WILLIS, Oxon. 1667 (L). CHEYNE, Lond. 1734. H. BOERHAAVE, Lugd. Bat. 1761 (L). TISSOT, Paris, 1778 (F). R. WHYTT,

Ed. 1765. W. PERFECT, Rochester, 1789. BRÜCKMANN, Gotting. 1780 (L). J. HEINEKEN, Gotting. 1783 (L). A. THOMSON, Lond. 1785. S. WALKER, Lond. 1796. NEALE, Lond. 1788. J. F. AUTENRIETH, Tubing. 1806 (L). C. OPPERT, Berol. 1815 (L). T. COOKE, Lond. 1820–1. J. REID, Lond. 1817. JOS. SWAN, Lond. 1822. J. C. PRICHARD, Lond. 1822. GEORGET, Paris, 1827 (F). J. RICHARDS, Lond. 1829. JOS. SWAN (*local affections of nerves*), Lond. 1820.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. The nerves of the human body considered collectively.

WRITERS. F. J. GALL & G. SPURZHEIM, Paris, 1809 (F). M. GEORGET, Paris, 1821 (F). T. JOHNSTONE, Evesham, 1795. A. MONRO (*structure and functions of*), Edinb. 1783. (*Experiments on the*), Lond. 1798. D. PRING (*in health and disease*), Lond. 1815. J. G. SPURZHEIM, from the (F) by R. WILLIS, Lond. 1826. JOS. SWAN (*pathology*), Lond. 1822.

NERVOUS FLUID, *Ner'vous principle*. The fluid, which is supposed to circulate through the nerves and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. Of this fluid we know nothing, except that it resembles, in many respects, the electric or galvanic fluid. It was formerly called *Animal spirits*, *Spiritus animales*.

(F) *Esprits animaux*.

(G) *Lebensgeister*.

NETTLETON, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) An English physician and miscellaneous writer; born at Dewsbury in 1683; died in 1742. WORKS. *Disputatio de inflammatione*, Traj. ad Rhen. 1706. 4to. *An account of the success of inoculating the small pox, in a letter to Dr. W. WHITAKER*. Lond. 1722. 8vo.

NEURALGIA (*Path.*) from *νευρον*, 'a nerve, and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Ner'vous pain*. A generic name for a certain number of diseases; the principal symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch; extends to its ramifications, and seems, therefore, to be seated in the nerve. The principal neuralgiæ have been distinguished by the names *facial* (of which the *infra-orbital*, *maxillary* and *frontal* are but divisions) — the *ilio-scrotal*, *femoro-popliteal*, *femoro-pretibial*, *plantar*, and *cubito-digital*. A division of *anomalous* neuralgiæ has likewise been admitted.

1. *FACIAL NEURALGIA*, *Neural'*

gia faciei, *Trismus maxilla'ris*, *T. Dolorificus*, *Opsial'gia*, *Do'lor crucians faciei*, *Hemicra'nia idiopath'ica*, *Autall'gia dolorosa*, *Tic douloureux*, *Do'lor faciei*, *Do'lor faciei typ'ico caracte'rē*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Rheumatis'mus larcat'us*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Do'lor faciei period'icus*, *Fe'bris top'ica*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia period'ica*, is characterized by acute, lancinating pains, returning at intervals; and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles. It may be seated in the frontal nerve, infraorbital, or in the maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

1. *Neural'gia fronta'lis*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia*, *Tic douloureux*, *Do'lor period'icus*, &c. commences at the superciliary foramen and extends along the ramifications of the frontal nerve that are distributed on the forehead, upper eyelid, caruncula lacrymalis, and nasal angle of the eyelids. Sometimes it is felt particularly in the orbit.

The *Neural'gia infra-orbita'ria*, *Do'lor faciei a'trox*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Fe'bris top'ica*, *Odontal'gia remittens et intermit'tens*, *Hemicra'nia sæ'ra*, *Infra-or'bital neural'gia*, *Tic douloureux*, is chiefly felt in the infra-orbital foramen, whence it passes to the cheek, upper lip, ala nasi, lower eyelid, &c.

In the *Neural'gia maxilla'ris*, *Tic douloureux*, *Trismus catarrhalis maxilla'ris*, the pain usually sets out from the mental foramen and passes to the chin, lips, temple, teeth, and tongue.

The *IL'IO-SCROTAL NEURAL'GIA* has been rarely observed. It is characterized by a very acute pain in the course of the branches of the first lumbar pair; this pain follows the crista ilii and accompanies the spermatic vessels to the testicle, which is often painfully retracted.

NEURAL'GIA FEM'ORO-POPLITÆ'A, *Sciat'ica*, *Sch'ias*, *Mallum ischiadicum*, *Is'chias nervo'sa post'ica*, *Is'chias*, *Coxagra*, *Is'chias rheumat'icum*, *Ischiatic'a*, *Goutte sciaticque*. This is characterized by pain, following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot.

NEURAL'GIA FEM'ORO-PRETIBIA'LIS, *Is'chias nervo'sa anti'ca*. In this, the pain, setting out from the groin, spreads along the fore part of the thigh and passes down, chiefly, on

the inner side of the leg, to the inner ankle and back of the foot.

NEURAL'GIA PLANTÆ'ARIS. This is rare; and the pain is confined to the course of the plantar nerves.

NEURAL'GIA CU'BITO-DIGITA'LIS, *Is'chias nervo'sa digita'lis*. In this variety, the pain extends from the part where the nerve passes under the inner condyle to the back of the hand and to its cubital edge.

Under the name *ANOM'ALOUS NEURAL'GIÆ*, CHAUSSIER has included different neuroses, some of which are characterized by acute pains circumscribed within a short compass or extending by irradiations, but not having their seat in the course of a nerve; and others which are occasioned by tumors in the course of a nerve, or which succeed contusions or incomplete divisions of nerves.

All varieties of neuralgiæ are obstinate, and the greatest diversity of means has been made use of;—bleeding, general and local, —emetics, purgatives, rubefacients, vesicants, actual cautery, anodynes, mercurial frictions; electricity; destruction of a portion of the nerve, &c. The most successful remedy is, undoubtedly, the *Carbonate of iron*, given in doses of some magnitude; as, for instance, 3ss or ℥ij, twice or thrice a day in melasses. This plan of treatment, continued for a month or two, will generally relieve and ultimately remove this much dreaded affection. The mode, in which it acts, is by no means clear; but it is almost as certain as any other remedy used in disease, in producing its salutary effects. The bowels must be kept free; and all inflammatory symptoms be removed during its administration.

(F) *Névralgie*.

(G) *Nervenschmerz*.

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1740 (L). D. COTUNNIUS, Neap. 1780 (L). KUP, Duisb. 1789 (L). FRIEDMANN, Regiom. 1793 (L). P. B. BAILLY, Paris, 1803 (F). C. F. G. FOURNILLAC-BÉRINGER, Paris, 1814 (F).

NEURASTHENIA (Path.) *Neurosthenia*, *Debil'itas nervo'sa*. Debility or impaired activity of the nerves; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *ασθενεια*, debility. (G) Nervenschwäche.

NEURILEMMA (Anat.) *Neurilemma*, *Vag'ina nervo'rum*; from *νευρον* 'a nerve,' and *λεμμα*, 'a coat.' The fine, transparent, and apparently fibrous membrane, that surrounds the nerves; to every filament of which it forms a true canal.

(G) Nervenhaut.

NEURILEMMITIS (Path.) Same etymon. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

NEURITIS (Path.) from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' Inflammation of a nerve.

(F) Névrite.

(G) Nervenentzündung.

NEUROBLACIA (Path.) from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *βλαχεια*, 'stupor.' Insensibility of the nerves.

NEUROCHONDRODES (Anat.) from *νευρον*, 'a sinew,' *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' A hard substance between a sinew and cartilage.

NEUROGRAPHY (Anat.) *Neurographia*; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the nerves.

(G) Nervenbeschreibung.

NEUROLOGY (Anat.) *Neurologia*, *νευρολογία*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

(G) Nervenlehre.

NEURONOSOS (Path.) *Neuron'os*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' A disease of the nerves.

(G) Nervenkrankheit.

NEUROSES (Nosol.) from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' A generic name for diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system, and which are indicated by disordered sensation, volition, or mental manifestation; without any evident lesion in the structure of the parts and without any material agent producing them. Such is the usual definition. BROUSSAIS, with more propriety, attributes them to a state of irritation of the brain and spinal marrow.

NEUROTICA (Nosol.) *νευροτικά*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' Diseases of the nervous function. The 4th class of GOOD'S Nosology.

NEUROTOME (Anat.) *Neurot'omos*; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *τεμνω*, 'I

cut,' 'I dissect.' An instrument used, by anatomists, to dissect the nerves. It is a long and very narrow scalpel, having two edges.

NEUROTOMY (Anat.) *Neurot'omia*, *νευροτομία*. Same etymon. Dissection of the nerves. Also, an incised wound of a nerve.

NEUTRAL (Pharm.) from *neu'ter*, 'neither.' Belonging to neither in particular.

NEUTRAL SALTS, *Sec'ondary salts*. A salt, composed of two primitive saline substances, combined together, and not possessing the characters of acid or of base.

(F) Sels neutres.

NEW JERSEY, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) In the upper part of Morris county and in the county of Hunterdon, near the top of Musconetcong mountain, there are chalybeate springs which are resorted to. See SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.

NEW YORK, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) The chief waters are those of BALLSTON and SARATOGA (q. v.)

NICARION (Pharm.) *νιζαριον*, 'a kind of Collyrium nar'dinum prepared with milk. AËTIUS, GORREUS.

NICCOLUS (Mat. Med.) Ancient name of a precious stone, supposed to possess the power of exciting sadness, &c.

NICEPHORI PASTIL'LUS (Pharm.) A troch, described by MYREPSUS.

NICHOLS or NICHOLLS, FRANK, M. D., F. R. S. (Biogr.) A lecturer on anatomy at Oxford; afterwards physician in ordinary to the king of England; born in Lond in 1699; died in 1778. WORKS. *Compendium anatomico-æconomicum, ea omnia comprehendens quæ ad corpora humana pertinent*. Lond. 1736. 4to. *Oratio Harveiana*, An. 1739. Lond. 1740. 4to. *De animæ, medica prælectio; or, the soul medically considered, in a lecture delivered before the college of physicians in the year 1748, &c. with copious notes*. Lond. 1750. 4to. To the second edition was added, *De motu cordis et sanguinis in homine nato et non nato, &c.; or, an inquiry concerning the motion of the heart and the circulation of the blood, both before and after birth*. Illustrated with copperplates. Lond. 1773. 4to.

NICODEMI OLEUM (Pharm.) Oil of Nicodemus. An oil made by digesting, for some time,—in a mixture of white wine and olive oil,—old turpentine, litharge, aloes, saffron, oxyd of zinc, &c.

NICOLA'I EMPLAS'TRUM (Pharm.) A plaster, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

NICOTIA'NA RUS'TICA (Mat. Med.) *N. glauca*, *Priapeia*, *Hyoscyamus luteus*, English tobacco. The leaves possess the properties of tobacco, but are milder.

NICOTIA'NA TAB'ACUM (Mat. Med.) *Nicotiana*, *Herba tabaci*, *Tabacum*, *Petum*, *Petun*, *Hyoscyamus Peruvianus*, *Tobacco*, *Virginia tobacco*. Tobacco is a violent acro-narcotic; its properties seeming to depend upon a peculiar principle, *Nicotin* or *Nicotianin*. It is narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, and errhine. In incarcerated hernia it is injected, in the form of the smoke or infusion, but requires great caution. It is most extensively and habitually used as an errhine and sialogogue. The infusion is used to kill vermin and in some cutaneous eruptions.

(F) *Tabac*, *Nicotiane*.

(G) *Tabak*.

WRITERS. J. NEANDRI, Lugd. Bat. 1622 (L). LESUS, Paris, 1626 (L). BRAUN (*smoke of*), Giess. 1638 (L). R. EVERARTI, Ultraj. 1644 (L). L. FERRANT (*snuff*), Bourges, 1645 (F). J. J. GUFFERI, Palermo, 1645 (I). FL. LAMPUGNANO, 1650 (L). A. VITALIONI (*abuse of*), Rom. 1650 (L). J. BALDE (Do.), Monach. 1657 (L). J. C. MAGNENII, 1658 (L). C. VON MANDER, Hafn. 1661 (L). S. PAULI, Hafn. 1665 (L). Another work, Argent. 1665 (L). FREDERICI, Jenæ, 1667 (L). B. STELLA, Rom. 1669 (I). DORSTENIUS, Marb. 1682 (L). TAPPIUS, Helmst. 1683 (L). J. W. BEINTEMA, Leips. 1691 (G). E. BAILLARD, Paris, 1693 (F). HECQUET, Paris, 1710 (L). J. H. COHAUSEN (*abuse of snuffing*), Leipz. (G). JOS. STAHL, Erford. 1730 (L). DE GARBENFELD, Argent. 1744 (L). JUNKER (*chewing*), Hal. 1744 (L). LANGGUTH, (*abuse of*), Viteb. 1750 (L). TRILLER (Do.), Viteb. 1761 (L). T. FOWLER (*as a diuretic in dropsies, &c.*), Lond. 1785 (L). PORTAL (*smoke enemata in the drowned*). Sir A. CLARKE, Lond. 1798. B. WATERHOUSE (*bad effects of*), Cambridge (U. S.), 1812.

NICOLAI, ERNEST ANTHONY (Biogr.) An eminent German physician and professor of medicine at Jena; born at Sondershausen in 1722; died in 1802. WORKS. *Recepte und Kurarten, mit theoretisch-praktischen Anmerkungen*. Jena. 5 bde. 1780. *Pathologie*. Halle. 9 bde. 1769-1783. 8vo. *Abhandlung über*

Entzündung, Eiterung, Brand, &c. Jena. 2 th. 1786. 8vo.

NICTA'TION (Physiol. & Path.) *Nictatio*, *Nystagmus*, *νυσταγμος*, *Clo'nus nictitatio*, *Twinkling of the eye*. A rapid and repeated movement of the eyelids which open and shut alternately. As occasionally performed it is physiological; if repeatedly, a disease.

(F) *Clignotement*, *Clignement*, *Cillement*, *Souris*.

(G) *Augen blinzen*.

NIDOROUS (Path.) *Nidoro'sus*, from *Nid'or*, *νίωσα*, 'the smell of any thing burnt,' &c. Having the smell of burnt or corrupt animal matter.

NIGEL'LA (Mat. Med.) *N. sativ'a*, *Melanthium*, *Fen'nel flower*, *Cumil-num Nigrum*, *Dev'il in a bush*. This was formerly used medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, errhine, sialogogue, &c.

(F) *Nigelle*, *Nielle*.

(G) *Schwarz kummel*.

NIGRISOLI, FRANCIS MARIA (Biogr.) A celebrated Italian physician; born at Ferrara in 1648; died in 1727. WORKS. *Dell'anatomia chirurgica delle glandole*. Ferrar. 1681-2. *Febris china china expugnata, &c.* Ferrar. 1687. 4to. *Considerazioni intorno alla generazione de' viventi, e particolarmente de mostri*. Ferrar. 1712. 4to. *Pharmacopœia Ferrariensis prodromus, &c.* 1723. *Consigli medici*. Ferrar. 1726. 2 vols. 4to.

NILAM'MON (Pharm.) A collyrium described by AËTIUS.

NI'LEI COLLYR'IUM (Pharm.) A collyrium, mentioned by CEL'SUS.

NI'LEI EPITH'EMA (Pharm.) An epithem, described by AËTIUS.

NIO'PON (Pharm.) *νιωπον*. An oil, expressed from bitter nuts. EROTIAN so calls the oil of bitter almonds.

NIP'PLE (Anat.) Sax. *nypele*. The Teat. The dug. *Mamilla*, *Papilla*, *θηλή*, *The'le*. The conical tubercle, situated at the centre of the breast. Towards the central part of each breast the skin changes color and assumes a rosy tint in young females or a reddish brown in those who have suckled several children. This circle is called the *Areola* or *Aureola* (q. v.) of the nipple. The nipple is capable of erection on being excited.

(F) *Mamelon*.

(G) *Warze*, *Brustwarze*.

NIS'US (Physiol.) *Nixus*, *πείρα*, *straining*. A voluntary retention of the breath; so as to force down the diaphragm; the abdominal muscles being

at the same time contracted forcibly. In this manner the contents of the abdomen are compressed; and the evacuation of the fæces, urine, &c. effected.

(F) *Effort*. (G) *das Drücken*.

NITRATE (Pharm.) *Nitras*. A salt, formed of a base and nitric acid. Several nitrates are employed in medicine.

NITRIC ACID (Mat. Med.) *Ac'idum nitricum*, *Aqua fortis*, *Nitrous ac'id*, *Spir'itus nitri duplex*, *Sp. nitri fulmans*, *Sp. nitri Glaube'ri*, *Azot'ic ac'id*, *Dephlogistica'ted nitrous ac'id*, *Oxy-septon'ic ac'id*, *Spir'itus nitri ac'idus*. Nitric acid is obtained from nitre — the *Nitrate of pot'ass*. Its odor is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is corrosive, liquid, colorless, and transparent. S. G. 1.500. 100 grains ought to saturate 124 of subcarbonate of soda.

Strong nitric acid is rarely used except as an application to foul, indolent ulcers or to warts. When given internally, it is in the form of the *AC'IDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM*, *Spir'itus nitri simplex*, *Sp. nitri vulga'ris* — the *Dilute nitric ac'id*, which, in the London Pharmacopœia, consists of *nitric acid* 3j, *water* 3ix, by measure. Diluted largely with water, it is used, as a drink, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver; — syphilis, &c. but, in the latter affections, it is not to be depended upon.

(G) *Saltpetersäure*.

WRITERS. TH. BEDDOES (*in syphilis*), Lond. 1800. J. CURRIE (*Do.*), Lond. 1805. JAMES CARMICHAEL SMYTH (*effect of nitrous vapor in destroying contagion*), Lond. 1796–99.

NITROGEN, GA'ZEOUS OXIDE OF (Physiol.) *Nitrous oxide*, *Protoxide of azote*, *Intox'icating gas*, *Laugh'ing gas*, *Dephlogis'ticated nitrous gas*, *Gaz azot'icum oxygenat'um*. This gas, when respired, produces singular effects; great mental and corporeal excitement; and, generally, so much exhilaration as to render the appellation, "*laughing gas*," by no means inappropriate. It has not been much used in medicine, although recommended in paralysis. Its effects are too violent and transient to render it a valuable remedial agent; and, in the delicate, it has been productive of unpleasant effects inducing palpitation, fainting, and convulsions.

WRITER. SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, Lond. 1800.

NITRO-MURIAT'IC ACID (Mat. Med.) *Nitro-hydrochlor'ic ac'id*, *Aqua re'gia*,

Aqua styg'ia, *Chrysul'ca*, *Aqua re'gis*, *Ac'idum muriat'icum nitro'so-oxygenat'um*, *Men'struum au'ri*. A mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids has been used in diseases of the liver, in the form of a bath for the feet and legs, made sharply acidulous. It has, also, been employed, and with more uniform results, in cutaneous affections. Whatever advantage it may possess in internal diseases — and these advantages are doubtful, they are probably dependent upon the chlorine formed by the mixture, or upon the properties, possessed by the mineral acids in general. See CHLORINE.

(F) *Eau régale*.

NOBLE (Anat.) *Nobilis*, *Prin'cipal*, *Essential*, *Noble parts*, *Par'tes essential'es*. Some anatomists have given this name to parts, without which life cannot exist; such as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c. The organs of generation have, likewise, been so called.

NOCTU'INI O'CULI (Anat.) Gray or blue eyes. CASTELLI.

NODE (Path.) *No'dus*, *Emphy'ma exosto'sis perios'tea*; from Hebr. גֶּזֶז, 'a heap.' A hard concretion or incrustation, which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout. Some include, under this name, exostoses, articular calculi, ganglions, and even the chronic swellings of the joints, known under the name of white swellings.

(F) *Nodosité*, *Nœud*.

(G) *Knoten*, *Knotten*.

NOD'ULI ARANTII (Anat.) *Nod'uli Morgagnii*, *Corpora Arantii*. The small sesamoid bodies situated on the periphery of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery; for the better occlusion of the artery by the valves.

(G) *Knötchen des Arantius*, oder *Morgagni*.

NOM'ADE (Anthropol.) *No'mas*, νομας, from νομη, 'pasturage.' An epithet, given to people who have no fixed habitation, and who travel with their flocks, from country to country, for pasturage. Such are the Tartars. By analogy, the word *Nomad'ic* has been applied to spreading ulcers.

NOMENCLA'TURE (Med.) *Nomenclatio*, *Nomenclatu'ra*, ονοματολογία, from ονομα, 'name,' and καλεω, 'I call.' A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art. In all sciences, nomenclature is an object of importance; and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. The LA-

VOISIERIAN nomenclature was a valuable gift to chymistry; and anatomy has derived advantages from the labors of BARCLAY, DUMAS, and CHAUSSIER, who have given names to parts indicative of their situation. See MUSCLE. The nomenclature of pathology has required the greatest attention, and although repeated attempts have been made to improve it; the barbarous terms that disgrace it, are still most frequently adopted. It consists of Hebrew and Arabic terms; Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and even Indian, African, and Mexican; often barbarously and illegitimately compounded.

The want of principle in founding the technical terms of medicine is every where observable. They have been formed:—

1. From color; as *Melæna*, *Melas*, *Atrabilis*, *Leuce*, *Alphos*, *Chlorosis*, *Rubeola*, *Scarlatina*, *Purpura*, &c.

2. From duration, as *Ephemeral*, *quotidian*, *tertian*, and *quartan*, *continued*, and *intermittent*, &c.

3. From Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, and Plants, as *Rabies canina*, *Cynanche*, *Boulimia*, *Pica*, *Hippopyon*, *Elephantiasis*, *Urticaria*, *Lichen*, *Ichthyosis*, &c.

4. From Persons or Places, as *Morbus Hercules*, *Facies Hippocratica*, *Lepra Arabum*, *Plica Polonica*, *Sudor Anglicus*, *Morbus Gallicus*, &c. and *Ignis Sancti Antonii*, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, &c.

The suffixes employed in pathological nomenclature are more numerous than the prefixes. The following is a list of some of those in most common use.

			DERIVED FROM	PRESENT SIGNIFICATION.
Greek.	agra	αγρα	εω, ago, mitto .	a seizure, pain.
	algia	αλγια	pain.
	asma	ασμα	ασμα, incantamentum	} not very definite.
	asmus	ασμος	Do.	
	esmus	εσμος	Do.	
	ismus	ισμος	Do.	
	osma	οσμα	Do.	} a yielding tumor, rupture.
	cele	κηλη	
	copus	κοπος	κοπος, fatigue.	[ver. disease of skin without fe-
	esis	εσις	εω, ago, mitto.	
	iasis	ιασις	ιασμαι, sanor .	
	itis	ιτις	εω, ago, mitto.	
	odes	ωδης	like or akin to.
	odynia	οδυνια	pain.
	osis	ωσις	ειμι, sum.	preternatural flux of blood.
	rhagia	ραγια	ρησσω, rumpo, .	
rhæa	ροια	ρεω, fluo, .	do. of other fluid.	
oma	ωμα	ωμος, crudus, .	an external protuberance.	
ptoma	πτωμα	πιπτω, procido, .	prolapsus.	
Latin.	igo		ago, I put forth.	} Are diminutives per- haps from <i>ύλη</i> , <i>ma-</i> <i>teries</i> ,
	ula			
	illa			
	ularis			
	illaris			
	osus			probably 'of the matter, make, or nature of.'

THE MOST COMMON PREFIXES ARE GREEK; AND ARE AS FOLLOWS.

Greek.	A	α	signifies	privative or debasing.
	ap, ap'	απο, απ'	"	back or from.
	aph'	αφ'	"	iteration, back and from.
	caco, cac'	κακο, κακ'	"	privative or debasing.
	cata, cat'	κατα, κατ'	"	re — as refrigeration, downwards.
	dia	δια	"	separation.
	dys	δυσ	"	privative or debasing.
	ec, ex	εξ, εξ'	"	augmentative or elevating.
	en	εν	"	{ when applied to place, <i>within</i> , below, when to quantity or quality, superiority or excess.

Greek.	{	epi, ep'	ἐπι, ἐπ'	}	signifies augmentative or elevating.
		eph'	ἐφ'		
		hyper	ὑπερ	}	augmentative or elevating.
		hypo	ὑπο		below or downwards.
		para, par'	παρὰ, παρ'	}	privative or debasing.
		peri	περι		about.
		syn, sym	συν, συμ,	}	conjunction.
		sy'	συ'		

NON-NATURALS (*Physiol.*) *Non naturalia*. Under this term the ancient physicians comprehended air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.

WRITERS. J. BURTON, York, 1738.
J. WAINWRIGHT, Lond. 1708.

NONIUS or NONNIUS, LEWIS (*Biogr.*) A learned physician at Antwerp, who flourished in the 17th cen-

tury. WORKS. *Dieteticon, sive de re cibaria*. Antwerp. 1646. 4to.

NOSOG'RAPHY (*Med.*) *Nosogra'phia*, from νοσος, 'a disease,' and γραφω, 'I describe,' 'a description of diseases.'

(G) Krankheitsbeschreibung.

NOSOL'OGY (*Med.*) *Nosolo'gia*, from νοσος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A name given to that part of medicine, whose object is the classification of diseases. The following are the classes and orders of the chief systems.

SYSTEM OF SAUVAGES. — Published in 1763.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.	CLASSES.	ORDERS.
I. <i>Vitia</i> .	{ 1. Maculæ.	VII. <i>Dolores</i> .	{ 1. Vagi.
	{ 2. Efflorescentiæ.		{ 2. Capitis.
	{ 3. Phymata.		{ 3. Pectoris.
	{ 4. Excrescentiæ.		{ 4. Abdominales interni.
	{ 5. Cystides.		{ 5. Externi et artuum.
	{ 6. Ectopiæ.	VIII. <i>Vesaniæ</i> .	{ 1. Hallucinationes.
	{ 7. Plagæ.		{ 2. Morositates.
II. <i>Febres</i> .	{ 1. Continuæ.		{ 3. Deliria.
	{ 2. Remittentes.		{ 4. Vesaniæ anomalæ.
	{ 3. Intermittentes.	IX. <i>Fluxus</i> .	{ 1. Sanguifluxus.
III. <i>Phlegmasiæ</i> .	{ 1. Exanthematicæ.		{ 2. Alvifluxus.
	{ 2. Membranacæ.		{ 3. Serifluxus.
	{ 3. Parenchymatosæ.		{ 4. Aërifluxus.
IV. <i>Spasmi</i> .	{ 1. Tonici partiales.	X. <i>Cachexiæ</i> .	{ 1. Macies.
	{ 2. Tonici generales.		{ 2. Intumescenciæ.
	{ 3. Clonici partiales.		{ 3. Hydropes partiales.
	{ 4. Clonici generales.		{ 4. Tubera.
V. <i>Anhelationes</i> .	{ 1. Spasmodicæ.		{ 5. Impetigines.
	{ 2. Oppressivæ.		{ 6. Icteritiæ.
VI. <i>Debilitates</i> .	{ 1. Dysæsthesiæ.		{ 7. Cachexiæ anomalæ.
	{ 2. Anepithymiæ.		
	{ 3. Dyscinesiæ.		
	{ 4. Leipopsychiæ.		
	{ 5. Comata.		

SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS. — Published in 1763.

I. <i>Exanthematici</i> .	{ 1. Contagiosi.	IV. <i>Dolorosi</i> .	{ 1. Intrinseci.
	{ 2. Sporadici.		{ 2. Extrinseci.
	{ 3. Solitarii.	V. <i>Mentales</i> .	{ 1. Ideales.
II. <i>Critici</i> .	{ 1. Continentes.		{ 2. Imaginarij.
	{ 2. Intermittentes.		{ 3. Pathetici.
	{ 3. Exacerbantes.	VI. <i>Quietales</i> .	{ 1. Defectivi.
III. <i>Phlogistici</i> .	{ 1. Membranacei.		{ 2. Soporosi.
	{ 2. Parenchymatici.		{ 3. Privativi.
	{ 3. Musculosi.		

CLASSES.	ORDERS.	CLASSES.	ORDERS.
VII. <i>Motorii.</i>	{ 1. Spastici. 2. Agitatorii.	X. <i>Deformes.</i>	{ 1. Emaciantes. 2. Tumidosi. 3. Decolores.
VIII. <i>Suppres- sorii.</i>	{ 1. Suffocatorii. 2. Constrictorii.		{ 1. Humoralia. 2. Dilytica. 3. Exulcerationes. 4. Scabies.
IX. <i>Evacuato- rii.</i>	{ 1. Capitis. 2. Thoracis. 3. Abdominis. 4. Genitalium. 5. Corporis externi.	XI. <i>Vitia.</i>	{ 5. Tumores protube- rantes. 6. Procidentia. 7. Deformationes. 8. Maculae.

SYSTEM OF VOGEL. — Published in 1764.

I. <i>Febres.</i>	{ 1. Intermittents. 2. Continuae.	IX. <i>Paranoia.</i>	Not subdivided.
II. <i>Profluvia.</i>	{ 1. Hemorrhagia. 2. Apocenos.		{ 1. Inflammationes. 2. Tumores. 3. Extuberantia. 4. Pustulae et papulae. 5. Maculae. 6. Dissolutiones. 7. Concretiones.
III. <i>Epischeses.</i>	Not subdivided.	X. <i>Vitia.</i>	
IV. <i>Dolores.</i>	"		
V. <i>Spasmi.</i>	"		
VI. <i>Adynamia.</i>	"		
VII. <i>Hyperaesthesiae.</i>	"		
VIII. <i>Cachexiae.</i>	"	XI. <i>Deformitates.</i>	

SYSTEM OF SAGAR. — Published in 1776.

I. <i>Vitia.</i>	{ 1. Maculae. 2. Efflorescentiae. 3. Phymata. 4. Excrescentiae. 5. Cystides. 6. Ectopiae. 7. Deformitates.	V. <i>Fluxus.</i>	{ 3. Alvifluxus non sanguinolenti. 4. Serifluxus. 5. Aerifluxus.
II. <i>Plagae.</i>	{ 1. Solutiones recen- tes, cruentae. 2. Solutiones recen- tes, cruentae, ar- tificiales. 3. Solutiones incru- entae. 4. Solutiones anom- alae.	VI. <i>Suppressi- ones.</i>	{ 1. Egerendorum. 2. Ingerendorum. 3. Imi ventris.
III. <i>Cachexiae.</i>	{ 1. Macies. 2. Intumescenciae. 3. Hydropes partia- les. 4. Tubera. 5. Impetigines. 6. Icteritiae. 7. Anomalae.	VII. <i>Spasmi.</i>	{ 1. Tonici partiales. 2. Tonici generales. 3. Clonici partiales. 4. Clonici generales.
IV. <i>Dolores.</i>	{ 1. Vagi. 2. Capitis. 3. Pectoris. 4. Abdominis. 5. Externarum. 6. Sanguifluxus. 2. Alvifluxus san- guinolenti.	VIII. <i>Anhelatio- nes.</i>	{ 1. Spasmodicae. 2. Suppressivae.
		IX. <i>Debilitates.</i>	{ 1. Dysaesthesiae. 2. Anepithymiae. 3. Dyscinesiae. 4. Leipopsychiae. 5. Comata.
		X. <i>Exathema- ta.</i>	{ 1. Contagiosa. 2. Non contagiosa.
		XI. <i>Phlegma- sia.</i>	{ 1. Musculosae. 2. Membranaceae. 3. Parenchymatosae.
		XII. <i>Febres.</i>	{ 1. Continuae. 2. Remittentes. 3. Intermittentes.
		XIII. <i>Vesaniae.</i>	{ 1. Hallucinationes. 2. Morositates. 3. Deliria. 4. Anomalae.

SYSTEM OF MACBRIDE. — Published in 1772.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.	CLASSES.	ORDERS.
I. <i>Universal Diseases.</i>	1. Fevers.	II. <i>Local Diseases.</i>	4. Of the secretions and excretions.
	2. Inflammations.		5. Impeding different actions.
	3. Fluxes.		6. Of the external habit.
	4. Painful diseases.		7. Dislocations.
	5. Spasmodic diseases.		8. Solutions of continuity.
	6. Weaknesses and privations.	III. <i>Sexual Diseases.</i>	1. General, proper to men.
	7. Asthmatic disorders.		2. Local, proper to men.
	8. Mental diseases.		3. General, proper to women.
	9. Cachexies or humoral diseases.		4. Local, proper to women.
	1. Of the internal senses.	V. <i>Infantile Diseases.</i>	1. General.
	2. Of the external senses.		2. Local.
	3. Of the appetites.		

SYSTEM OF CULLEN. — Published in 1772.

I. <i>Pyrexia.</i>	1. Febres.	III. <i>Cachexia.</i>	1. Marcores.
	2. Phlegmasiæ.		2. Intumescentiæ.
	3. Exanthemata.		3. Impetigines.
	4. Hæmorrhagiæ.	IV. <i>Locales.</i>	1. Dysæthesiæ.
	5. Profluvia.		2. Dysorexiæ.
II. <i>Neuroses.</i>	1. Comata.		3. Dyscinesiæ.
	2. Adynamiæ.		4. Apocenosæ.
	3. Spasmi.		5. Epischeses.
	4. Vesaniæ.		6. Tumores.
			7. Ectopiæ.
			8. Dialyses.

SYSTEM OF DARWIN. — Published in 1796.

I. <i>Diseases of Irritation.</i>	1. Increased irritation.	III. <i>Diseases of Volition.</i>	1. Increased volition.
	2. Decreased irritation.		2. Decreased volition.
	3. Retrograde irritative motions.	IV. <i>Diseases of Association.</i>	1. Increased associate motions.
II. <i>Diseases of Sensation.</i>	1. Increased sensation.		2. Decreased associate motions.
	2. Decreased sensation.		3. Retrograde associate motions.
	3. Retrograde sensitive motions.		

SYSTEM OF SELLE.

Class 1. Inflammatory Diseases.	Class 11. Rachitic Diseases.
" 2. Putrid "	" 12. Scrophulous "
" 3. Bilious "	" 13. Cancerous "
" 4. Mucous "	" 14. Venereal "
" 5. Verminous "	" 15. Psoric "
" 6. Lacteous "	" 16. Scorbutic "
" 7. Nervous "	" 17. Diseases produced by poisons.
" 8. Periodic "	" 18. Organic diseases.
" 9. Obstructions "	
" 10. Gouty "	

SYSTEM OF CRICHTON. — Published in 1804.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.	CLASSES.	ORDERS.
I. <i>Pyrexia</i> .	{ 1. Phlegmasiæ. 2. Febres.		
II. <i>Hæmorrhagiæ</i> .	{ 1. Hæmorrhagiæ arteriosæ. 2. Hæmorrhagiæ venosæ.	VI. <i>Cachexia</i> .	{ 1. Cachexiæ atonicæ. 2. Cachexiæ contagiosæ. 3. Vitia cachectica.
III. <i>Fluxus</i> .	{ 1. Fluxus cum febre. 2. Fluxus sine febre.	VII. <i>Epischeses</i> .	
	{ 1. Morbi convulsivi. 2. Spasmi. 3. Comata.		{ 1. Dyscinesiæ inflammatoriæ. 2. Dyscinesiæ atonicæ. 3. Hernia.
IV. <i>Neuroses</i> .	{ 4. Adynamia. 5. Dolores. 6. Vesaniæ. 7. Erethismus.	VIII. <i>Locales</i> .	{ 4. Prolapsus. 5. Luxatio. 6. Tumores. 7. Vulnus. 8. Ulcus. 9. Fractura.
V. <i>Intumescentiæ</i> .	{ 1. Hydropes. 2. Intumescentiæ adiposæ. 3. Intumescentiæ flatuosæ.		

SYSTEM OF PARR. — Published in 1809.

ORDERS.	GENERA.	ORDERS.	GENERA.
I. <i>Pyrexia</i> .	{ 1. Intermittens. 2. Exacerbans. 3. Continua.	VII. <i>Adynamia</i> .	{ 1. Coma. 2. Anepithymia.
II. <i>Phlegmasiæ</i> .	{ 1. Inflammatio. 2. Phlogosis. 3. Catarrhus. 4. Arthritis. 5. Exostosis.	VIII. <i>Paranoia</i> .	{ 1. Morositas. 2. Hallucinatio. 3. Vesania.
III. <i>Eruptiones</i> .	{ 1. Exanthema. 2. Efflorescentia.	IX. <i>Cachexia</i> .	{ 1. Impetigo. 2. Macula.
IV. <i>Profluvia</i> .	{ 1. Hæmorrhagia. 2. Apocenos.	X. <i>Intumescentiæ</i> .	{ 1. Tuber. 2. Phlegmatia. 3. Cystis. 4. Emphysema.
V. <i>Suppressorii</i> .	{ 1. Constrictoria. 2. Anhelatio. 3. Epischesis.	XI. <i>Ectopiæ</i> .	{ 1. Hernia. 2. Prolapsus. 3. Luxatio.
VI. <i>Spasmi</i> .	{ 1. Tonos. 2. Clonos.	XII. <i>Plagæ</i> .	{ 1. Dialysis. 2. Clasis. 3. Diastasis.

SYSTEM OF SWEDIAUR. — Published in 1812.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.	CLASSES.	ORDERS.
I. <i>Pyrexia</i> .	{ 1. Febres. 2. Phlegmasiæ. 3. Exanthemata.	III. <i>Dyserethisia et Dysæsthesiæ</i> .	{ 1. Eclyses. 2. Spasmi. 3. Algemata. 4. Dyskinesiæ. 5. Dysorexiæ. 6. Paranoia.
II. <i>Dysecrises</i> .	{ 1. Apokenoses. 2. Epischeses. 3. Apoplaneses.		

CLASSES.	ORDERS.	CLASSES.	ORDERS.
IV. <i>Cachexiæ et Caco-chymię.</i>	1. Dyschymiæ.	V. <i>Morbi Topici.</i>	10. Dysostoses s. Cachexiæ osseæ.
	2. Dystoniæ.		1. Dysæstheteria.
	3. Marasmi.		2. Dyslaliæ et Dysphoniæ.
	4. Exoedes s. Intumescentiæ.		3. Dysgennesiæ.
	5. Dyschroiæ s. Cachexiæ decolores.		4. Euryangeiæ.
	6. Helcoses s. Cachexiæ ulcerosæ.		5. Steneangeiæ.
	7. Dermatodes s. Cachexiæ cutaneæ.		6. Encoses s. Tumores.
	8. Scolecodes s. Cachexiæ verminosæ.		7. Ecphyses s. Ex-crescentiæ.
	9. Lithiases, s. Cachexiæ cutaneæ, s. salinæ.		8. Ectopiæ.
			9. Dialyses.
			10. Amorphiæ.

SYSTEM OF PINEL. — Published in 1813.

I. <i>Febres.</i>	1. Angiotenicæ s. inflammatoriæ.	III. <i>Hæmorrhagiæ.</i>	1. Membranarum mucosarum.
	2. Meningo-gastricæ s. biliosæ.		2. Systematis serosi, cellularis, et cutanei.
	3. Adeno-meningæ s. mucosæ.	IV. <i>Neuroses.</i>	1. Sensuum.
	4. Adynamicæ s. putridæ.		2. Functionum cerebralium.
	5. Ataxicæ s. malignæ.		3. Organorum locomotioni et voci inservientium.
	6. Adeno-nervosæ s. pestilenciales.		4. Functionum nutritioni inservientium.
II. <i>Phlegmasiæ.</i>	1. Cutaneæ.		5. Generationis.
	2. Mucosæ.	V. <i>Læsiones Organicæ.</i>	1. Generales.
	3. Serosæ.		2. Particulares.
	4. Telæ cellulossæ et organorum parenchymatum.		
	5. Systematis musculosi, fibrosi, et synovialis.		

CLASSIFICATION OF DR. YOUNG. — Published in 1813.
[From Edition of 1823.]

I. <i>Paraneurismi.</i>	} Not subdivided.	III. <i>Parecrises.</i>	1. Epischeses.
II. <i>Parhæmasiæ.</i>			2. Apocenoses.
	1. Phlogismi.	IV. <i>Paramorphiæ.</i>	3. Caco-chymię.
	2. Pyrexie.		1. Paraphymata.
		V. <i>Ectopiæ.</i>	2. Epiphymata.
			Not subdivided.

SYSTEM OF GOOD. — Published in 1817.

I. <i>Celiaca.</i>	1. Enterica.	III. <i>Hæmatica.</i>	1. Pyrectica.
	2. Splanchnica.		2. Phlogotica.
II. <i>Pneumati-ca.</i>	1. Phonica.		3. Exanthematica.
	2. Pneumonica.		4. Dysthetica.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.	CLASSES.	ORDERS.
IV. <i>Neurotica</i> .	1. Phrenica.	VI. <i>Eccritica</i> .	1. Mesotica.
	2. Æsthetica.		2. Catotica.
	3. Cinetica.		3. Acrotica.
	4. Systatica.	VII. <i>Tychica</i> .	1. Apalitica.
V. <i>Genetica</i> .	1. Cenotica.		2. Stereotica.
	2. Orgastica.		3. Morphica.
	3. Carpotica.		

SYSTEM OF HOSACK. — *Published in 1818.*

I. <i>Febres</i> .	1. Intermittentes.	V. <i>Suppressi-ones</i> .	Not subdivided.
	2. Remittentes.		
	3. Continuæ.	VI. <i>Neuroses</i> .	1. Dysæsthesiæ.
II. <i>Phlegmasiæ</i> .	Not subdivided.		
			2. Adynamia.
III. <i>Cutanei</i> .	1. Papulæ.		3. Spasmi.
	2. Squamæ.	4. Vesaniæ.	
	3. Exanthemata,	VII. <i>Cachexiæ</i> .	1. Marcores.
	4. Bullæ.		2. Intumescentiæ.
	5. Pustulæ.		3. Vitia.
	6. Vesiculæ.	VIII. <i>Locales</i> .	1. Tumores.
	7. Tubercula.		2. Ectopiæ.
	8. Maculæ.		3. Dialyses.
IV. <i>Profluvia</i> .	1. Hæmorrhagiæ.		4. Tychica.
	2. Apocenoses		5. Deformitates.

Besides these general nosographies, others have been published on *Surgery* exclusively. At an early period, surgical diseases were divided into, 1. *Wounds*: 2. *Tumors*: 3. *Ulcers*: 4. *Fractures*: and, 5. *Luxations*: forming the famous Surgical Pentateuch, which by no means embraced every case belonging to this department. In 1788, LAUTH, Professor at Strasburg,

published a Surgical Nosology: in which all the diseases were thrown into twelve groups, called *Genera* by the author. 1. *Inflammation*: 2. *Gangrene*: 3. *Wounds*: 4. *Ulcers*: 5. *Fistula*: 6. *Indurations*: 7. *Cold Tumors*: 8. *Dilatation of Vessels*: 9. *Diseases of Bones*: 10. *Luxations*: 11. *Hemorrhages*: 12. *Issues*, &c.

CHIRURGICAL SYSTEM OF CALLISEN. — Published in 1798.

I. <i>Diseases of Irritation</i> .	1. Pains.	IV. <i>Vices of situation</i> .	4. Relaxations.
	2. Spasms.		5. Corruptions.
	3. Inflammations.		1. Herniæ.
II. <i>Diseases by Solution of Continuity</i> .	1. Abscesses.	V. <i>Vices of Conformation</i> .	2. Prolapsus.
	2. Ulcers.		3. Deviations.
	3. Wounds.		4. Luxations.
	4. Fractures.		5. Diastases.
III. <i>Obstructions</i> .	1. Cold Tumor.		1. Preternatural adhesions, &c.
	2. Emaciation.		2. Deformities.
	3. Retentions.		

Since CALLISEN's time, various arrangements have been adopted by surgical writers; none of which are particularly worthy of enumeration amongst nosological systems.

Nosological arrangements have, also, been formed of single families or groups of diseases. DR. PLENCK of Baden is the author of two separate treatises of

this kind: the one, a methodical arrangement of the diseases of the eyes, and the other, of cutaneous diseases. DR. WILLAN, published an arrangement of cutaneous diseases, which was completed by DR. BATEMAN, and adopted into the Nosology of DR. HOSACK. MR. ABERNETHY, also, published a methodical classification of tumors,

of a strictly symptomatic character, which has been adopted by succeeding nosologists.

(G) Krankheitslehre.

WRITERS. H. WARENIUS, Lips. 1605 (L). PH. J. SCHÖNFELD, Ingoldst. 1675 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1754-57 (L). C. VON LINNÉ, Upsal. 1759 (L). FR. BOISSIER DE SAUVAGES, Amstelod. 1763 (L). R. A. VOGEL, Gotting. 1764 (L). G. B. M. SAGAR, Vienn. 1783 (L). W. CULLEN, Edinb. 1772 (L). Another work, Edinb. 1813 (L).: by JOHN THOMPSON, M.D., Edinb. 1814. HARTUNG, Aug. Trev. 1777 (L). W. J. HENNEMANN, Gotting. 1778 (L). GIESEKE, Gotting. 1781 (L). CH. F. DANIEL, Lips. 1781 (L). VAN HEUVELL, Lugd. Bat. 1787 (L). K. SPRENGEL, Hal. 1787 (L). TH. LAUTH (*surgical N.*), Argent. 1788 (L). W. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1791 (L). J. ARNEMANN, Gotting. 1793 (L). ASSUR, Regiom. 1794 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1795 (L). PH. HOFMANN, Elberfeld, 1798 (G). V. L. BRERA (*according to BROWN*), Ven. 1799 (I). E. HORN (*of fevers*), Brunswick, 1800 (G). J. B. TH. BAUMES, Montpellier, 1801 (F). TOURDES, Strasburg, 1802 (F). G. L. BAYLE, Paris, 1802 (F). SIR A. CRICHTON, Lond. 1804. C. F. N. PRATBERNON, Paris, 1814 (F). T. YOUNG, Lond. 1815. DURET, Paris, 1815 (F). PH. PINEL, Paris, 1818 (F). F. J. V. BROUSSAIS (*on systems of nosology*), Paris, 1816 (F). J. M. GOOD, Lond. 1817. D. HOSACK, N. York, 1818. CH. F. HARLESS, Coblenz, 1824 (G).

NOSTALGIA (*Path.*) from *νόστος*, 'return,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Nostoma'nia*, *Pathopatridal'gia*, *Philopatridal'gia*, *Philopatridoma'nia*. An affection, produced by the desire of returning to one's country. It is commonly attended by slow wasting, and sometimes by hectic, which may speedily induce death. M. PINEL regards it as a variety of melancholy.

(F) *Nostalgie, Maladie du pays.*

(G) Heimweh.

WRITERS. HARDERUS, Basil, 1678 (L). TH. ZWINGER, Basil, 1710 (L). HÜBER, Würzburg, 1755 (L). D. F. N. GUERBOIS, Paris, 1803 (F). C. CASTELNAU, Paris, 1806 (F). A. FR. A. THERMIN, Paris, 1810 (F). J. L. PAUQUET, Paris, 1815 (F).

NOTALGIA (*Path.*) *Notial'gia*, (*Nostal'gia* (improperly) of KÖCHLIN and others,) from *νότος*, 'the back,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the back.

(G) Rückenmerz.

NOTCH (*Anat.*) Teut. *Nocke*, Ital. *Nocchia*, *Emarginal'io*, *Emarginatu'ra*. Depressions or indentations of different shapes and sizes, observed on the circumference or edges of certain bones.

(F) *Échancrure.*

(G) Ausschweifung.

The ISCHIATIC NOTCHES, (F) *Échancrures Ischiatiques*, are two in number, — the greater and the less. The former is large, situated at the inferior part of the pelvis, and formed by the sacrum and ilium. It gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and to the superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The latter is much smaller than the other, from which it is separated by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

The ETHMOIDAL NOTCH, (F) *Échancrure ethmoidale*, is situated on the frontal bone, and joins the ethmoid.

The PAROTID NOTCH, (F) *Échancrure parotidienne*, is the triangular space, comprised between the parotid edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process; so called, because it lodges the parotid gland. The notches in soft parts are generally called FISSURES (q. v.)

NOUÉ (*Bandage*) (F) (*Surg.*) A bandage, which has a considerable number of knots placed above each other. It is made with a roller, 6 or 7 ells long, rolled into two balls, and is used to compress the parotid region, after the extirpation of the parotid gland.

NOUÉ (F) (*Path.*) *Knot'ted*. An epithet, applied to children in whom the disease of rickets has swollen the articulations. It is, also, applied to the gout, when it has caused nodes on the joints.

NOUET (F) (*Pharm.*) *Nodulus*. A bag, filled with medicinal substances, and infused in a liquid to communicate their properties to it.

NU'CHA (*Anat.*) The hinder part or nape of the neck. The part where the spinal marrow begins.

(F) *Nuque.* (G) Nacken.

The LIGAMENTUM NU'CHÆ. — A strong ligament from the neck, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted into the occipital bone. It is very strong in quadrupeds.

(G) Nackenbande.

NUCK, AN'THONY (*Biog.*) A Dutch physician, greatly distinguished by his anatomical labors: died about 1692.

WORKS. *De vasis aquosis oculi*. Lond. 1685. *De ductu salivali novo, salivâ, ductibus aquosis et humore aqueo oculorum*. Lugd. Bat. 1686. 12mo. *Adenographia curiosa et uteri fœminei anatome nova, cum epistolâ ad amicum de inventis novis*. Ibid. 1692. 8vo. *Operationes et experimenta chirurgica*. Ibid. 1692. 8vo.

NUCK, CANAL OF (*Anat.*) A small prolongation of the peritoneum often sent into the inguinal canal of the female fœtus. So called from NUCK, who first described it.

NURSE; — *Nutrix*, τροφουσα, Sax. nopice. One, who suckles her own child or another's. One that has the care of a sick person.

A WET NURSE: — a female, who suckles the child of another.

A DRY NURSE: — one, who gives every care to the child, but does not suckle it.

(F) *Nourrice, Garde-malade*.

(G) *Amme, Krankenwärter*.

WRITERS. W. CADOGAN (*nursing &c. of children*), Lond. 1772. E. HANBURY (*"The Good Nurse"*), Lond. 1828.

NUS'TUM. A name given, by PARACELSUS, to cream; and, also, to the pellicle which forms on the surface of urine.

NUTA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Nuta'tio*. Constant oscillation of the head, in which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions.

NUTRI'TION (*Physiol.*) *Nutri'tio, Nutrica'tio, Alitu'ra*; τροφίς, from *nutrî're*, 'to nourish.' Nutrition is that function, by which the nutritive matter, already elaborated by the different organic actions, loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues, — to repair their losses and support their strength. Sometimes, the word is used in a more extended signification, to express the whole series of actions by which the two constant movements of composition and decomposition are accomplished, in organized bodies. Nutrition, then, would comprehend digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation; the latter being *nutrition*, properly so called, and being operated in the capillary system over the whole of the body.

(G) *Nahrung, Ernährung*.

WRITERS. J. W. PAULI, Lips. 1709 (L). H. CONRING (*diseases of N.*), Helmst. 1740 (L). KIRSTEN (*impediments to N.*), Altdorf, 1742 (L). FÜL-

SEIS, Altdorf, 1743 (L). J. B. F. LEVEILLÉ (*N. of the fœtus in the mammalia and birds*), Paris, an. vii (F). L. J. M. OBET, Paris, 1806 (F).

NUTRI'TIOUS (*Hyg. & Anat.*) *Nutric'ius, Nu'tritive, Alib'ilis*, τροφικός, τροφωδής. Having the the quality of nourishing: as nutritious food, nutritious lymph, &c.

(F) *Nourricier, Nutricier*.

NUTRI'TIOUS or NU'TRITIVE ARTERIES. Arterial branches, which enter the *foramina nutricia* of long bones, and penetrate to the medullary membrane.

(F) *Artères nutritières*.

NYCTALO'PIA (*Path.*) *Parop'sis Lucifluga, Visus noctur'nus, Oxyo'pia, Hemeralo'pia* (moderns), *Amblyo'pia meridia'na, Photopho'bia, Photophobopthal'mia, Dyso'pia lu'minis, Visus a'crior*, from νύξ, 'night,' and ὀπτομαι, 'I see.' The faculty of seeing during the night, with privation of the faculty during the day. It affects both eyes at once, when idiopathic. Its duration is uncertain, and the treatment very obscure. It is, however, a disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual nerve in particular. The indications of cure will, consequently, be — to allay direct irritation in every way; to excite counter-irritation by blisters; and to gradually accustom the eye to the impression of light.

One, laboring under this affection, is called a *Nyc'talope, Nyc'talops*, νυκταλωψ.

(G) *Tagblindheit, Nachtsehen*.

(F) *Vue nocturne, Aveuglement de Jour*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1693 (L). C. A. a BERGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1754 (L). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1791 (L). J. B. CAPON, Paris, 1803 (F).

NYCTHEM'ERUM (*Med.*) from νύξ, 'night,' and ἡμερα, 'day.' Space of 24 hours, or of a day and night. Certain complaints continue only so long.

NYMPHÆ (*Anat.*) from νύμφη, 'a water nymph.' *Al'lae inter'næ mino'res clitor'idis, Carun'culæ cuticula'res, Al'lae mino'res, Collic'ula, Myrtocheil'idēs, μυρτοχειλίδες, La'bia mino'ra*. Two membranous folds, which arise from the lateral parts of the prepuce of the clitoris, and descend on the inner surface of the labia majora; terminating, by becoming gradually thinner, about the middle of the circumference of the

orifice of the vagina. They are formed each of two folds of the mucous membrane of the vulva; and contain, in their substance, a thin layer of spongy, erectile tissue. Their use seems to be; — not, as was once supposed, to direct the course of the urine, which notion gave rise to their name, but — to favor the elongation and dilatation of the vagina in pregnancy and labor.

(F) *Nymphes, Petites lèvres.*

(G) Wasserlefszen, Kleinen Schaamlippen.

The word *νύμφη* has also been used synonymously with clitoris by ORIBASIUS, AËTIUS, &c.

NYMPHÆA ALBA (*Mat. Med.*) *Leuconymphæa, Nenuphar, Mi'croleuconymphæa, White Water Lily.* Formerly employed as a demulcent, antaphrodisiac, emollient, and slightly anodyne remedy.

(F) *Nenuphar blanc.*

(G) Weisse Seerose, Seeblume, Wasserlilie, Wasserrose.

NYMPHÆA LU'TEA, *N. maj'or lutea, Yellow Water Lily.* Used for the same purposes.

(F) *Nenuphar jaune.*

NYMPHÆA NELUMBO, *Faba Ægyptiaca, Cy'amus Ægyptiacus, Nymphæa Indica; Pontic or Ægyptian Bean.* The fruit of this is eaten raw in Egypt and some of the neighbouring countries; and is considered to be tonic and astringent.

NYMPHODOTI PASTILLUS (*Pharm.*) Name of a troch, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

NYMPHOMANIA (*Path.*) from *νύμφη*, 'nymph,' and *μανία*, 'fury.' *Fu'ror uterinus, Uteromania, Lagne'sis fu'ror femini'us, Metromania, Erotomania, Melancholia uterina, Nymphoclusia, Tæ'nia, Symptomaturpitudinis, Andromania, Gynæcomania, Entelipathia, Tentigo vene'rea, Hystero-mania, Salac'itas vulvæ, Uteri pruritus, Acrai* (Arab.), *Brachu'na, Aras'con, Arsa'tum, Cestromania.* An irresistible and insatiable desire, in females, for the venereal act. It occurs in those particularly, who possess a nervous temperament, and vivid imagination; especially if excited by improper language, masturbation, &c. Its course, as described, is as follows. In the commencement, the sufferer is a prey to perpetual contests between feelings of modesty and impetuous desire. At an after period, she abandons herself to the latter, seeking no longer to

restrain it. In the last stage, the obscenity is disgusting; and the mental alienation, for such it is, becomes complete. The treatment consists in the use of the same means as are required in the satyriasis of man. When the mental alienation is complete, solitude is indispensable.

(F) *Nymphomanie, Fureur utérine.*

(G) Mutterwuth.

WRITERS. LOCHNER, Altdorf, 1684 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1691 (L). J. PH. EYSELIUS, Erford, 1694 (L). STEGMAYER, Altdorf, 1713 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford, 1728 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1747 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMID, Jenæ, 1748 (L). LIEBMANN, Hal. 1760 (L). OSTERTAG, Argent. 1763 (L). M. D. T. DE BIENVILLE, from the French, by E. S. WILMOT, Lond. 1775. J. A. ROBION, Paris, 1808 (F). J. HERPAIN, Paris, 1812 (F).

NYMPHONCUS (*Path.*) from *νύμφη*, 'the nymph,' and *οζος*, 'a tumor.' A morbid tumefaction of the nymphæ.

NYMPHOTOMY (*Surg.*) *Nymphotomia, Nymphæarum Sectio, νυμφωτομία*, from *νύμφη*, 'nymph,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An operation, known and practised for a long time; and which consists in the excision of the nymphæ. The operation is had recourse to, when they are attacked with scirrhus, cancer, fungus, or gangrene; or when they are so large as to interfere with walking or coition. *Nymphotomy* is the circumcision of the female. It is practised in some countries.

(G) Schaamlefszenschnitt.

Some authors have used the term *Nymphotomy* for amputation of the clitoris.

NYSTEN, PETER HUBERT (*Biogr.*) A learned Parisian physician; born at Liege in 1771; died in 1818. WORKS. *Nouvelles expériences faites sur les organes musculaires de l'homme et des animaux à sang rouge.* Paris. 1803. 8vo. *Nouveau dictionnaire de médecine, chirurgie, chimie, botanique, art vétérinaire, &c. avec l'étymologie, suivi de deux vocabulaires.* Lat. & Gr. 2d edit. Paris, 1810. 8vo.: — re-cast, in conjunction with M. CAPURON. *Dictionnaire de médecine et des sciences accessoires à la médecine.* Ibid. 1814. 8vo. *Recherches de physiologie et de chimie pathologique, pour faire suite à celles de BICHAT sur la vie et la mort.* Paris. 1811. 8vo. *Manuel médical.* 1814. 2d edit. 1816. 8vo. He published also an edition of the *Treatise on Materia Medica* by SCHWILGUÉ.

O

OARITIS (*Path.*) from *ωαριον*, 'the ovary,' and *itis*: the termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the ovary. *Oophoritis*.

(G) Eierstockentzündung.

OBLA'TÆ PURGAN'TES (*Pharm.*) Cathartic cakes or lozenges made of flour, sugar, and some cathartic drug.

OBLIQUE' (*Anat.*) *Obliquus*. Any thing inclined: — which deviates from the vertical line. (G) *Schief*. Anatomists have given this name to certain muscles, which have an oblique direction as regards the plane, that divides the body into two equal and symmetrical halves. These are: —

I. The *Oblique Muscles of the Abdomen*. They are two in number, and distinguished into: —

a. The **OBLI'QUUS EXTER'NUS ABDOM'INIS**, *O. descen'dens exter'nus*, *O. descen'dens*, *O. ma'jor*, *Ilio-pu'bo cos'to-abdom'inal*, *Cos'to-abdom'inal*, (CH.) One of the broadest muscles of the body. It is situated at the lateral and anterior part of the abdomen; and is flat and quadrilateral. It is attached, above, to the outer surface and lower edge of the 7 or 8 last ribs: below, to the anterior third of the external lip of the crista illi: before, it terminates at the linea alba by means of a broad and strong aponeurosis, which covers the rectus, and presents, towards its inferior part, two very solid fibrous fasciculi, which are inserted: — the one, at the symphysis; the other, at the spine of the pubis, — under the name of *Pillars of the Abdominal Ring*. These pillars leave between them an opening, which forms the inferior orifice of the inguinal canal.

The obliquus externus abdominis depresses the ribs, and carries them backwards, during a strong expiration. It impresses on the chest a movement of rotation; and bends the thorax upon the pelvis, or *vice versâ*. It contracts, also, the abdominal cavity.

(F) *Grand oblique*, *Oblique externe*.

b. The **OBLI'QUUS INTER'NUS ABDOM'INIS**, *M. accli'vis*, *O. ascen'dens*, *O. mi'nor*, *O. inter'nus*, *O. ascen'dens inter'nus*, *Ilio-lumbo-costo-abdominal*, *Ilio-abdominal* (CH.), is broad, especially before; thin; and irregularly quadrilateral, like the preceding, be-

neath which it is situated. It is attached, above, to the inferior edge of the cartilages of the 5th, 4th, 3d, and 2d false ribs: below, to the anterior two-thirds of the interstice of the crista illi, to the posterior part of the crural arch, and to the pubes: behind, to the spinous processes of the two last lumbar vertebræ, and to those of the two first portions of the sacrum; before, to the linea alba. Its upper fibres run obliquely upwards and forwards; the middle are horizontal; and the lower pass obliquely downwards and forwards.

These last, in the male, are dragged down through the inguinal ring, when the testicle descends; and form the two fasciculi of the cremaster.

The obliquus internus resembles the *O. externus* in function.

(F) *Muscle petit oblique ou oblique interne*.

II. The *Oblique Muscles of the Eye* are two in number. They are distinguished into: —

a. The **OBLI'QUUS SUPE'RIOR OC'ULI**, *Amato'rius mus'culus*, *Trochlea'ris*, *Obliquus ma'jor*, *Optico-trochleiscléroticien*, *Grand trochléateur* (CH.), *Circumductio'nis op'ifex*, *Longis'simus oc'uli*, is situated at the inner and upper part of the orbit. It is small, round, fusiform, and reflected upon itself in the middle of its course. Behind, it is attached to the inside of the foramen opticum; and when it arrives opposite the internal orbital process it becomes a small, round tendon, which slides in a cartilaginous pulley, fixed to the os frontis, and is reflected, at an acute angle, to proceed downwards and outwards, and to attach itself to the outer and back part of the globe of the eye. This muscle carries the globe of the eye forwards and inwards; making it experience a movement of rotation, which directs the pupil downwards and inwards. This is an involuntary muscle as well as the next. In sleep, when the power over the straight or voluntary muscles of the organ is nearly lost, the eye is given up to the oblique muscles, which lodge the transparent cornea under the upper eyelid. At the approach of death, the same thing is observable; hence, the turning up of the eye, at such a time, is not an evi-

dence of agony or suffering but of insensibility.

(F) *Grand oblique de l'œil, O. supérieur de l'œil, Amoureux (Muscle)*

b. The *OBLIQUUS INFERIOR OCULI*, *O. mi'nor oculi, Maxillo-scléroticien, Petit Trochléateur* (CH.) is situated at the anterior and inferior part of the orbit. It is flat and attached to the inner and anterior part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, on the outside of the lachrymal gutter; from thence, it passes outwards and backwards, and terminates, by an aponeurosis, at the posterior and inner part of the globe of the eye. It carries the globe of the eye inwards and forwards; and directs the pupil upwards and outwards.

(F) *Petit oblique ou oblique inférieur de l'œil.*

III. *Oblique muscles of the head.* These are two in number.

a. *OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR CAPITIS, O. mi'nor cap'itis, Trachelo-atloïdo-occipital, Atloïdo-sous-mastoldien* (CH.) This muscle is situated at the sides of, and behind, the articulation of the head: it is flat and attached, on the one hand, to the top of the transverse process of the atlas; and, on the other, terminates at the occipital bone, beneath the inferior curved line, and sometimes, also, at the mastoid region of the temporal bone. It extends the head, — inclining it to one side.

(F) *Muscle oblique supérieur ou petit oblique de la tête.*

b. The *OBLIQUUS INFERIOR CAPITIS, Obli'quus ma'ior, Spini-axoïdo-trachelo-atloïdien, Axoïdo-atloïdien* (CH.) is situated at the posterior part of the neck and head. It is round, fusiform; attached to the spinous process of the axis, and proceeds to terminate behind and below the summit of the transverse process of the atlas. It impresses, on the first vertebra and the head, a movement of rotation, which turns the face to one side.

(F) *Oblique inférieur ou grand oblique de la tête.*

OBLITERATED (Path.) *Obliteratus*; from *obliterare*, 'to efface letters.' A vessel or duct is said to be obliterated, when its parietes have approximated and contracted such adhesions to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

OBLIOLUS, *οβόλος*, a weight of 9 or 10 grains. **GALEN.**

OBSERVATION (Path.) *Observatio, τηρησις, συμπαράτηρησις.* Act of exam-

ining a thing, by means of the external senses. This word is employed in several acceptations. It expresses — 1. The action of observing — 2. The aggregate of knowledge, afforded by observation. In French, it means, the case or history of the phenomena, presented by a patient in the course of a disease.

(G) *Beobachtung.*

WRITER. A. COURBON-PÉRUSEL, (*on the mode of observing diseases*), Paris, 1803 (F).

OBSTETRICS, from *Obstetrix*, 'a midwife.' The art of midwifery.

OBSTRUENS (Mat. Med.) from *obstruo*, 'I shut up.' *Oppiati'vus.* A medicine, which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

OBTUNDENS (Mat. Med.) An epithet, applied to remedies, that were supposed, according to an erroneous theory, to be possessed of the power of blunting the acrimony of the humors. A demulcent is one of these.

(F) *Obtondant.*

OBTURATOR (Anat.) *Obturator, Ob-turato'rius*; from *obtura're*, 'to close,' 'stop up the entrance.' A name given to several parts.

(F) *Obturator.*

1. **FORAMEN OBTURATORIUM**, (F) *Trou sous-pubien, F. infra-pubial-num, Foramen oval'e, F. thyroïde'um.* A large opening of an oval or triangular form, in the anterior part of the os innominatum, on the outside of the symphysis pubis and beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis. This foramen is closed by a membranous ligament.

2. **OBTURATOR MUSCLES.** These are two in number. They are divided into

a. **OBTURATOR EXTERNUS**, *Extra-pelvio-pubi-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien externe* (CH.) A muscle, situated at the anterior and inner part of the thigh. It is broad, flat, and triangular; and is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior surface of the os pubis, to that of the ischium, and to the anterior surface of the obturator ligament. Its fleshy fibres converge to the tendon, which proceeds to be inserted at the inferior part of the cavity of the great trochanter. This muscle rotates the thigh outwards.

b. The **OBTURATOR INTERNUS**, *Marsupial'is, Bursal'is, Intra-pelvio-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien interne* (CH.) is seated, almost entirely, in the pelvis. It arises from the inner surface of the obturator ligament and

from the posterior part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, and is inserted, by means of a strong tendon, running between the two portions of the gemini, into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter; after having turned upon the ischium, which forms for it a kind of pulley. This muscle also rotates the thigh outwards.

3. The *OBTURATOR ARTERY*, *Sous-pubio-fémorale* (CH.), *Arteria obturatoria*, *A. obturatrix*, arises, most commonly, from the hypogastric. It is, however, frequently, given off from the epigastric; a matter of importance to be determined in cases of femoral hernia. Of 500 obturator arteries, examined by Mr. J. CLOQUET, 348 were furnished by the hypogastric, and 152 by the epigastric or crural. When it arises from the hypogastric, it passes forwards and outwards, then turns horizontally into the cavity of the pelvis, to issue from this cavity by the opening left at the upper part of the obturator membrane. When, on the contrary, the obturator artery arises from the epigastric or the crural, it descends obliquely inwards, behind the os pubis, to the obturator foramen. At its exit from the pelvis, this artery divides into two branches, a *posterior* and an *anterior*, which are distributed to the muscles of the anterior and superior part of the thigh.

(F) *Artère obturatrice.*

4. The *OBTURATOR VEIN* has, ordinarily, the same arrangement as the artery. It is common, however, to find it arising from the epigastric; whilst the corresponding artery proceeds from the hypogastric, and *vice versa*.

5. The *OBTURATOR NERVE*, *Sous-pubio-fémoral* (CH.), proceeds, principally, from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves. It descends into the pelvis; gains the obturator foramen; gives branches to the obturator muscles, and divides, behind the adductor primus and pectinalis, into two branches; one *anterior*, whose branches are distributed to the two first adductors, gracilis, and integuments; the other, *posterior*, distributing its ramifications to the obturator externus and third adductor.

6. The *OBTURATOR LIGAMENT* or *MEMBRANE* is a fibrous membrane, fixed to the whole circumference of the obturator foramen, except above, where an opening remains for the pas-

sage of the vessels and nerves of the same name.

OCCIPITAL (*Anat.*) *Occipitalis*. That which belongs to the occiput:

1. The *OCCIPITAL BONE*, *Os occipitis*, *Os spha'no-basila'rè*, *Os memo'riae*, *Os nervo'sum*, *Os basila'rè*, *Os pro'rae*, *Os pyx'idis*, is situated at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming. It is flat, symmetrical, and curved upon itself. It presents, 1. An *occipital* or *posterior surface*, which is convex; and has, upon the median line, the *basilary surface*, the *foramen magnum* through which passes the spinal marrow and its membranes and vessels; — the *external occipital crest*, the *external occipital protuberance*; and, at the sides, the *upper curved line*, *large rough arched ridge* or *transverse arch*, or *linea semicircularis*, the *lower curved line*, the *posterior condyloid fossæ*, the *condyles* for the articulation of this bone with the atlas; the *anterior condyloid fossæ*, pierced by a foramen for the passage of the ninth pair of nerves. 2. A *cerebral* or *anterior surface*. On the median line are; — the *basilary fossa*, the *inner orifice* of the foramen magnum, the *internal occipital crest*, the *internal occipital protuberance*, the *cruciform spine*; — a *channel*, which lodges the termination of the straight sinus, and on each side — the *occipital fossæ*, distinguished into *superior* or *cerebral*, and *inferior* or *cerebellous*, and separated by a groove which lodges the lateral sinus. 3. The surfaces of the occipital bone are separated by four edges and four angles. The two superior edges are articulated with the parietal bones; the two lower join the temporal; and the anterior angle, under the name *basilary process*, is united to the sphenoid.

The occipital bone is developed from four points of ossification; and sometimes from a greater number.

(F) *Os occipital*. (G) *Hinterhauptsbein*, *Bodenbein*.

2. *OCCIPITAL MUSCLE*, *Occipitalis*. Many anatomists have given this name to the posterior fasciculus of the OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS (q. v.)

3. *OCCIPITAL ARTERY*. This arises from the posterior part of the external carotid, beneath the parotid. It proceeds backwards, passes between the mastoid process and the transverse process of the atlas; reaches the occipital bone and divides into two branches, which may be called *ascending*, *poste-*

rior and anterior, and are distributed to the neighbouring muscles and ligaments.

4. The *OCCIP'ITAL VEIN*. Its roots follow exactly the course of the branches of the artery, and unite into a single trunk, which opens into the internal jugular vein, and sometimes into the external.

5. *OCCIP'ITAL NERVE*, *Sub-occip'ital nerve*, *Première paire trachéenne* (CH). It arises from the upper part of the spinal marrow by 8 or 10 filaments, united in two fasciculi. Thus formed, it passes between the foramen magnum and the posterior arch of the atlas; and, at this place, forms a long ganglion, afterwards dividing into two branches. Of these, the *anterior*, which is long and small, makes a turn above the transverse process of the atlas and forms an anastomotic noose with a branch of the second cervical nerve. The *posterior* branch, larger and shorter, divides into 7 or 8 branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the upper and back part of the neck.

(F) *Nerf occipital ou sous-occipital*.

OCCIP'ITO-AT'LOID (Anat.) *Occip'ito-atloïdeus*. That which has reference to the occiput and atlas.

(F) *Occipito-atloïdien*.

The *OCCIP'ITO-AT'LOID ARTICULATION* is the articulation of the condyles of the occipital bone with the superior articular cavities of the atlas. It is strengthened by two ligaments; — the one *anterior*, the other *posterior*, called *occipito-atloid ligaments*; the one extends from the anterior, the other from the posterior, arch of the atlas, to the corresponding portion of the circumference of the foramen magnum.

OCCIP'ITO-AXOID (Anat.) *Occip'ito-axoïdeus*. That which relates to the occipital bone and the axis or second vertebra.

(F) *Occipito-axoïdien*.

The *OCCIP'ITO-AXOID ARTICULATION* is the connexion of the occipital bone with the axis or second vertebra, although these bones are not really articulated but are merely retained in apposition by three strong ligaments; the posterior of which is called the *occipito-axoid*, and the two others *odon-toid*.

OCCIP'ITO-FRONTA' LIS (Anat.) *Digast'ricus cranii*, *Epicran'ius*, *Fronta'lis et occipita'lis*. The majority of anatomists call, by this name, the whole of

the fleshy plane — with the epicranial or coronal aponeurosis (see *CALOTTE*), — which covers the head from the occiput to the forehead. It is attached, by its posterior fasciculus, to the two outer thirds of the upper curved line of the occipital bone and to the outer surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal; and, by its anterior fasciculus, it terminates at the eyebrow, where it becomes confounded with the *superciliaris*, *pyramidalis nasi*, and *orbicularis palpebrarum*.

The *occipito-frontalis*, by the contraction of its anterior fasciculus, draws forwards a part of the integuments of the cranium. It wrinkles the skin of the forehead transversely, and may, also, contribute to open the eye by its decussation with the *orbicularis palpebrarum*. The posterior fasciculus of the muscle draws backwards a part of the skin of the cranium and assists in stretching the common aponeurosis.

OCCIP'ITO-MENINGE'AL (Anat.) That which belongs to the occipital and to the *méninge* or *dura mater*.

The *OCCIP'ITO-MENINGE'AL ARTERY*, in *CHAUSSIER*'s nomenclature, is a branch of the vertebral, given off to the *dura mater* at its entrance into the cranium.

OCCIPUT (Anat.) *Inion*, *ινιον*, *Opis'tho-cra'nium*, *οπισθοκρανιον*, *Pro'ra*, *Occipi'tium*. The back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone.

(G) *Hinterhaupt*.

OCCLU'SION (Path.) *Occlu'sio*, from *occludere*, 'to shut up.' *My'ce*, *μυζη*. Sometimes this word signifies, simply, the transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening — the *occlusion* of the *eyelids*, for example: at others, it is synonymous with imperforation, as *occlusion of the pupil*, *vagina*, &c.

(G) *Verschliessung*.

WRITER. M. JUVILLE, Paris, 1815 (F).

OC'CO, *ADOL'PHUS* (Biogr.) One of a family of physicians of considerable eminence; born at Augsburg, in 1524; died in 1605. WORK. *Pharmacopœia, seu, medicamentarium pro republicâ Augustanâ*. August. Vindel. 1574. fol. *Epistola Græca ad CONRADUM GESNERUM de oxymeli helleborato, aliisque ad rem medicam spectantibus*.

OC'IMUM BASIL'ICUM (Mat. Med.) *Basil'icum*, *Beren'daros*, *Basil'icum majus*, *B. citra'tum*, *Common or Citron basil*, *ωξιμον βασιλικον*. This herb has a fragrant odor and aromatic taste. It is used as a condiment and has been

supposed to possess nervine properties.

(F) *Basilic commun.*

(G) *Basilienkraut, Königskraut, Hernnkraut.*

OCIMUM CARYOPHYLLATUM, *O. minimum*, *Small or Bush basil*. Possesses properties similar to the former. It is, sometimes, used as snuff.

OCTA'NA (Path.) (Path.) from *octo*, 'eight.' *Hebdomada'ria* A fever, whose paroxysms recur every week. A supposititious case.

OCTA'RUS (Pharm.) The eighth part of a wine gallon. It contains sixteen fluid ounces. *Ph. L.*

OC'TUNX (Pharm.) A weight of 8 ounces.

ODAXIS'MUS (Path.) *οδαξισμος*, from *οδους*, 'a tooth.' The painful itching of the gums, which precedes the appearance of the teeth.

OC'ULIST (Med.) *Oculis'ta, Ophthalmia'ter, οφθαλμιατρος*. One who occupies himself, chiefly, with the management of diseases of the eyes.

(G) *Augenarzt.*

ODONTAGRA (Path.) from *οδους*, 'a tooth' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth.

ODONTAL'GIA (Path.) from *οδους*, 'a tooth,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Odon'tia, Dentium do'llor, Tooth'-ache, Odon'tia dolorosa*. A disease, dependent upon a variety of causes affecting the cavity of the tooth; but generally owing to caries which exposes the cavity to the action of the air and extraneous matters in general.

Hence the treatment consists in plugging the caries or destroying the sensibility of the nerve, by powerful stimulants; and if these means fail, in extraction of the tooth.

(F) *Douleur des dents, Fluxion sur les dents, Mal de dent, Mal d'amour.*

(G) *Zahnweh, Zahnschmerz.*

ODON'TIA DEFOR'MIS (Path.) Deformity of the teeth, from error of shape, position, or number. Good.

ODON'TOID (Anat.) *Odontoides, οδοντοειδης*, from *οδους*, 'a tooth,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance'; *Pyrenoides, πυρηνοειδης*. This epithet is given to the *Processus dentatus* of the second vertebra or axis (q. v.)

The ODON'TOID LIG'AMENTS, (F) *Ligaments odontoidiens*, are two strong and short conical fasciculi, whose truncated summits embrace the sides of the odontoid process, and whose bases are fixed in the fossæ at the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone.

Their direction is obliquely outwards and slightly upwards. They enter into the composition of the occipito-axoid articulation; strengthen the junction of the head with the vertebral column, and limit the movement of rotation of the atlas on the axis.

ODONTOL'ITHOS (Med.) from *οδους*, 'a tooth,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' A sort of incrustation, of a yellowish color, which forms at the base of the teeth and is called *Tartar*. It consists of 79 parts of phosphate of lime; 12½ of mucus; one of a particular salivary matter, and 7½ of an animal substance, soluble in muriatic acid.

ODONTOL'OGY (Anat.) *Odontologia*, from *οδους*, 'a tooth,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise of the teeth.

O'DOR (Physiol.) *O'dor, Od'mē, Os'mē, οδμη, οσμη*. A smell. Odors are subtle particles, constantly escaping from the surface of certain bodies. They act, in some manner by actual contact on the nerves of the Schneiderian membrane, and give occasion to the sense of smell or OLFACION (q. v.)

(G) *Geruch.*

WRITERS. P. S. SPOLETINI, Rom. 1641 (L). CIGARINI, Sienæ, 1749 (L). TH. CAPELLINI, Paris (F). H. CLOQUET, Paris, 1815 (F).

CEDE'MA (Path.) *οιδημα*, from *οιδεω*, 'I am swollen.' *Hy'drops cellularis artuum, Phlegma'tia*. Swelling, produced by the accumulation of a serous fluid in the interstices of the cellular texture. This swelling is soft; yields under the finger; preserves the impression for some time, and is pale and without pain. It presents the same characters as anasarca, which is general odema. Its etiology and treatment are also the same. See ANASARCA.

(G) *Wassergeschwulst.*

WRITERS. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst, 1679 (L). FASCH, Jenæ, 1683 (L). PAULI, Lips. 1685 (L). G. E. STAHL (*a gouty ædema*), Hal. 1713 (L). SCHRÖCK, Altdorf. 1721 (L). VAN MARLE, Ultraj. 1746 (L). BORDENAVE, Paris, 1765 (L). J. G. KÜHN, 1793 (G). L. E. BRULET, Paris, 1804 (F).

CEDE'MA OF THE LUNGS, LAENNEC has so called the infiltration of serum into the tissue of the lung, carried to such an extent as to diminish its permeability to air. It is not an uncommon sequela of pneumonia, and the major exanthemata.

(F) *Œdème du pœumon.*

CEDEMOSAR'CA (Path.) A species of

tumor, mentioned by M. A. SEVERINUS, which holds a middle place between œdema and sarcoma.

OELHAF, JO'ACHIM (*Biogr.*) A physician of Dantzick, where he taught anatomy; died in 1630. WORKS. *Disputatio de fœtu humano*. Gedan. 1607. 4to. *De usu ventriculorum cerebri*. Ibid. 1616. 4to. *An ventriculi actio primaria sit chylosis?* Gedan. 1630. 4to. *De renum officio in re medicâ et venerâ*; published after his death with the treatise of THOMAS BARTHOLINE, entitled, — *De usu flagrorum in re medicâ et venerâ*. Hafn. 1670. 8vo.

ŒNANTHA'RIA (*Pharm.*) οἰανθαρία. A name of different ointments, into the composition of which, wine, the lily, &c. entered.

ŒNANTHÊ (*Mat. Med.*) *Œ. crocata*, *Œ. chærophylli foliis*, *Œ. cicutæ facie lobelli*, *Hemlock dropwort*. A violent poison of the acro-narcotic class. Its juice has been recommended in certain cutaneous diseases; but it is scarcely ever used. It is employed in fomentations.

ŒNELÆ'ON (*Pharm.*) οἰνέλαιον, from οἶνος, 'wine,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' A mixture of oil and wine. GALEN.

ŒNOG'ALA (*Pharm.*) οἰνογάλα, from οἶνος, wine, and γάλα, 'milk,' — 'a mixture of wine and milk.' According to some, wine, as warm as new milk.

ŒNOG'ARON (*Pharm.*) οἰνογαρον, *Gal-rum vi'no mis'tum*. Wine mixed with garum. AËTIUS.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL (*Anat.*) *Œsophagæ'us*. Relating or belonging to the œsophagus. (F) *Œsophagien*.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL MUS'CLE, *Œsophagæ'us*. Some anatomists have given this name to the transverse muscular fibres, which surround the œsophagus at its upper extremity.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL AP'ERTURE OF THE DIAPHRAGM. An opening in the diaphragm, for the passage of the œsophagus.

(F) *Ouverture œsophagienne du diaphragme*.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL AP'ERTURE OF THE STOMACH. A name, given to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach, to distinguish it from the inferior or pyloric.

ŒSOPHAGIS'MUS (*Path.*) A name given, by VOGEL, to spasm of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGI'TIS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the œsophagus. — *Angina œsophagea*.

ŒSOPHAGOT'OMY (*Surg.*) *Œsophagotomia*; from οἰσοφαγος, 'the œsopha-

gus,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An incision made into the œsophagus for the purpose of extracting foreign bodies from it.

(G) *Speiseröhrenschnitt*.

WRITER. J. VIGNARDONNE, Paris, 1805 (F).

ŒSOPH'AGUS (*Anat.*) οἰσοφαγος, from οἶω, 'I carry,' and φαγω, 'I eat'; *Gulla*, *Fistula cibalis*. The *Gullet*. A musculo-membranous canal, cylindrical, and depressed from before to behind, which extends from the inferior extremity of the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. At its origin, it is situated in the median line; but, beneath the larynx, it deviates to the left, and in the chest experiences different inflexions. In its cervical portion, it corresponds, *behind*, with the spine; *before*, with the larynx and trachea; and, at the sides, it is close to the primitive carotids, internal jugular veins, par-vagus, recurrent nerves, &c. In its inferior or thoracic portion, the œsophagus is entirely contained in the posterior mediastinum; and enters the abdomen through the œsophageal aperture of the diaphragm.

The œsophagus is composed of a very strong muscular layer, sometimes called *Tunica vaginalis gullæ*; formed, itself, of two sets of fibres, the *external* being generally longitudinal, the *internal* transverse or annular. 2. Of a mucous membrane which is soft, fine, thin, and white, especially at its lower part. It is continuous, above, with the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The mucous follicles, found beneath it, are not numerous, and have been called *Œsophageal glands*.

The arteries of the œsophagus proceed, in the neck, from the thyroid; in the chest, from the bronchial arteries and directly from the aorta; — in the abdomen, from the inferior phrenic and coronaria ventriculi. Its veins empty themselves into the inferior thyroid, the vena cava superior, the internal mammary, azygos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its lymphatics pass into the ganglia surrounding it. Its nerves are afforded by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexuses; by the cardiac nerves; the thoracic ganglia, and, especially, by the pneumogastric and their recurrent branches.

(G) *Speiseröhre*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN (*diseases of*), Hal. 1722 (L). T. BORDENAVE (*extraneous bodies in*), Paris, 1763 (L). VENEL (*Do.*), Lausanne, 1769 (F).

J. BLEULAND (*sound and diseased structure of*), Lugd. Bat. 1785 (L). J. N. RUST (*wounds of*), Vienn. 1814 (G). A. MONRO, Jun. (*morbid anat. of gullet, stomach and intestines*), Edinburgh. 1811.

CESTRUM VENERIS (*Med.*) *Cestrum vene'reum*; from *cestrus*, 'a gadfly,' because, by its bite, it agitates cattle. An immoderate desire for sexual intercourse. With some, *astrum* signifies Clitoris.

CESTRYPĒ, CESTYPOS, οισυπη, οισυπος. The sordes and dung, adhering to the wool about the nates of the sheep. HIPPOCR., EROTIAN.

OFFICIAL (*Pharm.*) *Officina'lis*, from *offici'na*, 'a shop.' An epithet for medicines found in the shop of the apothecary, ready prepared; in opposition to *mag'istral* or *extemporaneous*; — those prepared after the prescription of the physician.

OHIO, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *Yellow Spring* is a chalybeate, situated in Green county, 64 miles from Cincinnati. It is sometimes frequented.

OLEA EUROPEA (*Mat. Med.*) *Oli'va*, *Olea sati'va*, The *Olive tree*, ελαια. The fruit of the olive tree, when pickled, is extremely grateful to some stomachs. Olives, as met with in the shops, are prepared from the green, unripe fruit, repeatedly steeped in water. To this, some quicklime or alkaline salt is added, and afterwards, they are washed and preserved in a pickle of common salt and water. From this fruit is prepared the *Olive oil* or *Sal'ad oil* of the Pharmacopœias, which is obtained by grinding and pressing the olives, when thoroughly ripe. The finer and purer oil issues first by gentle pressure, and the inferior sorts on heating what is left and pressing it more strongly. See OLEUM OLIVÆ. In Calabria, an odorous resin exudes from its trunk which is employed, as a perfume, by the Neapolitans.

(F) *Olivier*, (Fruit) *Olive*.

(G) *Olivensbaum*.

OLEA'MEN (*Pharm.*) *Oleamen'tum*. Any soft ointment, prepared of oil. SCRIBONIUS.

OLECRANON (*Anat.*) *Olec'ranum*; from ολεον, 'the elbow,' and κρανον, 'the head,' *Acrole'nion*, ακροληριον, *Additamen'tum nectum*, *Processus ancone'us*, *Top of the cu'bit*. Head or projection of the elbow. A large process at the upper extremity of the ulna, on which we lean. When this process is

fractured, it is apt to be drawn up by the triceps; and much care is required to keep the parts in apposition.

WRITERS. G. CAPIOMONT (*fracture of the*), Paris, 1803 (F). P. CAMPER (*Do.*), Hag. 1789 (L).

OLEUM (*Pharm.*) ελαιον, from ελαια, 'the olive.' *Ela'on*. A collective name, under which two classes of fluids are included, very different from each other; those, belonging to the one class, are viscid; mawkish or almost insipid: those of the other are nearly devoid of viscosity, and are caustic and very volatile. The former are called *fat* or *fixed oils*; the latter *volatile* or *essential oils*, or *essences* (q. v.).

(F) *Huile*. (G) *Oehl*.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM (*Pharm.*) *Æthe'ral oil*. (*formed in the distillation of ether*), *Oleum vini*. It is used only as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether.

(F) *Huile douce de vin*.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM, *Oleum amygdalæ commu'nis*, *Oil of al'monds* (*Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds*; 3 xvj of almonds yield 3 v of oil.) It is inodorous, insipid, and of a pale straw color, and is employed as a demulcent and emollient.

(F) *Huile d'amandes*.

OLEUM ANIMALLE, *Animal oil*. An oil, obtained by the decomposition of the immediate principles of animals, subjected to the action of heat. It is fetid, and always contains a certain quantity of subcarbonate of ammonia. See OLEA EMPYREUMATICA. The name, *animal oil*, is sometimes, also, given to the fat contained in the fatty vesicles. The composition of this fat does not, indeed, differ from that of the fixed oils. (F) *Huile animale*.

The OLEUM ANIMALLE DIPPELI, or *Animal oil of DIPPEL*, *Oleum cor'nu cer'vi*, *O. C. C. rectifica'tum*, *Animal oil*, *DIPPEL's oil*, *Oleum pyro-animalle depura'tum*, *O. animalle athe'reum*, *Pyro'leum os'sium rectifica'tum*, is obtained by distilling animal matters, especially hartshorn, on the naked fire. The subcarbonate of ammonia, which it contains, renders it partly soluble in water, and communicates to it its stimulant properties for which it is used in medicine. It is employed as an antispasmodic.

(F) *Huile animale de DIPPEL*, *Huile de corne de cerf*.

OLEUM ANIMALIZATUM PER INFUSIONEM, (F) *Huile animalisée par infusion*. A preparation, formerly

esteemed tonic and cephalic. It was obtained by boiling new-born puppies in oil, they being first deprived of their blood, skin, and intestines. When the decoction was cold, origanum, thyme, pennyroyal, St. John's wort, and marjoram were added.

(F) *Huile aromatique, H. de petits chiens.*

O'LEUM BENZO'INI, *Oil of Ben'zoin or Benjamin.* An oil obtained, by heating in a sand bath, the matter which remains, after benzoic acid has been separated from benzoin by the aid of heat. It has been regarded as balsamic and sudorific.

O'LEUM CED'RINUM, *Essentia de cedro.* The oil of the peel of citrons, obtained in a particular manner, without distillation, in Italy.

(F) *Huile de cédrat.*

O'LEUM LAUR'NUM, *O'leum lau'ri, Oil of bays.* An oil obtained from bayberries, and sometimes used in sprains and bruises, unattended with inflammation.

O'LEUM LU'CH PIS'CIS. From the liver of the *E'sox lu'cius* an oil is spontaneously separated; which is used, in some countries, to destroy specks on the cornea.

O'LEUM E MUCILAGIN'IBUS, *Oil of mu'cilages.* (*Rad. althææ rec. ℥ss, sem. lini, sem. fœnu græci āā ℥ iij, aquæ ℥ij.* Boil for half an hour, add *ol. oliv. ℥iv.* Continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed and pour off the oil.) Emollient.

O'LEUM OLIVÆ, *O. olivæ'rum, Olive oil, Sal'ad oil.* It is an inodorous, insipid, and transparent oil; obtained by expression from the olive, when ripe. It is demulcent and emollient, — possessing the qualities of the fixed oils in general.

An inferior kind, obtained by boiling the olives in water, and skimming the oil from the surface, is used, also, in Pharmacy. See **OLEA EUROPEA**.

O'LEUM SULPHURA'TUM, *Bal'samum sul'phuris sim'plex, Sulphura'ted oil.* (*Sulphur. lot. ℥ ij, olivæ olei ℥ij.* Heat the oil in a large iron pot and throw in the sulphur, by degrees; stirring the mixture after each addition till they unite.) It is stimulating, and was formerly much used in coughs, asthma, &c. and, externally, to foul ulcers.

O'LEUM TEREBIN'THINÆ RECTIFICATUM, *O'leum pi'ni puris'simum, Rect'ified oil of tur'pentine, O'leum terebin'thinæ æthe'reum, Sp. of tur'pentine.*

(*Com'mon oil of tur'pentine, is also called Com'mon oil of spike, O'leum spi'cæ vulga'rē.*) (*Olei terebinth. ℥ij, aquæ ℥iv.* Distil over the oil.) It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and rubefacient. Dose, 3ss to 3j.

The *Gusto'nian embrocation* for **RHEU'MATISM** consists of *ol. terebinth., ol. oliv. āā ℥ iss, acid sulph. dil. ℥ iij.*

O'LEA ANIMAL'IA (*Phar.*) *Animal oils.* A name given to fixed oils, holding in solution the mucilaginous and gelatinous principles of certain animals, as the *Oil of frogs, Oil of scorpi- ons, Oil of spi'ders, &c.* Sometimes, also, the term *animal oils* is given to empyreumatic oils, produced during the decomposition of animal substances by heat.

(F) *Huiles animales.*

O'LEA EMPYREUMATICA (*Phar.*) *Empyreumatic oils.* Oils, which have an empyreumatic or burnt smell. They are obtained by treating vegetable or animal matters by heat, in close vessels. They do not exist in organized bodies, but are formed during their decomposition by fire. The animal oil of **DIPPEL** is an empyreumatic oil.

(F) *Huile empyreumatique.*

O'LEA FIXA VEL PIN'GUA (*Pharm.*) *Express'ed oils, Fix'ed oils, Fat'ty oils.* All the oils, obtained from the seeds or pericarps of vegetables, without distillation, and which are viscid, but slightly odorous and sapid; lighter than water, and insoluble in alcohol. The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, and, therefore, they should be kept in bulk, as much as possible; and in narrow-necked bottles, so that a very small surface only can be exposed to the air. All the fixed oils are emollient, and, in a certain dose, they act as purgatives and emetics. They are prepared by expressing the fruit or seed containing them.

(F) *Huiles fixes ou grasses.*

O'LEA FUGACIA (*Pharm.*) *Fuga'cious oils.* A name given to oils, which are so volatile, that in order to obtain them, recourse must be had to a different process from that employed for other essential oils. Such are the oils of jessamine, lily, violet, &c.

(F) *Huiles fugaces.*

O'LEA MEDICINA'LIA (*Pharm.*) *Medic'inal oils.* A name given to oils, prepared by macerating, infusing, or boiling medicinal substances in olive or any other fixed oil. These oils may, then, be regarded as oily solutions of

certain medicinal substances; whence they can never be simple. They have, however, been divided into *simple* and *compound medicinal oils*. To the former belong the *Oils of St. John's wort*, of the *Solanum nigrum*, &c.; to the other,—which have often been called *Oily balsams*, (F) *Baumes huileux*, —the *Balsams of Fioraventi*, Metz, &c.

Medicinal oils are, almost always, employed externally.

(F) *Huiles medicinales*.

O'LEA VOLATIL'IA (Pharm.) *Volatile oils*, *Essential oils*, *Distilled oils*, *Es'sences*. Oils, found in aromatic vegetables and in every part of them, except in the interior of the seeds. The majority are obtained by distillation; but some by expression. They possess unctuousity, inflammability, and viscosity, like the fixed oils; but they are generally odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The greater part are lighter than water; but some are heavier and congeal at a moderate temperature. They dissolve, in small quantity, in distilled water, by simple agitation. Almost all are soluble in alcohol.

The odor and taste are the usual tests of their goodness. To preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles quite full and well corked.

Volatile oils are possessed of the aromatic properties of the plant whence they are obtained. They are all, when applied externally, stimulant and rubefacient.

(F) *Huiles volatiles*, *H. essentielles*.

OLFACTION (Physiol.) *Olfactus*, *οσφρησις*, *Odoratus*, *Sense of smell*, *Smell'ing*. The sense, by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve has usually been considered the great nerve of smell; and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the 5th pair, distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and sinuses.

(F) *Odorat*.

(G) *Geruchssinn*, *Riechen*.

WRITERS. A. SCARPA (*anatomically viewed*), Mediol. 1794, 4to. (L). S. TH. SOMMERING (*Do.*), Francf. ad Mœn. 1810 (L). J. H. CLOQUET, Paris, 1815 (F). CORVINUS, Prag. 1749 (L). BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752 (L).

OLFACTORY (Anat.) *Olfactorius*, *Olfacto'rius*, *οσφραντικός*, from *olfactus*,

'the smell.' That which belongs or relates to the sense of smell.

The *OLFACTORY NERVES*, *Ethmoidal nerves* (Ch.) *Processus mamilla' res*, *Processus mamilla' res cerebri ad na' res*, *P. papilla' res*, *Caruncula mamilla' res*, —the 1st pair of *encephalic nerves*. This nerve leaves the brain, opposite the inner part of the fissure of SYLVIVS, by three roots; which, by their union, form a triangular knot or expansion. When it reaches the ethmoid fossa it expands and forms a triangular ganglion or grayish, soft, bulb, which furnishes, from its inferior surface, the branches, that have to be distributed to the nasal fossæ. These filaments are very numerous; they pass through the foramina in the cribriform plate and enter the nasal fossæ. They are distinguished into the *internal*, *external*, and *middle*. The former are distributed over the mucous membrane covering the outer paries of the nasal fossæ; the second descend upon the septum and the third are lost, almost immediately, on the portion of the pituitary membrane, that lines the vault of the fossæ.

The *OLFACTORY FORAMINA*, — (F) *Trous olfactifs*, are the holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone; through which the olfactory nerve passes.

OLIGOCH'YLUS (Physiol.) from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *χυλος*, 'juice, chyle.' An epithet for food, that is but little nutritive; which furnishes little chyle.

OLIGOPH'ORUS, *ολιγοφωρος*. An epithet for wine diluted with water. *Ænodes*.

OLIGOPO'SIA, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' Diminution in the quantity of drinks.

OLIGOTRO'PHIA (Hyg.) *ολιγοτροφια*, *parcior nutritio*; from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *τρεφω*, 'I nourish.' Deficient nourishment.

OLIVE-SHAPED (Anat. & Surg.) *Olive'ris*, *Olivifor'mis*, from *oliv'a*, 'an olive.' Resembling an olive. (See *CORPORA OLIVARIA*.)

The *CAUTÈRE OLIVARE*, of the French surgeons, is a cautery, whose extremity is terminated by a button having the shape of an olive.

The *PROCESSUS OLIVARIS* is a small ridge, running transversely between, and a little behind, the roots of the anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, which by some has been considered as a 4th clinoid process.

OLOPHONIA (*Path.*) ολοφωνία, from ὀλλω, ὀλλυω, 'I lose,' and φωνή, 'voice.' Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs. **GOOD.**

OLYMPI'ACUM COLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) A collyrium, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

OLYMPIA'NUM OXYPO'R'IUM (*Pharm.*) A medicine, described by MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS; and which was believed proper to aid digestion.

OMAGRA (*Path.*) ωμαγρα, from ὠμος, 'the shoulder,' and ἀγρα, 'a prey.' Gout in the shoulder.

OMEL'YSIS (*Mat. Med.*) ωμηλυσίς, *Barley meal.* HIPPOCRATES recommended it frequently, united with wine and oil, as a cataplasm.

OMENTO'RUM COMMU'NIS POR'TA (*Anat.*) The opening, by which the cavity of the omenta communicates with the great cavity of the peritoneum.

OMNIV'OROUS (*Nat. Hist.*) *Omniv'orus, Omniph'agus, Pantoph'agus,* from om'nis, 'all,' and vo'ro, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals, which eat every kind of food; — animal or vegetable.

O'MO-HYOIDE'US (*Anat.*) *Cor'acohyoide'us, Scapulo-hyoidien, O'mohyoidien, Omoplat-hyoidien, Hyon'dis Quar'tus Mus'culus.* This muscle is situated, obliquely, at the sides and front of the neck. It is slender, long, and flat. It arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it, and is inserted at the sides of the inferior margin of the body of the os hyoides. It consists of two fasciculi, united by a common tendon, and is a true digastric muscle. It depresses the os hyoides, carrying it a little backwards, and to one side, except when it acts with its fellow, when the bone is depressed, and drawn obliquely backwards.

OMOTARI'CHOS (*Therap.*) ωμοταριχος, *Salsamen'tum crudum; Salted Tunny Fish,* in particular; once, much recommended against the bites of vipers and in hydrophobia.

OMOT'RIBES (*Pharm.*) ωμοτριβής, *Omphac'inum O'leum, omφακινον,* from ὠμος, 'crude,' and τριβω, 'I bruise.' Oil, expressed from unripe olives.

OMPHA'CION (*Pharm.*) omφακιον, from omφακος, 'an unripe grape: — *Suc'cus uvæ acer'bæ, Ompha'cium.* The juice of unripe grapes. Also, *Verjuice.*

OMPHAC'ITES (*Vinum*) (*Pharm.*) omφακίτης. A name, given to wine prepared from the unripe grape. *Om-*

phac'itis, omφακίτης, is also the name of a small gall. **DIOSCORIDES.**

OMPHACOM'ELI (*Pharm.*) from omφακος, 'an unripe grape,' and μελι, 'honey.' A sort of oxymel, made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALOMANTI'A, from omφαλος, 'the navel,' and μαντεία, 'prophecy.' A species of divination, practised by credulous matrons, who pretend to be able to know the number of children a female will have, by the number of knots in the navel string of the child.

OM'PHALO-MESETER'IC (*Anat.*) *Om'phalo-mesenter'icus*, from omφαλος, 'the navel,' and mesente'rium, 'the mesentery.'

OM'PHALO-MESETER'IC VES'ELS. HALLER has given this name to two very fine vessels, which spread their ramifications on the parietes of the umbilical vesicle. There is an *omphalo-mesenteric artery and vein.* The *omphalo-mesenteric artery* is a branch of the superior mesenteric; — the vein empties itself into the trunk, or into one of the branches, of the superior mesenteric.

They are occasionally met with in the fœtus, at the full period, under the form of whitish filaments, which extend from the mesenteric vessels to the umbilicus.

OMPHALOPHY'MA (*Path.*) *Omphalon'cus*, from omφαλος, 'the navel,' and φυμα, 'tumor.' A tumefaction of the navel.

(G) *Nabelgeschwulst.*

OMPHALORRHA'GIA (*Path.*) from omφαλος, 'the umbilicus,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the umbilicus, in the new-born, in particular. (G) *Nabelblutfluss.*

OMPHALOT'OMY (*Obstet.*) omφαλοτομία, from omφαλος, 'the umbilicus,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' The division of the navel string.

(G) *Nabelschnurschnitt.*

ONCOT'OMY (*Surg.*) ογκοτομία, from ογκος, 'a tumor,' and τομή, 'incision.' The opening of a tumor or abscess with a cutting instrument.

ONEIROCRIT'ICOS, ονειροκριτικός, from ονειρος, 'a dream,' and κρισις, 'judgment.' One, who judges according to dreams.

ONEIRODYN'IA (*Path.*) from ονειρος, 'a dream,' and οδυνη, 'anxiety.' Painful dreams. The *Incubus* and *Somnambulism* are oneirodyniæ.

ONEIROG'MOS (*Path.*) ονειρογμος, *Oneirog'ynē, Oneiropol'esis, ονειροπολεις,* from ονειρος, 'a dream.' A

lascivious dream; — nocturnal pollution.

ONEIROMANTI'A *ονειρομαντία*, from *ονειρος*, 'a dream,' and *μαντεία*, 'divination.' The art of divining by dreams; of interpreting them.

ONGLEE (F) (Path.) *Digitorum stupor a gelu*. Painful numbness at the extremities of the fingers, caused by cold.

O'NIS (Therap.) from *ovos*, 'an ass.' *Stercus asini'num*, *Fimus asini'nus*. The dung of the ass. Used by HIPPOCRATES.

ONIS'CUS (Mat. Med.) *ονιςκος*, *Asellus*, *Cutlio*, *Porcellio*. A genus of insects, very common in cellars and dark and moist places.

The ONIS'CI ASELI, *Millepedes*, *Aselli*, *Millepedæ*, *Wood-lice*, *Slaters*, *Hog-lice*, had, at one time, a place in the pharmacopœias. They were considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

(F) *Cloporte ordinaire*.

(G) *Kellerassel*, *Kellerwurm*.

WRITERS. G. FRANK, Heidelb. 1679

(L). J. S. HENNINGER, Argent. 1711

(L). D. NEBEL, Heidelb. 1716 (L).

J. FR. DE PRÉ, Erford. 1722 (L). J.

FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1771 (L).

ONO'NIS SPINO'SA (Mat. Med.) *Res'ta bo'vis*, *Arres'ta bo'vis*, *Rem'ora Ara'tri*, *ονονις* or *ορωνις*, *Ononis antiquorum*, *Rest-harrow*. The root of this plant was, once, used as a diuretic.

(F) *Arrête-bœuf*, *Bugrande épineuse*, *Bugrane*.

(G) *Hauhechel*, *Ochsenbrech-hauhechel*.

The ONO'NIS ARVEN'SIS, (F) *Bugrane des champs*, has like properties.

ONOPOR'DIUM ACAN'THIUM (Mat. Med.) *Carduus tomento'sus*, *Acan'thium*, *Ac'anos*, *αζανος*, *Col'ton This'tle*. The expressed juice has been recommended as a cure for cancer, applied externally.

(F) *Chardon aux Anes*.

(G) *Eseldistel*, *Wegdistel*.

ONOSOLAT (Pharm.) An Arabic word, which signifies half a scruple.

OPAC'ITY (Path.) *Opac'itas*, from *opaca're*, 'to obscure.' Quality of that which is opaque. Property, possessed by some bodies, of not allowing the light to traverse them. It is opposed to transparency. *Opacity of the cornea* constitutes *albugo* or *leucoma*; — opacity of the crystalline causes cataract.

ONYCHOGRYPHO'SIS (Path.) *Onycho-*

grypo'sis, *Onychogrypto'sis*, from *ονυξ*, 'the nail,' and *gryposis* (q. v.) Curvature of the nails: such as occurs in hectic individuals.

(G) *Nägelkrümme*.

ONYCHON'OSI (Path.) *Onychonu'si*, from *ονυξ*, 'a nail,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of the nails.

(G) *Nägelkrankheiten*.

ONYCHOPH'THORA (Path.) *Onychoph'tho'ria*, *Onycoph'thora*, *Onycoph'tho'ria*, from *ονυξ*, 'the nail,' and *φθορα*, 'degeneration.' A degenerate condition or destruction of the nails.

(G) *Verderbniss der Nägel*.

ONYCHOPHY'MA (Path.) *Onychophy'ma*, from *ονυξ*, 'the nail,' and *φυμα*, 'a tumor.' A painful degeneration of the nails, which become thick, rough, and crooked. It occurs as a symptom of syphilis and of lepra.

(G) *Nägelgeschwulst*, *Knoll-nägel*.

ONYCHOPTO'SIS (Path.) from *ονυξ*, 'a nail,' and *πτωσις*, 'falling.' The falling off of the nails.

(G) *das Abfallen der Nägel*.

O'PALINE (Med.) That which resembles the opal. A fluid is said to be opaline, when milky, and when it presents an appearance more or less like that of the opal.

OPAQUE' (Med.) *Opa'cus*. An epithet given to bodies, which do not permit the passage of rays of light. The *opaque cornea* is the sclerotica, in contradistinction to the *transparent cornea* or true cornea.

OPERATION (Surg. & Pharm.) *Opera'tio*, from *opus*, 'work.' The application of instruments to the human body with the view of curing disease. The object of operations is generally to divide or reunite parts, to extract extraneous or noxious bodies, and to replace organs that are wanting, by different instruments or artificial means. The principal operatory methods have been called, *Synthesis*, *Diæresis*, *Excresis*, and *Prothesis* (q. v.) Frequently, the most difficult subject, connected with an operation, is to decide when it is absolutely called for or advisable, and when it is improper.

WRITERS on *Operative Surgery*. J. COVILLARD, Lyons, 1640 (F). J. B. VERDUC, Paris, 1701 (F). P. DIONIS, Paris, 1707 (F): by G. DE LA FAYE, Paris, 1740 (F), J. C. DU PUY, Toulon, 1726 (F). J. DE LA CHARRIÈRE, Paris, 1727 (F). E. DUNN, Lond. 1724. DE CHAMPCORNU, Amsterd. 1739 (F). R. G. C. GARENGEOT, Paris, 1740 (F).

SAML. SHARP, Lond. 1740. LE DRAN, Paris, 1743 (F): in Engl. by GATAKER and CHESELDEN, Lond. 1768. J. GRAS-HUYS, Amsterd. 1748 (D). G. HEUER-MANN, Copenhag. 1754-57 (G). S. CHARDON DE COURCELLES, Brest, 1756 (F). O. ACREL (*reform necessary in*), Stockholm, 1767 (F). LOUIS LE BLANC, Paris, 1775 (F). MOORE (*method of diminishing pain in O.*), Lond. 1784. FR. VILLÄVERDE, Madrid, 1788 (S). J. CL. ROUGEMONT, Francf. 1793 (G). J. HUNCZOVSKY, Vien. 1794 (G). R. B. SABATIER, Paris, 1810 (F). TH. CHE-VALIER, Lond. 1801. ROSSI, Turin, an. xi (I). PH. J. H. HÉRON, Paris, 1803 (F). R. WHITE, Lond. 1804. K. SPRENGEL (*history of the most impor-tant*), Hal. 1805 (G). P. DUTERTRE, Paris, 1804. B. G. SCHREGER, Fürth, 1806 (G). A. CL. FLAUBERT (*treat-ment before and after*), Paris, 1810 (F). J. C. E. GOULLARD (*influence of moral affections on the result of O's.*), Paris, 1813 (F). CH. B. ZANG, Vien. 1813 and 1823-4 (G). PH. J. ROUX, Paris, 1813 (F). CH. BELL, Lond. 1814. W. JAR-DINE, Edinb. 1818. C. AVERILL, Lond. 1825: by JOHN BELL, M. D., Philadel. C. BELL (*illustrations of the great ope-rations*), Lond. 1821. COSTER, Paris, 1823 (F): in English, by J. G. GOD-MAN, Philadelphia. G. J. GUTHRIE (*operative surgery of the eye*), Lond. 1827. TAVERNIER (F), translated by S. D. GROSS, Philad. 1829. M. HAGER, Wien, 1831 (G).

A CHYMICAL or PHARMACEU-TICAL OPERATION is any process, whose object is the preparation of medicines; their combinations with each other, analysis, and decomposi-tion:—such are, *solution, distillation, sublimation, evaporation, digestion, maceration, infusion, decoction, calci-nation, &c.* Some of these operations are mechanical; others, really chymi-cal.

OP'ERATOR (Surg.) A surgeon, who is in the habit of practising the greater operations. One, who performs any operation. To be a good operator, the surgeon must be well acquainted with anatomy, and be possessed of strong nerve. See SURGEON.

OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGA'TUM (Mat. Med.) *Echioglossum, Lin'gua serpen-ta'ria, Adder's Tongue.* This plant was formerly considered to be vulne-rary.

(F) *Langue de Serpent.*

(G) *Schlangenzunge.*

OPHIOPH'AGUS (Anthropol.) from

οφις, 'a serpent,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals, which feed on serpents. PLINY has called certain African tribes by this name.

OPHIORRHIZA MUN'GOS (Mat. Med.) from *οφις*, 'a serpent,' and *ρίζα*, 'root.' The name of the plant, whose root has been called *Ra'dix Serpen'tum, Mun'-gos Ra'dix.* The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, &c. for preventing the effects, that usually follow the bite of the *naja*—a venom-ous serpent,—with which view it is eaten by the natives. It is, also, a re-puted anthelmintic.

(G) *Indische Schlangen-wur-z.*

OPHIOX'YLUM (Mat. Med.) from *οφις*, 'a serpent,' and *ξύλον*, 'wood.' Ser-pentine-wood plant.

The OPHIOX'YLUM SERPENTI-*NUM, Acawe'ria, Lig'num serpen'tum,* has also been recommended in the bites of serpents, and in intermittents. It is said to be very bitter.

OPHI'TES (Mat. Med.) *οφιτης, Ser-penti'nus, Ser'pentine or Black Por-phyry.* This rock was, formerly, worn as an amulet, to cure diseases of the head.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA (Path.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the eye. (G) *Augenschmerz.*

OPHTHAL'MIA (Path.) *Ophthalmi'tis,* from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' *Oculo'rum inflamma'tio, Ophthalmi'tes, Cau'ma ophthalmi'tis, Ophthalmopo'nia, In-flamma'tion of the Eye, Oph'thalmy.* Three great varieties of ophthalmia, independently of the *acute* and *chronic* (which conditions occur in all inflam-mations), may be reckoned:—the *Ophthalmia membranarum, O. puru-lenta,* and *O. tarsi.*

The first is characterized by the gen-eral symptoms of ophthalmia;—pain and redness of the eye or its appenda-ges; with intolerance of light, and un-usual flow of tears: the inflammation being seated chiefly in the coats of the eyeball. It is the *Ophthalmia tarax'is, O. hu'mida, O. ve'ra, Epiph'ora* (GA-LEN), *Conjuncti'val Ophthalm'ia, Tarax'is* (PAULUS of Ægina), *Chemo'sis* (AËTIUS), *O. Chemo'sis*:—the *Lach-rymose Ophthalm'ia.*

In the second—*Ophthalmia puru-lenta, Blennophthal'mia, Bleph'aro-blennorrhœ'a, Ophthalm'o-blennorrhœ'a*—the internal surface of the palpebræ associates in the inflammation of the eyeball; and there is a copious secre-tion of a purulent fluid.

An epidemic and contagious (?) variety of this is the *Ægyptian Ophthalmia*, — as it was called, from its prevalence in Egypt during the British expedition under SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY. The inflammation, here, is rapid and destructive; granulations shoot from the tunica conjunctiva, and occasionally there is intolerable pain, often succeeded by delirium.

In new-born children, a species of purulent ophthalmia is by no means uncommon; in which the palpebræ are florid and peculiarly tumid. It seems to be caused by acrid discharges from the mother, applied to the eye of the infant during its exit; or to the stimulus of the light, when the child first opens its eyes.

The third variety — the *Ophthalmia Tar'si*, *Blepharophthalmia*, *Blepharotitis*, *Blepharotitis*, *Blepharitis*, *Psorophthalmia*, *O. glutinosa*, *Oculi palpebrarum scabies pruriginosa*, *Adenophthalmia* — is seated chiefly in the tarsus; the sebaceous crypts secreting a viscid and acrid fluid, that glues and ulcerates its edges, and irritates the eye.

The *Ophthalmia Membranae*, when slight, requires little treatment: the antiphlogistic regimen — and, particularly, the avoiding exposure to light, — being all that is necessary. When more severe, along with this, general and local blood-letting must be employed, so as to make a decided impression on the system: with nauseating doses of antimony, purgatives, blisters (at some distance from the organ), refrigerants; and astringents, cold or warm, according to circumstances, to the eye.

In the *Purulent Ophthalmia*, these measures must be still more actively employed, otherwise disorganization will speedily follow: — the granulations, which form on the adnata of the eyelids, may be removed with the scissors, and the sore touched with a solution of alum.

The *Ophthalmia Tar'si* must be treated on general principles, when severe. It usually, however, requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, with the occasional use, especially at night, of a slightly stimulating ointment; such as the unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi, considerably reduced with lard. The ointment prevents the eyelids from being glued together, during the night, and thus obviates the irrita-

tion caused by attempts at separating them.

(F) *Ophthalmie, Catarrhe oculaire.*

(G) *Augenentzündung.*

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1684

(L). J. PH. EYSELIIUS, Erford. 1710 (L).

J. VESTI, Jenæ, 1713 (L). ANISIUS,

Lug. Bat. 1725 (L). G. FR. TEICHMEY-

ER, Jenæ, 1732 (L). A. CAMERARIUS

(*venereal O.*), Tubing. 1734 (L). J.

JUNCKER, Hal. 1744 (L). LUTHER,

Erford. 1753 (L). SCHUSTER, Lips.

1754 (L). M. LANGE, Tyrnav. 1777

(L). JAS. WARE, Lond. 1780 (L).

BÖHMER, Hal. 1782 (L). TAUBE, Got-

ting. 1783 (L). WILSER (*epidemic O.*),

Stuttgart. 1787 (L). BROWN, Edinb.

1795 (L). GOETZ (*O. of the new-born*),

Jenæ, 1791 (L). STRATHINGH (Do.),

Groning. 1798 (L). E. MOORE, Birming-

ham, 1800. P. ASSALINI (*Egyptian O.*),

Paris, 1801 (F): in Engl. by A. NEALE,

Lond. 1804. L. FOUREAU-BEAURE-

GARD, Paris, 1802 (F). G. POWER

(*Egyptian O.*), Lond. 1803. DEWER

(Do.), Edinb. 1804 (L). J. A. GAR-

DRAT, Paris, 1804 (F). A. EDMON-

STON, Edinb. 1806. J. CL. CRÉCIAT,

Paris, 1806 (F). J. SPINDLER, Würz-

burg, 1807 (G). J. VETCH (*Egyptian*

O.), Lond. 1807. WARE (*purulent O.*),

Lond. 1808. READ, Portsea, 1806-7.

W. THOMAS (*Egyptian O.*), Lond. 1805.

C. FARRELL, Lond. 1811. E. A. LLOYD

(*scrophulous and purulent O.*), Lond.

1821. J. VETCH, Lond. 1820. SIR

WM. ADAMS (*Egyptian O.*), Lond.

1817. TH. HEWSON (*venereal O.*),

Lond. 1824. T. O'HALLORAN, Lond.

1824.

OPHTHALMIC (*Anat.*) *Ophthalmicus*,

from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' That

which relates or belongs to the eye.

The OPHTHALMIC ARTERY, *A.*

orbitaire (CH.), arises from the internal

carotid, and issues from the cranium

by the foramen opticum. At first, it is

situated at the outer and lower side of

the optic nerve, but ascends above this

nerve, and passes towards the inner

angle of the orbit. It furnishes, in its

course, the *lachrymal, centralis retinae,*

infra-orbitars, ciliaries, anterior cilia-

ries, inferior and superior musculars,

anterior and posterior ethmoidals, and

superior and inferior palpebrals. After

having given off these, it divides into

two branches — the *frontal* and *nasal*,

which furnish a number of ramifica-

tions, — some superficial, others deep-

seated.

The OPHTHALMIC VEIN has the

same arrangement as the artery, which it accompanies in all its divisions. It issues from the orbit at the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, and discharges its blood into the cavernous sinus.

The name *Facial Ophthalmic* has been given to the branch, by which the facial vein communicates with the ophthalmic.

The *OPHTHALMIC NERVE*, or *Ophthalmic Nerve of WIL' LIS*, Or *orbito-frontal* (CH.), is the smallest and first of the three branches given off by the 5th pair. It proceeds along the external paries of the cavernous sinus, and enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure. It divides into three branches: one, *external* — the lachrymal nerve, another, *superior* — the frontal nerve, and the last, *internal* — the nasal nerve. See LACHRYMAL, FRONTAL, NASAL.

The *OPHTHALMIC GANGLION*, *Lenticular G.*, *G. orbitaire* (CH.), is one of the smallest ganglions of the body. It is situated at the outer side of the optic nerve, near the bottom of the orbit; is irregularly quadrilateral and flat: its color being of a reddish gray. Behind, it communicates by its posterior angles — by means of nervous filaments — with the nasal nerve of the ophthalmic and the motor oculi. Each of its anterior angles furnishes a fasciculus of small nerves. These are the ciliary nerves.

An *OPHTHALMIC REM'EDY*, (F) *Topique ophthalmique*, is a medicine employed in ophthalmia.

(G) *Augenmittel*.

OPHTHALMODYN'IA (Path.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain,' especially rheumatic pain of the eye. PLENCK has given this name to neuralgia of the frontal nerve, in which the pain irradiates, particularly, towards the bottom of the orbit. See NEURALGIA, FRONTAL.

OPHTHALMOG'RAPHY (Anat.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, which gives a description of the eye. An anatomical description of the eye.

(G) *Augenbeschreibung*.

OPHTHALMOL'OGY (Anat.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the eye. An anatomical treatise on the eye.

(G) *Augenlehre*.

OPHTHALMOM'ETER (Anat.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, of the nature of compasses, invented by F. PETIT, for

measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

OPHTHALMOPL'EGIA (Path.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS (Path.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye,' and *πτωσις*, 'a prolapse.' A word, employed by some authors in the sense of exophthalmia: by others, in that of hydrophthalmia.

OPATHALMORRHA'GIA (Path.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from the tunica conjunctiva. It is rare.

OPHTHALMOSCO'PIA (Med.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *σκοπω*, 'I regard attentively.' The art of judging of the temperament &c. of a person by examining his eyes. The art of judging of health or disease by inspection of the eyes.

WRITERS. S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1745 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1748 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752 (L). CH. W. HARTEL, Gotting. 1786 (L). PH. TH. MECKEL, Hal. 1793 (L).

OPHTHALMOT'OMY (Anat. & Surg.) *Ophthalmotomia*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the dissection of the eye. It has, also, been applied to extirpation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOX'YSIS (Surg.) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *ξυω*, 'I scrape.' A name given to the scarifications, sometimes practised on the conjunctiva, in cases of ophthalmia.

WRITER. E. PLATNER, Lips. 1728 (L).

OPHTHALMOXYS'TRUM (Surg.) An instrument for scraping the eye. Name given to a small brush, with barbs like an ear of barley or rye, intended to scarify the eyelids in certain cases of ophthalmia.

O'PIATE (Pharm.) *Opia'tum*; from *οπιον*, 'opium.' A medicine containing opium. A medicine that procures sleep. An *electuary*. Formerly, an electuary, which contained opium. In this sense the *Codex* of Paris retains it.

(F) *Opiat*.

OPIA'TUM FEBRIF'UGUM, — *Electuarium de K'ina-K'ina*; *Electuary of Cincho'na*. (Pulv. cinch. ʒxviij, ammon. muriat. ʒj, mellis, syrup. absinth. āā ʒij, Make it into an electuary. Ph. P.) Given, where cinchona is indicated.

OPIA'TUM MESENTER'ICUM, *Electuarium de Al'oe, Muriate Hydrar'gyri*,

et Fer'ro. (Gum. ammon. 3 ss, sennæ 3vj, hydrargyri submuriat., rad. ari, aloës socotrin. aa 3ij, pulv. scammon. comp. (vulg. de tribus), rhaj. rad. aa 3ij, ferri limatur. porphyrisat. 3 ss. Bruise and mix together, add compound syrup of apples double the weight of the other matters, and make into an electuary. Ph. P.) Dose, 3 ss to 3ij, in obstructions of the liver, mesentery, &c.

OPSIONUSI (Nosol.) from *οψις*, 'vision,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' Mor'bi vi'sus. Diseases of vision.

OPISTHOTONOS (Path.) *οπισθοτονος*, from *οπισθεν*, 'backwards,' and *τεινω*, 'I stretch.' A species of tetanus, in which the body is bent backwards.

OPODEL'DOCH (Pharm.) *Opodel'toch*. An unmeaning term, frequently used by PARACEL'SUS. Formerly, it signified a plaster for all external injuries; now, it is applied to the LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM (q. v.)

OPODEL'DOCH, STEER'S. A liniment, called after the inventor. There are many formulæ for its preparation. The following is one. *Sap. alb.* ℥ij, *camphor* 3ij, *ol. rorismarini* 3iv, *spiritus vini rectificati* ℥ij.

OPODECE'LE (Path.) A name, given, by SAGAR, to the hernia, which occurs through the foramen obturatorium.

OPO'PIA (Anat.) *οπωπια*, from *οπτομαι*, 'I see.' The bones of the eyes. HIPPOCR.

OPOP'YRON (Laudani) (Pharm.) A remedy, mentioned by PARACEL'SUS as a febrifuge.

OPOP'YRA meant, also, a burnt juice; from *οπος*, 'juice,' and *πυρ*, 'fire'; and it is the name of a confection, mentioned by NICOLAI.

OPO'ICE (Pharm.) *οπωρικη*, from *οπωρα*, 'autumnal fruits.' A medicine, composed of several autumnal fruits, particularly of quinces, pomegranates, &c., and wine. It was administered in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, &c.

OPPO'NENS (Anat.) That which faces or is put in opposition to something. The name has been given to two muscles of the hand.

(F) *Opposant*.

OPPO'NENS POL'LICIS, — *Flex'or os'sis metacarpi pollicis*, *Oppo'nens pollicis manus*, *Flex'or primi internodii* (DOUGLAS), *Antithenar*, sive *semi-interosseus pollicis*, *Carpo-metacarpian du ponce* (CH.), *Métacarpian du ponce*. A small, flat, triangular muscle, situated in the substance of the thenar

eminence. It is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the trapezium; and, on the other, to the whole of the outer margin of the first metacarpal bone. This muscle impresses on the first bone of the metacarpus a movement of rotation, which opposes the thumb to the other fingers.

(F) *Opposant du Pouce*.

OPPO'NENS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, — *Carpo-metacarpian du petit doigt* (CH.), *Métacarpian du petit doigt*. This muscle has the same shape and arrangement as the preceding, but is of less size. It is situated in the hypothenar eminence. Its fibres are inserted into the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and terminate on the whole length of the inner edge of the 5th metacarpal bone. This muscle carries the 5th metacarpal bone forwards and outwards, and thus augments the concavity of the palm of the hand.

(F) *Opposant du petit doigt*.

OPPRES'SION (Path.) *Oppres'sio*, *θλιψις*, *καταθλιψις*. A state, in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected. When employed abstractedly, it means, particularly, *oppression of the chest* — *Oppres'sio Pec'toris*, (F) *O. de Poitrine*.

OPPRES'SION, (F) *Oppression des forces*, *Oppres'sio vir'ium*, is, also, used for that condition, at the commencement of fevers &c., in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated, and where the vascular action rises as the obstruction to free circulation is relieved by bleeding, purging, &c.

OPSOMA'NIAC (Path.) *Opsom'anes*, *οψομανης*, from *οψον*, 'aliment,' and *μανια*. One, who loves some particular aliment to madness.

(F) *Opsomane*. (G) *Speisenarr*.

OP'TIC (Anat.) *Op'ticus*, *οπτικος*, from *οπτομαι*, 'I see.' That which relates to vision.

(G) *Augen*, or *Sehe* (in comp.)

FORA'MEN OP'TICUM. A round opening in the sphenoid bone, near the base of its lesser ala, and through which the optic nerve passes.

(F) *Trou optique*. (G) *Seheloch*.

OP'TIC NERVE, — *Nerve of the 2d pair*, *Nervus vis'ivus seu vis'o'rius*, *Ocular nerves* of CHAUSSIER. These nerves are remarkable for their size; for their running a longer course within, than without, the cranium; and for their furnishing no branch, from their origin to their termination.

They do not seem to arise, as was long supposed, from the optic thalami, but from the tubercula quadrigemina. Immediately after their origin they proceed forwards; are, at first, broad and flat, but afterwards become narrower and round. In front of the fossa pituitaria, they unite and decussate, each nerve proceeding through the optic foramen with the ophthalmic artery. The nerve passes to the back part of the globe of the eye, becomes narrower, and enters that organ to give rise to the nervous expansion called the Retina (q. v.)

Besides its neurilemma, the optic nerve is surrounded by a sheath, furnished by the dura mater. This accompanies it as far as the eye.

The optic nerve is the nerve of special sensibility of the eye.

ORANGEADE (F) (Therap. & Phar.) A drink, made with orange juice diluted with water. It is antiphlogistic, and often recommended in acute diseases.

(G) *Pomeranzenlimonade*.

ORBICULAR (Anat.) *Orbicularis*, from *or'bis*, 'a circle.'

The **OS ORBICULARIS**, *Os lenticula'rē*, is the smallest of the four bones of the ear. It is scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and situated between the long ramus of the incus and the head of the stapes.

(G) *das runde Beinchen*.

ORBICULAR MUSCLES are muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body.

1. The **ORBICULARIS O'RIS**, — *Sphincter Labio'rum*, *Se'mi* or *De'mi-orbicularis*, *Su'pra-se'mi-orbicularis*, *Constrictor O'ris*, *Labialis*, *Osculatorius*, *Basia'tor*. A muscle situated in the substance of the lips, and extending from one commissure to the other. It is formed of two very distinct portions; of a semi-oval shape; one belonging to the upper lip, the other to the lower. Their extremities cross at the commissures, and are confounded with the other muscles of the parts. The use of this fleshy muscle is to bring the lips together, and to close the aperture of the mouth, by making it represent a sort of *Bourrelet* (q. v.), with radiated wrinkles. It is an antagonist to every other muscle of the lips.

(F) *Labial, Orbiculaire des lèvres*.

ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM, *Orbicularis*, *O. oculi*, *Orbicularis palpebrarum ciliaris*, *Palpebrarum du'o*

musculi, *Maxillo-palpebral*, *Palpebra'lis*, *Constrictor palpebrarum*, — *Naso-palpebral*, (CH.) A muscle, common to both the eyelids, and seated in their substance. It is broad, thin, transversely oval, and cleft in its great diameter. It is attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; to the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and to the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone. From these origins the muscle passes outwards, under the skin of the eyelids, surrounding the orbit in a circular manner, extending somewhat beyond it, and covering the upper part of the cheek. It is inserted into the skin of the eyelids, its upper and inner edge being intimately connected with the frontal and corrugator muscles. Its use is to close the eye, by bringing the eyelids together.

The part of the orbicularis, which covers the cartilages of the eyelids, and which is remarkably thin, is the *Musculus Ciliaris* of some authors.

(F) *Palpebral, Orbiculaire des paupières*.

ORBIT (Anat.) *Or'bital*, *τορχία*, from *or'bis*, 'a circle.' The circular cavities are so called, which lodge the organs of sight. The *orbits* or *orbital fossæ* or *cavities*, *conchi*, *κογχαι*, are situated at the upper part of the face, and are composed of 7 bones: — viz. the *frontal*, above, the *palate* and *superior maxillary*, below, the *sphenoid* and *malar*, externally, and the *ethmoid* and *lachrymal*, internally.

The orbit is filled by the globe of the eye, with its different accessory parts, — muscles, nerves, vessels, the lachrymal gland, &c. (G) *Augenhöhle*.

ORBITAR (Anat.) *Orbital'rius*, *Orbital'lis*; same etymon. Relating or belonging to the orbit.

The **ORBITAR ARCH**, (F) *Arcade orbitaire*, is the projecting, round margin, which separates the *frontal* and *orbital* surfaces of the *os frontis*; and forms part of the circumference of the orbit.

The **ORBITAR APOPHYSES** or **PROCESSES** terminate the two extremities of the orbital arch. The *external* is much more prominent, and is articulated with the cheek bone: — the *internal* is thinner, and joins the *os unguis*.

The **ORBITAR FORAMINA**. Of these there are several: —

1. The *Foramen orbitalium superius*, (F) *Trou orbitaire supérieure*, is

situated at the junction of the inner third of the orbital arch with its two outer thirds, and gives passage to the frontal nerve.

2. The *Foram'ina orbita'ria interiora vel inter'na*, *Foram'ina ethmoide'a*. These are situated at the upper part of the internal paries of the orbit, and are formed by the union of two notches of the os frontis with two similar ones of the ethmoid; and are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former gives passage to the ethmoidal filament of the nasal nerve and to a small artery.

The *OR'BITAR FIS'SURES*, (F) *Fentes orbitaires*. These are situated in the orbit. They are two in number; one *superior*, the SPHENOIDAL (q. v.); the other *inferior*, the SPHENO-MAXILLARY (q. v.)

The *OR'BITAR NERVE* is a branch, given off from the superior maxillary. It enters the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into two filaments; the one — *malar* — which passes over the cheek-bone, is distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, and anastomoses with the facial nerve: the other — *temporal* — which passes to the temporal fossæ, and anastomoses with the inferior maxillary and facial, to become afterwards subcutaneous.

ORCHIOCE'LE (Path.) from *ορχις*, 'the testicle,' and *ρηλη*, 'a rupture.' A tumor of the testicle. *Hernia humoralis*. A name, given to several diseases of the testicle and its envelopes, essentially differing from each other.

OR'CHIS MAS'CU'LA (Mat. Med.) *Satyr'ion*, *σατυριον*, *Male Or'chis*, *Testic'ulus canin'us*, *Cynosor'chis*, *Dog's stones*, *Male Fool's-stones*. The root has had a place in some pharmacopœias, on account of the glutinous, slimy juice it contains. The root of the *Or'chis bifolia* or *Butterfly orchis* has, likewise, been collected. It has been used as a demulcent. Its fancied aphrodisiac virtues seem to be owing to its resemblance to *ορχις*, 'a testicle,' whence its name.

The *Salep* is obtained from a variety of the orchis; — the *Or'chis mo'rio*. See SALEP.

OR'GAN (Anat.) *Organum*, *οργανον*. An instrument. Part of an organized being, destined to exercise some particular function. Thus, — the eyes are organs of sight; the muscles, organs of motion, &c. The collection of organs, which concur in any function, is called APPARATUS (q. v.)

(G) *Werkzeug*.

ORGAN'IC (Path.) *Organ'icus*. Relating to an organ or organs.

ORGAN'IC DISEASES or *LESIONS* are such as concern the organ itself, in contradistinction to *functional*, which merely concern the function. Of course, *organic* diseases of a part are always more serious than *functional*.

OR'GANISM (Physiol.) Same etymon. Many physiologists have used this word synonymously with organization; but more especially, to designate the aggregate of forces, which govern organized beings, — animals as well as vegetables.

WRITER. G. PROCHASKA, Vienn. 1812 (L).

ORGANIZA'TION (Anat. & Phys.) *Organisa'tio*, from *οργανω*, 'an organ.' The manner of structure, proper to different beings. The collection of parts composing an organized body, and the laws which govern it. It is also employed in the sense of the structure of a part; as, the *organization of the heart*, &c.

WRITERS. J. CORRES, Coblenz. 1803 (G). S. J. DÖMLING (*on life and O.*), Wurzb. 1803 (G). J. BARCLAY (*ancient and modern opinions on*), Edinb. 1822, 8vo.

OR'GANIZED (Physiol.) *Organis in-struc'tus*. That which is composed of organs.

ORGANIZED BOD'IES, (F) *Corps organisés*, are those endowed with life: — i. e. animals and vegetables, in opposition to *inorganic* bodies, which term comprises the mineral kingdom. See CORPUS.

OR'GASM (Phys. & Path.) *Orgas'mus*, *οργασμος*, from *οργαω*, 'I desire ardently.' State of excitement and turgescence of any organ whatever. Applied, particularly, to the genital organs.

(G) *Wallung*.

ORGAS'TICA (Nosol.) *οργαστιζα*, from *οργαω*, 'I lust after.' The second order of the class *Genetica* of Good. Defined: — diseases affecting the orgasm; — organic or constitutional infirmity, disordering the power or the desire of procreating.

ORIBA'SIUS or *OREIBA'SIOS* (Biog.) Physician to JULIAN the Apostate; born either at Pergamus or Sardes, at the commencement of the 4th century. He was author of 70 books of collections, chiefly compiled from GALEN; — of which 15 only are now extant; — and two more on anatomy.

The following editions of his works may be enumerated. *De victus ratione fragmentum*. Basil. 1528. fol. *Comment. in aphorism.* HIPPOCRAT. Basil. 1635. 8vo., and an edition by GUNTER. Paris. 1533. 8vo. *De fractis et luxatis libri ii.* Gr. et Lat. Rom. 1543. 8vo. *Synopsis medicinæ*, J. B. ROSARIO interprete. Ven. 1554. 4to. *Collectorum medicinalium libri xviii.* Paris. 1555. 8vo. *Anatomica ex Galeno*, Lat. Basil. 1557. 3 vols. 8vo. Et a GUIL. DUNDASS, Gr. et Lat. Lugd. Bat. 1735. 4to.

ORIG'ANUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Orig'anum vulga'rē*, *Cuni'lla bu'bula*, *Marjora'na mancura'na*, *O. heracleot'icum*, *Zazarhen'di her'ba*, *Wild mar'joram*, *Common mar'joram*, *Mancura'na*. This plant resembles marjoram in smell; and has a pungent taste, much like thyme. It is aromatic and stimulant; and possesses the properties of the essential oils, in general. The oil is very pungent, and is rarely given internally. It is used in tooth-ache.

(F) *Pied de lit.*

(G) *Dosten*, *Wohlgemuth*.

ORIG'ANUM DICTAM'NUS, *Dictam'nus Cret'icus*, *O. Cret'icum*, *Onit'is*, *Dittany of Cre'te*, *δίκταμνος*, *δίκταμος*. The leaves of this plant were once recommended as emmenagogue and alexipharmic.

(F) *Dictamne de Crête.*

(G) *Kretischer Diptam*, *Kretischer*, *Spanischer Dosten*.

ORIG'ANUM MAJORA'NA, *Marjora'na*, *O. majoran'odes*, *Majora'na*, *Sweet mar'joram*, *Samp'sucus*, *Agriorig'anum*, *σαμψυχος*, *αμαρακος*, *Amar'acus*. Its odor is strong and fragrant; taste aromatic and bitterish. Its properties are those of a stomachic and errhine. It is chiefly used, however, for culinary purposes and as a snuff in headache.

(F) *Marjolaine.*

(G) *Majoran*, *Mayran*.

ORIGINAIRE (F) (*Path.*) This term has been used, by French writers, in the same sense as *congenital*. It is particularly applied to affections, depending upon faulty conformation or to faulty conformation itself.

OROBAN'CHĒ VIRGINIA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Virgin'ia broom rape*, *Beech-drops*, *Can'cer-root*. This plant is astringent, and a peculiar and extremely nauseous bitter. It is most powerful, when fresh. It has been used in dysentery; and, externally, to obstinate ulcers.

OROBŌIDES (*Path.*) *οροβοειδης*, from *οροβος*, 'the or'obus,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the shape of the orobus. A

name given to the sediment in urine, when of a fawn color — like the orobus.

OR'PIMENT (*Mat. Med.*) *Auripigmentum*, *Orpin*, *Risigal'lum*, *Cloanz*, *Elome*, *Sira*, *Lempnias*, *Spec'ulum cit'rinum*, *Yrides*, *Yride*, *Zarneg*. The native yellow sulphuret of arsenic. It is poisonous, but less so than the oxide. It is, also, called *Adarigo*, *Adarnech*, *Ahusal*, *Althanacha*, *Azarnet*. The Turks prepare a depilatory with it, which they call *Rusma*.

ORRHOPYG'ION (*Anat.*) *ορροπυγιον*, *Or'rhos*, *ορρος*. The inferior extremity of the vertebral column; from *ορος*, 'extremity,' and *πυγη*, 'the nates.' Also, the raphē, extending from the penis to the anus, and separating the scrotum into two parts.

ORTHODO'RON, *ορθοδωρον*. A measure with the Greeks, equal to eleven finger-breadths.

ORTHOPÆ'DIA (*Med.*) from *ορθος*, 'right,' and *παις*, 'a child.' The part of medicine, whose object is to correct and prevent deformity in the bodies of children.

WRITERS. N. ANDRY, Paris, 1741 — 42 (F). P. F. F. DESBORDEAUX, Paris, 1805 (F).

ORTHOPNŒ'A (*Path.*) *ορθοπνοια*, from *ορθος*, 'right,' 'straight,' and *πνεω*, 'I respire.' Impracticability of breathing in the horizontal posture. Necessity of being in the erect posture, in order to respire.

ORTLOB, JOHN FREDERIC (*Biogr.*) of Oels in Silesia, member of the *Acad. curios. natur.* under the name of DEMOCEDDES; died in 1700. WORKS. *Analogia nutritionis plantarum et animalium*. Lips. 1683. 4to. *Historia partium corporis humani*. Ibid. 1691. 4to. *Dissertatio de vesicatoriis*. Lips. 1696. 4to. *Historia partium et œconomiae hominis secundum naturam*, &c. Ibid. 1696. 4to.

ORVIETA'NUM (*Pharm.*) From the Italian *Orvieta'no*. An electuary regarded as an invaluable antidote, and composed of *Old theriac*, *Dried vipers*, *Scorzonera*, *Carlina*, *Imperatorium*, *Angelica*, *Bistort*, *Rosemary*, *Juniper*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Honey*, and a crowd of other substances. Its medical properties resembled, in some respects, those of the theriac. It was so called, according to some, because invented by ORVIETANO, a celebrated Charlatan; or, according to others, from Orvieto, a town in Italy.

ORY'ZA (*Mat. Alim.*) from *Orez*, (Arab.) *Ory'za sati'va*, *Rice*, *ορυζα*. A

plant, almost aquatic, and indigenous in China; one of the richest productions of Egypt, and which prospers in the warmer regions of the four quarters of the globe. Its amylaceous seeds nourish more men than those of wheat and rye together. Besides being alimentary, they are demulcent and emollient.

(F) *Riz.* (G) *Reiss.*

OS CROTOPHALE (*Anat.*) A name, given by M. BÉCLARD, to a bone sometimes met with at the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone; from *κροταφος*, 'the temple.'

OS^s EPACTALE (*Anat.*) A name given to one of the ossa Wormiana; particularly, to one met with in the posterior fontanelle, and which has been described by G. FISCHER, under the name, *Os epactale* sive *Goethianum*.

OS EXTER'NUM (*Anat.*) The entrance into the vagina, in contradistinction to the *Os inter'num* or *Os uteri*.

OS U'TERI (*Anat.*) *Os tinæ*, *Protoporos*, *πρωτοπορος*, *Os inter'num*, *Os amphid'leon* or *amphide'um*, *αμφιδειον*, *αμφιδαιον*, *οσχεον*. The mouth of the womb. See **UTERUS**.

OSCHEOCE'LE (*Path.*) from *οσχεον*, 'the scrotum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumor.' *Scrotal her'nia*. See **BUBONOCELE**. SAUVAGES uses it in the sense of *Dropsy of the scrotum*. See **HYDROCELE**.

OS'CITANT (FEVER) (*Path.*) *Felbris os'citans*. A fever, in which the patient is continually yawning.

(F) *Fièvre oscitante*.

OS'MAZOME (*Med.*) from *οσμη*, 'smell,' and *ζωμος*, 'soup.' M. THÉNARD has given this name to an extractive matter, contained in muscular flesh and in the blood of animals; and which he considers of a peculiar nature. It has an agreeable smell and taste, and is found in *Bouillons* of meat, in the proportion of one part to seven of gelatine. VAUQUELIN discovered it in some fungi. It is the substance, which gives the flavor of meat to soups, and hence its name.

OSMON'OSI (*Nosol.*) *Osmonu'si*, *Morbi olfact'us*; from *οσμη*, 'odor,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of olfaction.

(G) *Geruchskrankheiten*.

OSMUN'DA REGA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Filix flor'ida*, *Os'mund-royal*. This plant was once thought to possess astringent and emmenagogue virtues.

OSPHERESIOL'OGY (*Physiol.*) *Osphresiologia*; from *οσφρησις*, 'odor,' and

λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on olfaction and odors.

OSSIC'ULUM (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *os*, a bone: — a small bone.

The name **OSSIC'ULA AUDI'TUS**, *O. AU'RIS* has been given to the four small bones situated in the cavity of the tympanum, and forming an uninterrupted chain from the membrane of the tympanum to the fenestra ovalis. They are four in number; and their series, from without to within, is as follows, *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Os orbiculare*, *Stapes*, (q. v.)

(F) *Osselets de l'oreille*, *O. de l'ouie*.

(G) *Gehörknöchlein*.

OSSIFICA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Ossificatio*; from *os* 'a bone,' and *fa'cere*, 'to make.' *Ostoge'nia*, *Osteogen'es*, *Osteo'sis*. Formation of bones. Development, or increase of the osseous system. Ossification takes place in the same manner as the nutrition of other organs. The bones are, at first, mucous, and afterwards cartilaginous; the cartilage, at length, receives the phosphate of lime, and is, at the same time, replaced by a gelatinous parenchyma, when the bone has acquired the whole of its development.

(G) *Verbeinerung*, *Verknöcherung*.

WRITERS, GOTTSCHALK, Lugd. Bat. 1691 (L). A. VATER, Vitemb. 1728 (L). UNGEBAUER, Lips. 1739 (L). V. O. GOURAUD, Paris, 1803 (F). HALLER, Lausanne, 1758 (L). M. TROJA (*regeneration of bones*), Lutet. Paris, 1775 (L). R. NESBITT, Lond. 1736. T. KERKRING, Lugd. Bat. 1717 (L).

OSSIFICA'TION, POINTS OF, *Puncta ossificatio'nis*, are the points where the ossification of a bone commences, and whence it extends to other parts. Almost all the bones present a greater or less number of points of ossification.

Besides the natural ossification, which we observe in the fœtus and in the first periods of life, there are, also, *acciden'tal ossifications*, such as those, frequently remarked, after the inflammation of serous membranes, in the parietes of arteries, and to which the terms *Osthex'ia*, *incrusta'tion*, or *petri-fac'tion* have, sometimes, been applied.

OSSIV'OROUS (*Path.*) from *os*, 'a bone,' and *vo'ro*, 'I devour.' A species of tumor, mentioned by RUYSCH, which destroys the bone.

OSTAGRA (*Surg.*) *οσταγρα*, from *οστεον*, 'a bone,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure.' A

forceps to cut or remove portions of bone. (G.) Knochenzange.

OSTALGI'TIS (Path.) from οστέον, 'a bone,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the bones; characterized by violent shooting and lancinating pains in the bones.

Osti'tis.

(G.) Knochenentzündung.

OSTEMPYE'SIS (Path.) *Oste'empye'sis*, *Ostempyo'sis*, from οστέον, 'a bone,' and ἐμπυσις, 'effusion of pus.' An abscess in the interior of a bone.

(G.) Knocheneiterung, Knochenabscess.

OSTEOCE'LE (Path.) from οστέον, 'a bone,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' A hernia, in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony. A rare case.

OSTEOCOL'LA (Mat. Med.) οστεοκολλα, from οστέον, 'a bone,' and κολλα, 'glue.' Glue-bone, stone or bone binder. *Ossif'raga*, *Holos'teus*, *Ossisa'na*, *Ostri'tes*, *Ostei'tes*, *Amos'teus*, *Osteol'ithos*, *Stelochi'tes*. A name given to a petrified carbonate of lime, found in some parts of Germany and other portions of the globe; so called, because it was supposed to possess the power of favoring the formation of callus in fractures. It is the *Chaux carbonatée concretionnée incrustante* of HAUV. Not used.

(G.) Beinbruch, Bruchstein.

OSTEOC'OPUS (Path.) οστεοκοπος, from οστέον, 'a bone,' and κοπος, 'fatigue.' An epithet given to pains felt in bones, and which are commonly owing to constitutional syphilis.

OSTEOG'RAPHY (Anat.) *Osteogra'phia*, from οστέον, 'a bone,' and γραφειν, 'to describe.' Description of the bones. The part of anatomy, which describes the bones.

(G.) Knochenbeschreibung.

OSTEOL'OGY (Anat.) *Osteologia*, from οστέον, 'a bone,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of bones.

(G.) Knochenlehre.

WRITERS. C. HAVERS, Lond. 1691 (L.). ALBINUS, Leyd. 1726 (L.). Do. (*icones ossium fatus*), Leyd. 1737 (L.). Do. (*de sceletto*), Leyd. 1761 (L.). M. BERTIN, Paris, 1724 (F.). T. L. PETIT (*diseases of bones*), Paris, 1705 (F.). In Engl. Lond. 1726. TARIN, Paris, 1753 (F.). W. CHESELDEN, Lond. 1733. Reduced, Lond. 1811. A. MONRO, Edinb. 1741. BLUMENBACH, Gotting. 1786 (G.). SANDIFORT, Lugd. Bat. 1785 (L.).

OSTEON'OSI (Nosol.) *Osteonu'si*, from οστέον, 'a bone,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of the bones. *Mor'bi os'tium*.

(G.) Knochenkrankheiten.

OS'TEO-SARCO'MA (Path.) *Os'teo-sar-cosis*, *Sarcosto'sis*, from οστέον, 'bone,' and σαρκς, 'flesh.' Disease of the bony tissue, which consists in softening of its laminæ, and their transformation into a fleshy substance, analogous to that of cancer, and is accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous affection. The word has often, also, been used synonymously with spina ventosa.

(G.) Knochenfleischgeschwulst.

OS'TEO-STEATO'MA (Path.) from οστέον, 'a bone,' and στεαρ, 'suet or fat.' A name given to bony tumors or degenerations, which sometimes belong to osteo-sarcoma; at others to spina ventosa, exostosis, &c.

(G.) Knochenspeckgeschwulst.

OSTEOT'OMY (Anat.) *Osteoto'mia*, from οστέον, 'a bone,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones.

OS'TIUM (Anat.) οστέον, a door. A door or gate of the heart. The opening between the auricle and ventricle of each side. *Os'tium veno'sum*, that of the right side. *Os'tium arterio'sum*, that of the left.

OS'TIUM U'TERI. The vagina; — the neck of the uterus.

OSTRACI'TIS (Therap.) οστρακίτις. Ancient name for a stony substance, which was, formerly, employed for arresting hemorrhage and as a lithontriptic. CASTELLI says it was a kind of factitious cadmia.

OS'TREA (Mat. Med. & Alim.) *Os'treum*, οστρεον. The oyster. The oyster is a wholesome article of diet, often advised as analeptic and easy of digestion.

(G.) Auster.

The shells *TES'TÆ OS'TREÆ*, (F) *Écailles d'huitres*, (G) *Austerschaalen*, have been received into the Pharmacopœias and used medicinally. Their virtues are similar to those of the carbonate of lime. See CRETA.

OTACOUS'TIC (Surg.) *Otaous'ticus*; from οὖς, 'the ear,' and ἀκουω, 'I listen.' Any instrument is so called, which improves the sense of hearing, — as the different species of trumpets.

OTAL'GIA (Path.) from οὖς, 'the ear,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the ear; *otalγία*, *Do'lor aur'ium*, earache. See OTITIS.

(G.) Ohrenschmerz, Ohrenzwang.

WRITERS. M. G. VOLCKAMER, Alt-

dorf. 1733 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHNIDT, Jenæ, 1749 (L).

OTAL'GIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Otal'gicus*. An epithet for remedies, used in otalgia.

OTEN'CHYTES (*Surg.*) *οτεγχυτης*, from *ους*, 'the ear,' *εν*, 'into,' and *χυνω*, 'I pour.' *Sy'pho auricula'ris*. A species of syringe, used for injecting the ear.

OT'ICUM (*Mat. Med.*) *ωτικον φαρμακον*. A medicine, employed in diseases of the ear.

OTIRRHŒ'A (*Path.*) *Otorrhœ'a*, *Blen'notorrhœ'a*; from *ους*, 'the ear,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of a puriform liquid from the meatus auditorius externus. It is a symptom of chronic otitis. Some authors have used the term synonymously with chronic otitis.

(F) *Catarrhe de l'oreille*.

(G) *Ohrenfluss*.

WRITER. ALARD, Paris, 1807 (F).

OTIT'IS (*Path.*) *Empres'ma otitis*. *Inflammation of the ear*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear; characterized by excruciating pain; insupportable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the eustachian tube. Otitis is divided into *external* or *internal*, according as it affects the meatus auditorius or the cavity of the tympanum. It may be *acute* or *chronic*. *Acute otitis* commonly terminates in a few days in a favorable manner; with the aid of antiphlogistics. *Chronic otitis* is almost always accompanied by a purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius. It is often incurable and may ultimately give occasion to disease of the internal ear and even of the brain.

(G) *Ohrenentzündung*.

WRITER. BROTBEC, Tubing. 1667 (L).

OTOG'RAPHY (*Anat.*) *Otographia*; from *ους*, 'the ear,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, which describes the ear.

(G) *Ohrenbeschreibung*.

OTOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Otologia*; from *ους*, 'the ear,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the ear. An anatomical treatise of the ear. (G) *Ohrenlehre*.

OTOT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Ototo'mia*; from *ους*, 'the ear,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy, which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear.

(G) *Ohrenzergliederung*.

OUNCE (*Pharm.*) *Un'cia*, *ογγια*, a

weight, equal to the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, the 12th of a pound troy. It is composed of 8 drachms. See PONDERA.

O'VAL (*Anat.*) *Ova'lis*; from *ovum*, 'an egg.' That which is round and oblong like an egg.

The FOS'SA OVA'LIS, is a depression, observed in the right auricle of the heart, on the septum, which separates it from the left auricle. It has thick and strong edges, at its upper and fore part, called *Colum'næ foraminis ova'lis*, *Isth'mus VIEUSSE'NII* vel *an'nulus fos'sæ ova'lis*; in the fœtus called *an'nulus foraminis ova'lis*.

The fossa ovalis, in the adult, replaces the inter-auricular aperture in the septum, which, in the fœtus, is called *foramen ovale*, (F) *Trou ovale*, *Trou de Botal*.

The term FORA'MEN OVA'LE, (F) *Trou ovale*, has also been given to the foramen obturatorium, as well as to the foramen in the sphenoid, through which the third branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium.

O'VARISTS (*Physiol.*) *O'vists*. Those physiologists, who think that the phenomena of generation, in the human species and in every species of animal, result from the development of the ova or ovula of the female, fecundated by the male. The term includes many of the physiologists of the present day.

OVA'RIIUM (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *ovum*, 'an egg.' The *Ovary*, *Tes'tis mulie'bris*. The ovaries are the organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. By analogy, the name has been given to the organs, which the ancients called the *testicles* of the female.

They are two ovoid bodies, almost as large as the testicles in men, placed on each side of the uterus between the fallopian tube and round ligament and in the substance of the broad ligament. Their outer extremity gives attachment to one of the projections of the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube; and the internal is fixed to the uterus, by a small ligamentous cord, called *Ligamen'tum rotun'dum ova'rii*. The ovaries are composed of a very close, spongy texture, and of small vesicles filled with a clear fluid; these have been regarded as so many ova, which detach themselves from the ovarium after fecundation and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the fallopian tube.

(G) *Eierstock*.

WRITERS. J. LIZARS (*extirpation of diseased O.*), Edinb. 1825. E. J. SEYMOUR, Lond. 1830.

OVIP'AROUS (Zoolog.) *Ovip'arus*; from *ovum*, 'an egg,' and *pa'rio*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals, which are hatched from eggs outside of the body.

O'VUM (Mat. Med. & Physiol.) *ovov*, an egg. The eggs of poultry are chiefly used as food. The different parts are, likewise, employed in medicine. The shell, *Auran'cum*, *Auran'tum* (calcined), (F) *Coque d'œuf*, *Coquille d'œuf*, (G) *Eyerschaalen*, is esteemed an absorbent. The Oil of the egg is emollient and is used, externally, to burns and chaps. The Yolk of the egg — *Vitellum ovi*, renders oils, &c. miscible with water.

Eggs, when light boiled, are easy of digestion; but, when very hard boiled or fried, they are more rebellious.

In pharmacy, the white of egg, which consists chiefly of albumen is used for clarifying syrups, &c.

The yolk of egg, (F) *Jaune d'œuf*, (G) *Eiergelb*, beaten up with warm water and sugar, and aromatized with orange-flower water, forms an emulsion, which is emollient, and known under the name — *Lait de poule* or *chicken's milk*.

Anatomists give the name *Ova*, (F) *Œufs*, to round vesicles, containing an humor similar to the white of egg, which are situated in the ovaries of the female, and, when fecundated, constitute the rudiments of the fœtus. During gestation, the embryo and its enveloping membranes retain the name *Ovum*.

(F) *Œuf*. (G) *Ei*.

OXAL'IC AC'ID (Med. & Toxicol.) *Ac'idum oxali'num*, *A. sacchari'num*, *A. hydro-carbon'icum*, *A. acetosell'æ*, *A. oxal'icum*, *Acidum sac'chari*, *Acid of sugar*; from *οξάλις*, 'sorrel,' *Ac'id of sorrel*, *Car'bonous ac'id*. An acid found in sorrel. It crystallizes in long, colorless, quadrangular prisms, and is generally found, in nature, united with lime or potassa. It has been proposed in a diluted state as a refrigerant, but it is unnecessary; and, besides, in quantity, is a virulently acrid poison. It is largely employed for cleaning boot tops; and, as it strongly resembles the sulphate of magnesia, has often been mistaken for it. Several fatal cases are, indeed, on record. For its antidotes, &c. See POISON.

(G) *Kleesäure*.

OXALIS ACETOSSEL'LA (Mat. Med.) The systematic name of the *Wood'sorrel*, *Cuck'owbread*, *Trifo'lium aceto'sum*, *Oxitriphyll'um*, *Luju'la*, *Allelu'ja*, *Acetosell'la*, *Oxyphyll'on*, *Oxutriphyll'on*, *Pa'nis cu'culi*. The plant has a gratefully acid taste, and is used in salads. It has been esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.

(F) *Surelle*, *Oxalide*, *Pain à Coucou*, *Alleluia*.

(G) *Sauerklee*, *Kukuksklee*, *Buchsäuerampfer*.

OXAL'ME (Med.) *οξάλμη*. A mixture of vinegar and salt, from *οξύς*, 'salt,' and *άλς* 'salt.'

OXELÆ'ON (Mat. Alim.) *οξελαιον*, from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' A mixture of vinegar and oil, used as a condiment.

OXI'NES, *οξινης*, from *οξύς*, 'acid.' Wine already sour, but not yet vinegar.

OXYCAN'THA GALE'NI (Mat. Med.) *Ber'beris*, *Ber'beris vulga'ris*, *Spina ac'ida*, *Crespinus*. The *Bar'berry*. The fruit or berries are, gratefully acid, and moderately astringent.

(F) *Épine vinette*, *Vinettier*.

(G) *Sauerdornbeeren*, *Berberitzensauerdorn*, *Berberisbeerenstrauch*.

OX'YCRATE (Pharm.) *Oxycra'tum*, *Oxycra'ton*, *οξυχροατον*, *Pos'ca*, *Phus'ca*; from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *χραω*, 'I mix.' A mixture of vinegar and water; frequently used in medicine as refrigerant and antiseptic.

OXYCRO'CEUM (EMPLAS'TRUM) (Phar.) from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *κροκος*, 'saffron.' A plaster, composed of saffron, pitch, colophony, yellow wax, turpentine, galbanum, gum ammoniac, myrrh, olibanum, and mastic. It was employed as a strengthening plaster.

OX'YD (Pharm.) *Ox'id*, *Ox'ide*, *Ox'yde*, *Ox'ydum*, from *οξύς*, 'acid.' A combination, not acid, of a simple body with oxygen.

(G) *Halbsäure*.

OXYDA'TION (Pharm.) *Oxyda'tio*, *Oxygena'tion*. The action of oxydizing a body; that is, of combining it with oxygen; a combination from which results an oxyd.

(G) *Sauerung*.

OX'YDE, CYSTIC (Path.) A species of urinary calculus, having the shape of confused, yellowish, semi-transparent, insipid, very hard crystals. When distilled, it furnishes subcarbonate of ammonia, like all azoted matters.

It dissolves in the nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, and oxalic acids.

OXYDUM FER'RI NI'GRUM (Phar.) *Black oxyd of iron.* The scales, which fall from iron, when heated, consist of iron, combined with oxygen. They have been used like the chalybeates in general.

OXYDUM STI'BI SULPHURA'TUM (Pharm.) *He'par antimo'nii, Cro'cus metallo'rum, Cro'cus antimo'nii.* This was formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers, but it is now rarely employed.

(F) *Oxyde d'antimoine sulfuré, Foie d'Antimoine.*

OXYDOR'CICUS (Mat. Med.) *Oxyder'ces, οξυδορκικός, οξυδερχης, from οξύς, 'sharp,' and देखω, 'I see.'* A medicine, which sharpens the sight.

OXYG'ALA, from οξύς, 'sour,' and γάλα, 'milk.' Sour milk, οξυγάλα. The *Oxygala equi'num, Caracos'mos*, is reckoned amongst the delicacies of the Tartars. (G) *Sauermilch.*

OXYG'ARON, οξυγαρον, from οξύς, 'acid,' and γαρων, 'garum.' A composition of garum and vinegar.

OXYGEN (Mat. Med.) *Oxyge'nium, Empyr'eal air, Pure air, Vi'tal air, De-phlogis'ticated air, (F) Air du feu, from οξύς, 'acid,' and γεινομαι, 'I engender,' i. e. generator of acids; and such it was believed to be, exclusively, at the period when the name was given to it. This is now known not to be the case. Oxygen is largely distributed in nature. It exists in the air, in water, in several acids, all the oxyds and all the salts, except in some ammoniacal-salts, and in vegetable and animal substances, &c. It is obtained by decomposing the peroxyd of manganese or the chlorate of potassa by heat and in close vessels.*

Although oxygen, in the state of admixture in which it is found in the atmosphere, is of vital importance; yet it cannot be respired in a pure state with impunity. Animals die in it long before the whole of the oxygen is consumed.

The properties of oxygen seem to be stimulant. It increases the force and velocity of the pulse, and has, accordingly, been used in cases of chronic debility, chlorosis, asthma, scrophula, dropsy, paralysis, &c. It requires to be diluted with from 10 to 20 parts of atmospheric air; one to two quarts being given during the day.

(G) *Sauerstoff.*

WRITERS. P. J. FERRO, Vienn. 1793-95 (G). E. H. G. MÜNCHMEYER, Götting. 1801 (L). VAN TOULON, Ul-traject. 1801 (L).

OXYGÉNÈSES (Path.) A name, given, by BAUMES, to diseases, which he attributed to disordered oxygenation.

OXYG'LYCUS (Pharm.) *Oxyg'lycy, Oxyg'lyces, οξυγλυκνυ, οξυγλυκεις, Mull'sa ac'ida, Ace'tum mul'sum dul'ce.* Prepared by macerating and boiling honey comb (from which the greater part of the honey has been taken) in water, and adding vinegar; An *oxymel.*

OXYL'IPES, οξυλιπης. Bread, on which a small quantity of vinegar has been poured. GALEN.

OXYMEL (Pharm.) οξυμελι. *Secani-abin* (Arab.), from οξύς, 'acid,' and μελι, 'honey.' *Apom'eli, απομελι, Mel aceta'tum.* Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrupy consistence.

(G) *Sauerhonig.*

SIM'PLE OXYMEL. *Ox'ymel sim'plex* is prepared as follows; (*Mellis despumati ℥ij, acidi acetici ℥j.* Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper thickness. *Ph. L.*) It is cooling; — externally, detergent.

OXYMEL COL'CHICI, *Ox'ymel of mead'ow saff'ron.* (*Rad. colch. recent. in laminas tenues sectæ 3j, aceti distil-lati ℥ij, mellis despumat. pond. ℥ij.* Macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours. Press and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of a syrup; stirring with a wooden spoon. *Ph. D.*) It is expectorant and diuretic. Dose 3j in gruel. (F) *Oxymel colchique.*

OXYMEL SCIL'LÆ, *Ox'ymel of squill, Mel scill'la, Ox'ymel scillit'icum.* (*Mellis despumat. ℥iij, aceti scillæ ℥ij.* Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to a proper consistence. *Ph. L.*) It is reputed to be expectorant and diuretic. Dose 3j.

OXYNI'TRON (Pharm.) οξυνιτρον, from οξύς, 'acid,' and νιτρον, 'nitre.' Name of a plaster, composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre, and recommended by AËTIUS.

OXYO'PIA, οξωπια, *A'cies vi'sûs.* Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. Instances have occurred, where persons could see the stars in the day-time. The cause is seated in great sensibility of the retina. The term has been used synonymously with nyctalopia.

OXYPHLEGMA'SIA (Path.) οξυφλεγ-masia. *Acuta et vehemens inflammatio.* A very violent inflammation.

OXYPHO'NIA (Path.) οξυφωνια, *Vox acu'ta*, from οξύς, 'sharp,' and φωνη, 'the voice.' *Parapho'nia clan'gens, P. ulcero'sa, Leptopho'nia.* A shrill and squalling voice; frequently, a

symptom of morbid affection of the larynx.

OXYREG'MIA (Path.) οξύρεγμια, *Ac'idus ruc'tus*, from οξύς, 'sour,' and ερευνω, 'I belch.' Acid eructations.

OXYRRHOD'INON (Pharm.) οξύρροδιον, from οξύς, 'acid,' and ρόδον, 'a rose.' A composition of vinegar and roses. (*Ol. rosat.* 3 ij, *acet. rosat.* 3 j.) Used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

OXYSAC'CHARON (Pharm.) οξύσακχαρον, from οξύς, 'acid,' and σακχαρον, 'sugar.' A mixture of sugar and vinegar. It was called *Oxysac'charum vomiti'vum*, when it held in solution the glass of antimony; and *Oxysac'charum scillit'icum*, when it contained squills.

OX'YSAL DIAPHORET'ICUM AN'GELI SA'LÆ (Pharm.) A preparation of ANGELO SALA. Acetate of potass exposed to the atmosphere; and, consequently, fallen into a state of deliquium. OR-FILA.

OXYT'OCOS (Mat. Med.) οξύτοκος,

from οξύς, 'quick,' and τιζτω, 'I bring forth.' A medicine, which promotes delivery. DIOSCORIDES.

OZÆ'NA (Path.) οζαίνα, *Cory'za en-ton'ica*, *C. ozæno'sa*, *Cory'za virulen'ta*; from οζω, 'I smell badly.' An affection of the pituitary membrane, which gives occasion to a disagreeable odor, similar to that of a crushed bed-bug: hence the name *Punais*, by which the French designate one laboring under ozæna. It is, sometimes, owing to caries of the bones; but is, perhaps, most frequently, dependent upon syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane, with or without caries of the bones of the nose.

(F) Ozène.

WRITERS. J. G. BERGER, Witemb. 1691 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1692 (L). ROST, Altdorf, 1711 (L). VoET, Lugd. Bat. 1725 (L). C. FR. HUNDERTMARK, Lips. 1758 (L). WEIS, Vindob. 1782 (L). J. G. GUNZ, Lips. 1785 (L). G. A. MEYER, Hamburg, 1785 (L).

P

P. (Pharm.) A contraction of *Pugillus*.

P. Æ. A contraction of *Partes æquales*.

P. P. A contraction of *Pulvis patrum*.

See AB-BREVIATION.

PAAW; PETER (Biog.) Called, also, PAVIUS. A Dutch physician and anatomist; born in Amsterdam in 1564; died in 1617. WORKS. *Tractatus de exercitiis, lacticiniis, et bellariis*. Rostoch. *Notæ in GALENUM de cibis boni et mali succi*. Ibid. *Primitiæ anatomicae de humani corporis ossibus*. Ibid. 1615. 4to. *Succenturiatus anatomicus, continens commentaria in HIPPOCRATEM de capitis vulneribus. Additæ sunt annotationes in aliquot capita libri octavi C. CELSI*. Lugd. Bat. 1616. 4to. *Notæ et commentarii in epitomen anatomicam ANDRÆE VESALII*. Ibid. 1616. 4to. *De valvulâ intestini epistolæ duæ*. Oppenheim. 1619. 4to. *De peste tractatus, cum HENRICI FLORENTII additamentis*. Lugd. Bat. 1636. 12mo. *Anatomica observationes selectiores*. Hafn. 1657. 8vo.

PAB'ULUM (Med.) τροφή, τροφή, τροφή,

Alimen'tum. Food, aliment. The *animal heat* and *animal spirits* — unmeaning terms — were, formerly, considered the *Pab'ulum vi'tæ*.

PACCHIO'NI, ANTO'NIO (Biog.) A celebrated Italian physician and anatomist; born at Reggio in 1664; died in 1726. WORKS. *De duræ matris fabricâ et usu disquisitio anatomica, quam clarissimo LANCISIO sacram esse voluit*. Rom. 1701. 8vo. *Dissertatio epistolaris de glandulis conglobatis duræ meningis humanæ, indeque ortis lymphaticis ad piam meningem productis, ad clar. virum LUCAM SCHROECKIUM*. Ibid. 1705. 8vo. *Dissertationes binæ ad spectatissimum virum J. FANTONUM datæ &c., illustrandis duræ meningis et ejus glandularum structuræ atque usibus concinnatæ*. Ibid. 1713. 8vo. *Dissertationes physico-anatomicæ de durâ meningis humanæ, novis experimentis et lucubrationibus auctæ et illustratæ*. Ibid. 1721. 8vo.

PACCHIO'NI (Glands of) (Anat.) Small, whitish, or yellowish bodies, sometimes separate, sometimes united like a bunch of grapes, which are ob-

served in several parts of the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels, but apparently no nerves. Their texture and uses are unknown. A considerable number is observed in the longitudinal sinus, covered by the internal membrane.

(F) *Granulations cérébrales*.

PACCIA'NUM (Pharm.) πακκίανον. A species of collyrium, mentioned by AËTIUS. GORRÆUS.

PACHEABLEPHARO'SIS (Path.) from παχος, 'thick,' and βλεφαρον, 'an eyelid.' A name given, by some authors, to a thickening of the eyelids, produced by tubercles or excrescences formed on their margins. It is the same affection as that which SAUVAGES designates *Caligo à Pacheablepharo'si*.

PAD (Surg.) (S) *Pajado*, from *paja*, 'straw.' *Plumaceolus*, *Pulvil'lus*, *Parvum pulvi'nar*; — a *cush'ion*; a little *cush'ion*; a *Junk*. Small bags, filled with feathers, wool, hair, bran, chaff, &c. They are used to compress or support certain parts.

In the treatment of fractures, soft pads or cushions, called by the French *Remplissage*, are placed between the splints and the fractured limb, in order that the prominent parts may not be chafed by the splints. (F) *Coussinet*.

PÆDAN'CHONĒ (Path.) παιδανχονη, from παις, 'a child,' and αγκω, 'I strangle.' *Angi'na Sic'ca*. Name of a fatal species of cynanche, mentioned by M. A. SEVERINUS; — probably the *Cynanche Trachealis* (q. v.)

PÆDOPHLEBOTO'MIA (Surg.) παιδοφλεβοτομία, from παις, 'a child,' φλεψ, 'a vein,' and τομή, 'incision.' *Venæ sectio puero'rum*. Bleeding performed on children.

PÆDOT'RIBA (Hyg.) παιδοτριβης, *Min'ister Gymnas'tæ*. In ancient gymnastics, the officer acquainted with all the prescribed exercises, and who carried them into effect, according to the directions of the superior.

PÆO'NIA (Mat. Med.) *P. officina'lis*, *Glycys'idæ*, *Hamago'gum*, *Pæ'ony*, *Pæ'ony*, male and female. The root, flowers, and seeds were long esteemed powerful medicines. They are feebly astringent, and have been considered to be narcotic and antispasmodic. They have been given, particularly, in intermittents and epilepsy, but are not now used. The flowers are called *Ro'sæ benedic'tæ*, *R. re'giæ*.

(F) *Pivoine*, *Pione*.

(G) *Paeonien*, *Gichtrosen*, *Pfingstrosen*.

PAIN (Path.) Old (F) *painer*, 'to torment'; Sax. *pin*: *Dolor*, αλγος, αλγημα, οδυνη. A disagreeable sensation, which scarcely admits of definition. It is generally symptomatic, and is called *acute*, (F) *aigue*, when very violent: *pun'gent*, (F) *pongitive*, when it resembles that which would be produced by a sharp instrument run into the part: *heav'y*, (F) *gravative*, when attended with a sensation of weight: *ten'sive*, when the part seems distended: *lan'cinating*, when occurring in shoots: *lac'rating* or *tear'ing*, when the part seems to be tearing: *burn'ing*, (F) *brûlante*, when resembling that produced by a burn, &c.

(F) *Douleur*.

(G) *Schmerz*, *Weh*.

PAINS (Obstetr.) *La'bor pains*, *Parturien'tis dolo'res*, *Mal d'Enfant*, *Douleurs*. (G) *Geburtsschmerzen*. The uneasy sensations, that accompany labor, and which are owing to uterine contraction. The pains that precede actual delivery, and are simply employed in dilating the os uteri, are called *grinding*; those which extrude the child, *forcing*. Those which take place in the first days after delivery, and are employed in forcing away coagula &c., are termed *After pains*, (F) *Tranchées utérines*, (G) *Nachwehen*.

"TO TAKE A PAIN," — "To try a pain," — is to make an examination *per vaginam*, during labor, to discover its progress, character, &c.

The French term the pains, which precede and announce labor, *mouches*; those which accompany it, *douleurs*; and those which occur immediately afterwards, *tranchées* ou *coliques*.

WRITERS on Pain. S. PORZIO or PORTIUS, Florent. 1551 (L). TH. ZWINGER, Basil. 1583 (L). S. BACHER, Basil. 1595 (L). M. RAUDENIUS, Jenæ, 1596 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1652 (L). B. BREDENBECK, Lugd. Bat. 1656 (L). V. LOOKEMANS, Lugd. Bat. 1675 (L). M. HOFFMANN, Altdorf, 1682 (L). FR. SCHRADER, Helmst. 1688 (L). CHR. VATER, Vitemb. 1696 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1706 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1720 (L). G. DETHARDING, Rostoch, 1722 (G). J. MONTEITH, Edinb. 1726 (L). H. S. VOLCKAMER, Altorf. 1739 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1750 (L). J. G. FÜRSTENAU, Rintel. 1753 (L). J. JUNKER, Hal. 1755 (L). FR. B. DE SAUVAGES, Monspel. 1757 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1758 (L). N. DIMS-

DALE, Edinb. 1771 (L). G. W. FR. PANZER, Altorf. 1777 (L). J. MOORE (*mode of preventing pain in operations*), Lond. 1784. M. A. PETIT, Lyon. an. vii (F). CH. A. BITZIUS, Berne, 1803 (G).

PAINT (*Hyg.*) From *pinc'tum*, 'painted,' (I) *pinto*, (F) *peint*. *Pigmen'tum*, *Fu'cus*. A name given to different substances, employed for embellishing the complexion or rendering the skin softer. The substances, most commonly used for this purpose, are: — the *Sub-nitrate of Bismuth*, (F) *Blanc de fard*. A spirituous solution of Benzoin, precipitated by water, and forming the *Virgin's milk*, (F) *Lait virginal*; and the red or *rouge* of the carthamus, *Spanish white*, the oxides of lead, tin, and mercury, vermilion, red saunders, &c.

All paints may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration; and, thus, frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. See COSMETIC.

(F) *Fard*.

(G) *Schminke*.

PAL'ATE (*Anat.*) *Pala'tum*, *Hypetro'a*, *Epis'ion*, *ἐπισίον*, the *Roof of the Mouth*, *Fos'sa Palati'na*, *Pala'tum stabile*, *ὑπερώα*. The upper part of the cavity of the mouth; a kind of parabolic vault, formed by the two superior maxillary bones and the two palate bones, covered with a thick and dense mucous membrane: bounded, before and at the sides, by the superior dental arch; and, behind, by the velum palati. A whitish line runs along the middle, from before to behind; at the anterior extremity of which is a tubercle corresponding to the inferior orifice of the anterior palatine canal. The arteries of the palate and corresponding gums proceed from the palatine, alveolar, infra-orbital, labial, and buccal branches. The veins follow a similar course. The nerves are given off from the palatine, facial, infra-orbital, superior dental, and from the naso-palatine ganglion.

(F) *Palais*. (G) *Gaumen*.

PAL'ATE, PAL'ATINE (*Anat.*) *Palati'nus*, from *pala'tum*, 'the palate.' Relating or belonging to the palate.

The PAL'ATE BONE, *Os Pala'ti*, *Os Basila'rē*, is a small bone of an irregular shape, situated at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate. It seems formed by the union of two bony plates joined at right angles to each other; so that one is inferior and

horizontal: — the other, superior and vertical.

The horizontal or palatine portion is quadrilateral. Its upper surface forms part of the nasal fossæ; the lower, of the palatine arch, and contains the inferior orifice of the posterior palatine canal. Its anterior edge is articulated with the palatine process of the superior maxillary bone; the posterior is free and sharp. It gives attachment to the velum palati, and presents an eminence, which, when joined with one on the opposite side, forms the posterior nasal spine. Its inner edge is articulated with the corresponding bone: its outer is confounded with the vertical portion.

The vertical or ascending portion has the form of a long square. The inner surface forms part of the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. Its outer surface is unequal, and is articulated with the superior maxillary bone: behind, it presents a vertical groove, which forms part of the posterior palatine canal; and, above, a small free surface, which looks into the zygomatic fossa. Its anterior edge is united with the superior maxillary bone: the posterior is unequal, and rests on the internal ala of the pterygoid process. The angle, which it forms by uniting with the posterior edge of the horizontal portion, presents a very prominent pyramidal eminence, called the *tuberosity of the palate bone*. Its upper margin is surmounted by two eminences; — the one, anterior, called the *orbital process*: — the other, posterior, the *sphenoid process*. These two processes are separated by an almost circular notch, which the sphenoid bone forms into a foramen, call the *spheno-palatine*.

This bone appears to be developed from a single point of ossification. It is articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, the cornua sphenoidalia, superior maxillary bone, the inferior spongy bone, the vomer, and its fellow.

(F) *Os Palatin*, *Os du Palais*.

PAL'ATE, ARTIFI'CIAL (*Surg.*) A plate of tortoise shell, silver, &c. used to close the deficiency of the palate in cases of such affections.

(F) *Obturateur du Palais*.

The PAL'ATINE MEMBRANE is the fibro-mucous membrane, that lines the palate or roof of the mouth.

The PAL'ATINE CANALS or DUCTS. These are two in number. The anterior, *Duc'tus incisi'vus*, vel *Nasa'lo-*

Palati'nus, is situated at the anterior part of the palatine arch, and is formed by the two superior maxillary bones. It is single beneath, but opens, above, by two apertures, one into each nasal fossa. The foramen is called the *Foramen incisivum*, vel *F. Palati'num anterius*.

The *posterior palatine canal* is situated at the posterior part of the palate. It is formed by the palate and superior maxillary bones, ascends between these two bones; and, in its course, gives rise to two or three small accessory palatine canals, which open above the tuberosity of the palate bone. It transmits the nerves and vessels which bear its name. The foramen is called, *F. Palati'num posterius*, *F. Pal'ato-maxilla'rē*.

The *PAL'ATINE* or *PAL'ATAL ARTERIES* are two in number. They are distinguished into, 1. The *superior pal'atal* or *pal'atine*, *Palati'na descendens* or *Pal'ato-maxillary*, which leaves the internal maxillary behind the top of the orbit; descends into the pterygo-maxillary fissure, and enters the posterior maxillary canal. Its branches are distributed to the velum palati and the nasal fossæ. 2. The *inferior* or *ascending pal'atine* or *pal'atal*, which is very small, and separates from the facial near its origin. It passes along the lateral and superior part of the pharynx, between the pillars of the velum palati, and divides into a number of ramusculi, which are distributed to the pharynx, the corresponding tonsil, the eustachian tube, and the velum palati.

The *PAL'ATINE* OR *PAL'ATAL NERVES*, *Gutturo-palatins* (CHAUS.), are three in number; and arise from the inferior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion. 1. The *great palatine*, *Palatin inférieur* (CH.), is situated anterior to the two others, and descends into the posterior palatine canal; gives a *nasal* filament and a *staphyline* filament, and is distributed on the palate. 2. The *middle palatine*, *Guttural* (CH.), which arises behind the preceding; enters one of the accessory palatine canals, and is distributed to the tonsils and velum palati. 3. The *little palatine nerve*, situated still more backward than the last, which loses itself by several filaments in the uvula, tonsils, and follicles of the palatine membrane.

PAL'ATO-PHARYNGE'US (Anat.) *Pharyngo-staphyli'nus*, *Staphyli'no-pharynge'us*, *Thy'ro-pharyngo-staphyli'nus*, part

of the *Stylo-pharyngien* (CH.), *Hyp'ero-pharynge'us*. A membranous muscle, broader at its middle than at its extremities, and situated vertically in the lateral paries of the pharynx and velum palati. It includes the peristaphylopharyngeus, pharyngo-staphylinus, and thyro-staphylinus of WINSLOW. When the two palato-pharyngei contract together, they depress the velum. They elevate and shorten the pharynx, and act principally in deglutition.

(F) *Palato-pharyngien*.

PALETTE (F) (*Therap.*) *Pal'mula*, *Fer'ula*. An instrument of percussion. It has the shape of a spatula with a long handle; is made of very light, white wood, and has been proposed, by PERCY, for what is called the *Massage*, a kind of pressure or kneading, exerted by the hand on the body and limbs, to excite the tone of the skin and subjacent tissues.

PALETTE A PANSEMENT. A small splint of thin, scooped wood; having the shape of the hand, and used to support the hand in certain cases — when burnt, for example — in order to prevent the fingers from being deformed by the cicatrices.

PALETTE DE CABANIS. An instrument, invented by CABANIS of Geneva, to draw out the extremity of the stylet when passed into the nose, in the operation of fistula lachrymalis. It is composed of two plates of silver, pierced with several holes, and movable on each other. To use it, the instrument must be carried into the nose, so that the holes of the two plates correspond. When the end of the stylet is received into one of these holes, it is pinched, by sliding one of the plates on the other, and is easily withdrawn.

PALENESS (Path.) *Pallor*, *ωχρότης*, *ωχρώμα*. Whiteness of complexion. It appears to be owing to a diminution of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels, and is often a sign of disease.

(F) *Paleur*. (G) *Bleichheit*.

PAL'FIN, JOHN (Biog.) A Flemish surgeon of eminence; born at Ghent in 1649; died in 1730. *WORKS. Description anatomique des parties de la femme qui servent à la génération*. Gand. 1703. *Anatomie chirurgicale, ou description exacte des parties du corps humain*, &c. Leyd. 1710. 8vo.

PALINDRO'MIA (Path.) *παλινδρομία*, from *παλιν*, 'again,' and *δρομος*, 'a course.' This word signifies, with some, a reflux of fluids from the ex-

terior towards the interior, and, according to others, the relapse of an affection — the recurrence of a paroxysm. *Recurſio, Repetitio.*

PALLIATION (*Therap.*) *Palliatio*, from *palliare*, 'to cover, mask'; from *pallium*, 'a mantle.' The act of palliating, that is, of causing the symptoms of a disease to mitigate, without curing it. The medical art can frequently, only moderate the symptoms of a disease, prevent it from making progress, prolong the days of the patient, and diminish his sufferings. This is a *palliative treatment*.

PALLIATIVE (*Therap.*) *Palliativus*. A remedy or mode of treatment, which only relieves a disease, without curing it.

PALM (*Anat.*) *Palma*, *Vo'la*, *ῥερα*, *ἄγες*, *αγης*, *Agos'tus*, *αγοστος*. The hollow or inside of the hand. It is limited, *without*, by the thenar eminence, which answers to the thumb; *within*, by the hypothenar eminence, which answers to the little finger; *above*, by the wrist-joint; and, *below*, by the four fingers.

(F) *Paume de la main*.

(G) *Die flache Hand*.

PALMAR (*Anat.*) *Palma'ris*, from *pallma*, 'the palm of the hand.' That which concerns the palm of the hand. The palm has, sometimes, been divided into three regions, called *palmar*. 1. The *external palmar region* corresponds to the thenar eminence. 2. The *internal palmar region* is formed by the hypothenar eminence; and, 3. The *middle palmar region* is the hollow of the hand, (F) *Creux de la Main*.

PALMAR APONEUROSIS. A strong, triangular aponeurosis, which arises from the inferior tendon of the *palmaris brevis*, and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus. It covers the whole palm of the hand, and adheres, somewhat strongly, to the skin of the part. The *palmar ligaments* are small, very numerous, fibrous fasciæ, which unite the different bones of the carpus and metacarpus.

PALMAR MUSCLES. These are three in number.

1. *Palma'ris Mag'nus*, — *Flex'or carpi radialis*, *Radialis inter'nus*, — *Epitrochlo-metacarpian*. A long, fusiform muscle, which passes obliquely from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the upper extremity of the second metacarpal bone. It bends the hand.

(F) *Palmaire grand, Radial antérieur*.

2. *Palma'ris Lon'gus*, *Latescen'tis chordæ*, *Ulna'ris grac'ilis*, *Epitrochlo-carpi-palmaire*, *Epitrochlo-palmaire*. This muscle is situated on the inner side of the last. It is very slender, and passes from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and to the palmar aponeurosis, which it seems to form by the vanishing of its fibres. It stretches the palmar aponeurosis, and bends the hand.

(F) *Palmaire long, P. grêle*.

3. *Palma'ris Bre'vis*, *P. bre'vis vel Car'ro quadra'ta*, *Palmaire cutané*, *Carpæ'us*. A small, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situated before the thenar eminence. It passes from the annular ligament of the carpus to the integuments of the palm of the hand, which it wrinkles by its contractions.

(F) *Palmaire cutané*.

PALMAR ARCHES, (F) *Arcades ou Crosses palmaires*. The curved extremities of the radial and cubital arteries in the palm of the hand. There are two palmar arches: — the one, *cubital* or *superficial*, — *grande Arcade palmaire* of CHAUSSIER, furnishes, at its convexity towards the fingers, the collateral arteries of the fingers, and the internal collateral of the thumb: the other, the *radial, profound*, or *deep-seated*, — *Petite Arcade palmaire* of CHAUSSIER, is deep in the palm of the hand beneath the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers. It gives some small branches only to the surrounding parts.

PALPEBRA (*Anat.*) *βλεφαρον*, *Bleph'aron*. The eyelids are two movable vela, situated in front of the eye; which, by their separation, permit the organ to receive the impression of light, or by their greater or less occlusion, protect it from the influence of too great light, or from the action of extraneous bodies.

They are separated, above, from the forehead, by the eyebrows; and, below, are confounded with the cheeks. They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*. The former is much broader and more movable than the latter. They are separated by a transverse cleft; and their edges are thick, and furnished with the cilia or eyelashes. Supported by the tarsal cartilages, they unite at the extremities of the transverse diameter of the orbit: forming two angles; the innermost being called the *greater*

angle of the eye, or inner or greater canthus; the other, the lesser or external angle or canthus.

The eyelids are formed, 1. Of a thin dermoid texture: 2. Of a muscular membrane, — a portion of the orbicularis: 3. Of a particular fibrous membrane: 4. Of the tarsi: and, 5. Of a mucous membrane, — a part of the tunica conjunctiva.

Their vessels and nerves are called PALPEBRAL (q. v.)

(F) *Paupière*. (G) *Augenlied*.

WRITERS on Diseases of the eyelids. HOPPIUS, Basil, 1715 (L). MORASCH, Ingoldst. 1725 (L). KURZWIG, Jenæ, 1788 (L). SCHNEUBERT, Jenæ, 1801 (L).

PAL'PEBRAL (Anat.) *Palpebra'lis*, from *pal'pebra*, 'the eyelid.' That which belongs or relates to the eyelid.

The PAL'PEBRAL ARTERIES are those distributed to the eyelids. They are two in number; an upper and a lower. The former arises from the ophthalmic, a little beyond the cartilaginous pulley of the greater oblique muscle, and descends towards the upper eyelid, over which it is distributed. The latter arises at the side of, and a little behind, the preceding, and sends its ramifications into the lower eyelid and the neighbouring parts. The palpebral veins have a similar arrangement; except that some of them open into the temporal and labial veins.

The PAL'PEBRAL NERVES, or Nerves of the Eye'lids, arise, particularly, from the frontal and lachrymal branches; from the ophthalmic nerve of WILLIS; from the facial, nasal, and from the infra-orbital branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

The PAL'PEBRAL LIGAMENTS are distinguished into superior and inferior. Some anatomists, with WINSLOW, have described under this name, the fibrous layer, which is attached, — on the one hand, to the outer part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages.

PURIFORM PAL'PEBRAL FLUX. A puriform discharge, furnished by the glands of MEIBOMIUS, when inflamed; and to which SCARPA attributes fistula lachrymalis, in many cases.

PALPITA'TION (Path.) *Palpita'tio*, *Pal'mus*, *Palpita'tio Cor'dis*, *Subsul'tio*, *Clo'nus Palpita'tio*, *παλμος*. A name, given to the pulsations of the heart, when they become stronger, more extensive, or more sensible to the individual, than ordinary.

Palpitations occur in a number of affections. They are, sometimes, owing to organic disease of the heart, hypertrophy, inflammation, &c.; at others, to a disease in some other viscus; whilst, frequently, they are merely nervous.

(F) *Palpitation*, *P. du Cœur*.

(G) *Herzklopfen*.

WRITER. S. PISSINIES, Francf. 1609 (L).

PALPITA'TION is, sometimes felt in the arteries, constituting the PALPITA'TIO ARTERIO'SA.

PALPITA'TIO MEMBRO'RUM (Path.) A term used, by GAUBIUS, for involuntary shaking of the legs.

PAM'PATHES (Pharm.) *παμπαθες*. A compound plaster of cinnabar, recommended in tophi, scirrhus tumors, &c. by PAULUS of Ægina.

PAMPHIL'ION (Pharm.) *παμφιλιον*, from *παν*, 'all,' and *φιλος*, 'grateful'; — *om'nibus gra'tum*. A plaster described by GALEN.

PAMPLE'GIA (Path.) *Panple'gia*; from *παν*, 'all,' and *πληγω*, 'I strike.' General paralysis. Palsy of the whole body.

(G) *Allgemeine schlag, Ganzschlag*.

PANACE'A (Therap.) from *παν*, 'all,' and *ακεομαι*, 'I cure.' *πανακεια*, *Universal'le reme'dium*. A pretended universal remedy. There is no such thing in existence. (G) *Universalmittel*.

PANA'DA (Hyg.) Diminutive of Ital. *Pane*, 'bread,' (Lat. *Panis*), *Pana'ta*, *Panatel'la*. Bread, boiled in water to the consistence of pap. Sometimes administered to the sick.

PANALE'THES (Pharm.) *παναληθες*, from *παν*, 'all,' and *αληθης*, 'true'; — i. e. *universal'iter ve'rūm*. Name of a cephalic plaster. AËTIUS, GORRÆUS.

PAN'AX QUINQUEFO'LIIUM (Mat. Med.) *Gin'seng*, *Nin'sing*. This plant grows in Tartary and North America. The root is about the thickness of the little finger; an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches; of a whitish-yellow color; wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny, texture. It has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness. It is much esteemed by the Chinese, who pay a high price for it. It is a gentle and agreeable stimulant.

(G) *Fünfblätterige Kraftwurzel*.

WRITER. J. PH. BREYNIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1700 (L).

PANCHRES'TOS (Pharm.) πανχρηστος; *ad om'nia utilis*. A name, given to several collyria by GALEN and PAULUS of Ægina. A medicine, good in all diseases.

PAN'CHRY'SOS (Pharm.) πανχρυσος, *omni'no au'reum*. An epithet, given to certain collyria. PAULUS of Ægina.

PANCHYMAGO'GUM (Mat. Med.) πανχυμαγωγον, *Pantago'gon*, πανταγωγον, from παν, 'all,' χυμος, 'juice,' and αγω, 'I drive away.' A medicine, which the ancients believed capable of purging away all sorts of humors.

PAN'CREAS (Anat.) παγκρεας, from παν, 'all,' and κρεας, 'flesh'; i. e. *quite fleshy*. *Callic'reas*, καλλικρεας. A gland, deeply seated in the abdomen, and lying transversely on the vertebral column; between the three curvatures of the duodenum; behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen. Its left extremity is called the *tail* of the pancreas; it is smaller than the right, which is called the *head*. At its right portion, it has, almost always, a greater or less prolongation; called, by WINSLOW and some others, the *lesser pan'creas*, (F) *Petit pancréas*, or *Pan'creas of ASSEL'LI*, *Pan'creas mi'nus*.

The pancreas resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has been called the *Abdominal Salivary Gland*. It is composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct and united by cellular tissue. From each of the granulations of these lobes arise the radicles of its excretory duct, which are very delicate, and are united like veins. The duct itself, *Ductus Pancreat'icus*, *Canal* or *Duct* of WIRSUNG or WIRSUN'GUS, (F) *Canal pancréatique*, proceeds in a serpentine course into the substance of the organ; and, when it has reached behind the second portion of the duodenum, it becomes free, and is of the size of a crow's quill. It opens at an acute angle into the choledoch duct, or proceeds close to it, opening separately into the duodenum. The *Pancreat'ic ar'teries* are very numerous and small. They proceed from the cœliac, splenic, superior mesenteric, right gastro-epiploic, coronaria ventriculi, and left capsulars. Its veins open into the radicles of the vena porta; and, particularly, into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. Its nerves emanate from the solar plexus, and its lymphatics pass into ganglions, to which it gives its name. The pancreas secretes the pancreatic juice, which resembles the saliva.

(G) Bauchspeicheldrüse.

WRITERS on the Diseases of the Pancreas. FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1713 (L). BARFOTH, Lundæ, 1799 (L.) J. HEURNIUS, Lugd. Bai. 1599 (L). G. C. M. HOFFMANN, Altdorf, 1807 (L).

PANCREATEMPHRAX'IS (Path.) from παγκρεας, 'the pancreas,' and εμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the pancreas.

PANCREAT'IC SARCO'MA of ABERNETHY (Path.) *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma pancreat'icum*. A tumor, in irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like the irregular masses of the pancreas. Found in the cellular substance; but, more usually, in lymphatic glands: chiefly in the female breast.

PANCREATITIS (Path.) Inflammation of the pancreas; — an affection, the phenomena of which are unknown to us.

PANCRE'NĒ (Anat.) παγκρηνη. An epithet given to the pancreas, from its great secretion: — from παν, 'all,' and ρηνη, 'a fountain.'

PANDICULA'TION (Path.) *Pandiculatio*, *Scodine'ma* or *Scordine'ma*, *Clo'nus Pandicula'tio*, σχοδινημα, σχοδινισμος, from *pandiculari*, 'to stretch one's-self,' *Stretch'ing*, *Hal'ices* (Pl.) An action, which consists in elevating the upper limbs, and throwing the head and trunk backwards; at the same time that the lower limbs are extended. This series of motions of the extensor muscles is, in some measure, independent of the will, and is accompanied with yawning, which is equally involuntary. In the state of health, stretching occurs before and after sleep; especially when we are fatigued. It is, also, observed at the onset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.

(G) Streckung, Dehnung der Glieder.

PAN'ICUM ITAL'ICUM (Mat. Alim.) *Italian Pan'ic Grass*, *Indian Mil'let*, *Guinea Corn*, *Barbadoes Mil'let*, *Mil'ium In'dicum*, *Sor'ghum*, *Hol'cus Sor'ghum*. The seed — *Mil'li Sem'ina* — are much esteemed in Italy, being a constant ingredient in the soups, and made into a variety of forms for the table.

(F) *Millet des oiseaux*.

(G) Indianische Hirse.

PAN'ICUM MILLA'CEUM, *Common Mil'let*, *Mil'ium*, *Cen'chron*, κευζρον, κευζρος, κευζρος. Millet-seed are esteemed as a nutritious article of diet; and are often made into puddings.

(F) *Millet ordinaire*.

(G) Gemeine Hirse.

PANNICULUS (*Anat.*) Diminutive of *Pannus*, cloth. A piece of fine cloth.

The **PANNICULUS CARNO'SUS**, *Tunica carno'sa*, is a general covering, found in the quadruped, and formed by a thin, subcutaneous muscle, which serves to move the skin. It exists only in certain parts of the human body; as in the forehead, where it is formed by the occipito-frontalis; in the neck, by the platysma myoides; and, in the scrotum, by the cremaster muscle.

PAN'NUS (*Med.*) A piece of cloth. This word has several other meanings, which are equivocal. It means a tent for a wound. Also, a speck in the eye, resembling a piece of rag; and, an irregular nævus or mark on the skin. **CASTELLI.**

PANOPHO'BIA (*Path.*) *Pantopho'bia*, from *Παν*, 'the god Pan,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' A panic, or fear, — inspired by the god Pan, according to the opinion of the ancients. Some derive it from *παν*, 'all,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' This is sometimes morbid, and is a symptom of melancholy.

(F) *Frayeur nocturne, Souci.*

PANTOL'NUS PASTIL'LUS (*Pharm.*) A troch, described by N. MYREPSUS.

PANTOL'MIUS (*Pharm.*) *παντολμιος*. A troch, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

PAN'YGRON (*Pharm.*) *πανυγρον*. An ointment, described by ORIBASIIUS.

PAPA'VER (*Mat. Med.*) *P. somniferum*, *Me'con*, *μυζων*. The *White poppy*, *Papav'er sativum*.

The **CAPSULES OF THE WHITE POP'PY**, *Papav'ris Cap'ita vel Cap'sulæ*, are used in fomentation, as anodyne and relaxant — to inflamed or ulcerated parts. It is from this poppy that we procure —

O'PIUM; called, also, *O'pium Theba'icum*, *Meco'nium*, *O'pion*, *Ma'nus dei*, *Affion*, *Am'phiam*, *Affium*, *Osoron*, *Lau'danum*. It is the milky juice, obtained, after the flowering of the plant, by making longitudinal incisions in the capsules and stalks. It is commonly obtained from the Levant or India, where the poppy grows abundantly.

Opium is a compound of morphine, meconic acid, narcotine, caoutchouc, fecula, resin, oil, and several other substances.

Turkey Opium is of a heavy, and slightly fetid odor. Its taste is nauseous, bitter, acrid, and warm; it is in flat pieces; solid and tenacious; of a dark brown color and yellowish, when

powdered; marking a light brown, interrupted, streak on paper. In *East India Opium*, the odor is the same and empyreumatic; the taste is less bitter, but more nauseous, and the color darker.

Opium is stimulant, in small doses; sedative, in large; narcotic and anodyne; operating through the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy in all painful affections and in inflammations, when given so as to produce its full, sedative effect, especially in peritonitis. In diarrhœa and dysentery it acts as an astringent; in intermittents, it will often prevent the paroxysm. In typhus, in small doses, it acts as a cordial; in larger, it allays irritation and produces sleep. When applied externally, its narcotic effects are developed; and, hence, it is a useful application to irritable sores, painful tumors, &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as a stimulant; gr. i to iv as a sedative.

(F) *Pavot des Jardins.*

(G) *Weissermohn Mohn-saft (opium).*

WRITERS ON OPIUM. M. DÖRING, Jenæ, 1620 (L). J. FREITAGIUS, Groning. 1632 (L). TILLINGIUS, Francf. 1672 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1682 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1702 (L). A. THOMSON, Lugd. Bat. 1705 (L). G. YOUNG, Edinb. 1753. B. L. TRALLES, Wratisl. 1757 (L). SAMUEL BARD, Edinb. 1765 (L). PASTA (*in syphilis*), Bergamo, 1788 (I). S. CRUMPE, Lond. 1793. T. LEIGH, Edinb. 1786. NEBEL, Heidelb. 1797 (L). M. WALL (*in typhus*, &c.), Oxford, 1786. W. THOMAS (*in gonorrhœa*), Lond. 1780. WALTHER, Leipz. 1803 (G).

PAPA'VER NIGRUM. This is merely a variety of the white poppy, producing black seeds.

PAPA'VER RHOE'AS (*Mat. Med.*) The systematic and pharmacopœial name of the *Red corn-poppy*. *Papav'er errat'icum*, *Papav'er cerea'lē*, *ροιας*. The heads of this species contain, also, a milky juice of a narcotic quality. A syrup has been directed of its flowers, which has been esteemed diaphoretic and slightly soothing; but is more admired for its color than for any other property.

(F) *Coquelicot.*

(G) *Klatschrose.*

PAPIL'LA (*Anat.*) *θηλήη*. The end of the breast, or nipple. An eminence similar to a nipple. A name given to small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts,

particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, in which latter situation they are also called *VIL'LI*. See *VIL'LOUS*. They appear formed by the ultimate expansion of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible, in some cases, of a kind of erection. They are also called *Papillæ nervosæ*, *P. pyramida'les*, *Nervous papillæ*, (F) *Papilles ou Papilles nerveuses*, *Houppes nerveuses*, (G) *Warze*, *Wärzchen*.

The *PAPIL'LÆ OF THE KID'NEY* are the projections into the pelvis of the kidney of the apices of the cones of the tubular substance of the kidney. They are also called *Processus mamillares*, *Carunculæ papillares*, *Pyramides Malpighiæ*.

(F) *Mamelons du rein*.

The *PAPIL'LÆ OF THE TONGUE* are very numerous and marked. They are observed, particularly, at the upper surface of the organ, and are distinguished into:—

1. The *Lenticular papillæ*, *Papillæ mucosæ*, *P. max'imæ*, *P. capita'tæ*, *P. valla'tæ*, *P. trunca'tæ*, *P. calicifor'mes*. Their number varies from 9 to 15. They are arranged at the base of the tongue in two oblique lines having the shape of the letter V; and united angularly at the foramen cæcum. They have, in general, an ovoid or spherical shape, and are merely mucous follicles similar to those of the palate, lips, &c.

2. The *Fun'giform* or *Fun'goid papillæ*, *Papillæ mediæ*, *P. Se'mi-lenticula'les*, are of indeterminate number, but always more numerous than the preceding. They are irregularly disseminated near the edges and the point of the tongue:—have a rounded and flattened head, supported by a short and narrow footstalk. Their tint is whitish. Of their real nature we are ignorant.

3. The *Con'ical*, *Conoi'dal*, or *Pyram'idal papillæ*, *P. min'imæ*, *P. vil'losæ*, are the most numerous of all. Their arrangement is more regular in the fore part of the tongue than behind. They resemble small cones; the base being towards the tongue, and the apex free. The anterior are very small, and have been called *Fil'iform papillæ*. They appear to be produced by the terminations of the filaments of the lingual nerve, and are surrounded by an evident vascular network.

PAP'ULA (Path.) A *pim'ple*, *Exor'mia*. A small and acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid

or suppurating and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation.

Papulæ is the first order of *WILLAN* and *BATEMAN*'s arrangement of cutaneous diseases. (F) *Bouton*, *Bourgeon*.

(G) *Blütchent*, *Blätterchen*, *Knötchen*.

PARABOLA'NUS (Med.) from *παράβαλλειν*, 'to expose.' A name given, by the ancients, to a person who devoted himself to the service of the sick in hospitals; and particularly during epidemics and the plague.

PARACEL'SUS, *PHILIP'PUS AURELIUS THEOPHRAS'TUS BOMBAS'TUS DE HOHENHEIM* (Biog.) A strange and fantastical genius, who elevated himself upon the ignorance of his contemporaries by fraud and quackery, and who, notwithstanding, rendered a valuable service to the materia medica by introducing chymical remedies more freely in the treatment of disease; and especially mercury. He was born near Zurich, in Switzerland, about the year 1493; died at Salzburg in 1541. He wrote an immense number of treatises in the German language. *Opera omnia*, 3 vols. fol. Genev. 1658. In Germ. Basil. 1589. 5 vols. 4to. The following have appeared under the name of English translations from *PARACELSUS*. *A treatise of the cure of the French poxæ*, &c. Translated by J. HESTER. Lond. 1590. 4to. *Experiments and cures*. Translated by J. HESTER. Lond. 1596. 4to. *Translation of his one hundred and fourteen experiments and cures*. Lond. 1652. 4to. *Dispensatory and Chirurgery*, translated by W. D., Lond. 1656. 12mo.

PARACENTE'RIMUM (Surg.) *WOOLHOUSE* has given this appellation to a small trocar, employed by *NUCK* for puncturing the eye in cases of dropsy of that organ.

PARACENTE'SIS (Surg.) *παράκεντησις*, *Compunctio*; from *παράκεντεω*, 'I pierce through.' The operation of tapping to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarian dropsy, &c.

(G) *Durchborung*, *Stich*.

WRITERS. *GLOXIN*, Argent. 1683 (L). *B. ALBINUS*, Francf. ad Viadr. 1687 (L). *J. PH. EYSEL*, Erford. 1693 (L). *J. A. SLEVOGT*, Jenæ, 1697 (L). *HENNINGER* (abdominal), Argent. 1710 (L). *B. MAUCHART* (of the eye), Tübing. 1744 (L). *A. MONRO* (of the thorax), Edinb. 1770. *E. A. NICOLAI* (Do.), Jenæ, 1775 (L). *LOBENWEIN*, (Do.), Jenæ, 1785 (L). *J. F. ACKERMANN* (abdominal), Jenæ, 1787 (L).

ZÜRCHER, Duisburg. 1789 (L). J. CH. REIL (*abdominal*), Hal. 1791 (L). TH. C. BRANDIS (*of the thorax*), Götting. 1792 (L).

PARACMASTIC (*Path.*) *Paracmas-ticus*, παρακμαστικός, from παρακμαζω, 'I decrease.' Decreasing. An epithet to a distemper, which gradually decreases. Also, according to GALEN, the period of life when a person is said to grow old, and which he places at from 35 to 49, after which he is said to be old, — a definition that would not suit us at the present day. GORRÆUS and CASTELLI.

PARACOPĒ (*Path.*) παρακοπή. Delirium. In HIPPOCRATES, it means the slight delirium, which sometimes occurs in febrile diseases.

PARACRU'SIS (*Path.*) παρακρουσις, slight delirium. HIPPOCR.

PARACU'SIS A'CRIS (*Path.*) *Auditus acrior*, *Paracusis oxycoila*. Hearing painfully acute and intolerant of the lowest sounds; a symptom in otalgia, epilepsy, cephalitis, and febrile affections.

PARACU'SIS PERVER'SA, P. WIL-LISIA'NA, P. imperfecta, Perverse hearing. The ear only sensible to articulate sounds, when excited by other and louder sounds intermixed with them. GOOD.

PARACYNAN'CHĒ (*Path.*) παρακυν-αγχή. Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. According to others, a slight cynanche.

PARAGLOS'SA (*Path.*) from παρα, and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' Swelling of the tongue. *Dysphagia Linguosa*, SAUVAGES, under the term *Paraglossa deglutitoria*, means a pretended doubling of the tongue into the pharynx.

(F) *Renversement de la langue*.

PARAGOMPHO'SIS (*Path.*) *Paragompho'sis capitis*; from παρα, 'by,' 'near,' and γομφωσις, 'a nailing.' Wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during labor.

(G) *Einkeilung des kopfs*.

PARALAMP'SIS (*Path.*) παραλαμψις, from παραλαμπω, 'I shine a little.' A cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye. HIPPOCR.

PARALLE'LA (*Path.*) A kind of scurfy, cutaneous eruption, affecting the palms of the hands and symptomatic of the venereal disease. FORESTUS.

PARALO'PHIA (*Anat.*) from παρα, 'near,' and λοφία, 'the first vertebra of the back.' The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebræ. KEIL.

PARALYSIS (*Path.*) παραλυσις, *Par-esis*, *παρεσις*, *Resolutio membro'rum*, *Calrus paralysis*, *Catal'ysis*, καταλυσις, *Palsy*; from παραλυνω, 'I relax.' Abolition or great diminution of the voluntary motions, and, sometimes, of sensation, in one or more parts of the body.

Palsy is said to be *local*, when it affects only a few muscles. When it extends to half the body, vertically or horizontally, it is called *Hemiplegia* or *Paraplegia* (q. v.) It is commonly symptomatic of disease of the brain or of the nerves themselves, and is a frequent accompaniment, precursor, or successor of apoplexy. The immediate cause is, generally, pressure, either by blood effused or by serum, or by vascular turgescence. At its onset, therefore, bloodletting may be advisable; but, afterwards, the disease becomes one of nervous debility and requires stimulants — to the paralyzed parts or to the mucous membranes: — Frictions, sinapisms, blisters, the moxa, baths, electricity, galvanism, purgatives, and the nux vomica, which last has the property of exciting movements where the will has no longer power. The disease generally admits only of palliation and is extremely apt to recur.

(F) *Paralyse, Résolution des membres*.

(G) *Lähmung, Auflösung*.

WRITERS. KLOPFINGER (*from colic*), Basil. 1618 (L). LUDOVICUS (*Do.*), Altdorf. 1623 (L). D. SENNERT, Vitemb. 1630 (L). W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1632 (L). I. DIEMERBROECK, Ultra-ject. 1652 (L). TH. BARTHOLINE (*paralysis in the New Testament*), Hafn. 1653 (L). MICHAELIS (*from colic*), Lips. 1660 (L). J. TH. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1668 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1677 (L). Two other works, Jena, 1691 and 1719 (L). Q. RIVINUS (*P. scorbutica*), Lips. 1710 (L). FINCKENAU, Regiom. 1713 (L). BURCHARD, Rostoch, 1736 (L). D. HOFFMANN, Tubing. 1746 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1762 (L). SMITH, Edinb. 1764 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1766 (L). MACKENZIE, Edinb. 1778 (L). VAN ROSSUM, Lovan. 1784 (L). R. CHANDLER, Canterbury, 1785. J. C. L. TODE (*from colic*), Havn. 1787 (L). A. F. LALLIER, Paris, 1806 (F). L. F. CALMEIL (*in the insane*), Paris, 1826.

PARAME'NIA (*Path.*) παραμηνια, from παρα, 'badly,' and μην, 'a month.' *Mismenstruation*.

PARAME'RIA (*Anat.*) παραμηρία, from παρα, 'about,' and μηρος, 'the thigh.' The internal parts of the thigh.

PARANYMPHUS (*Med.*) from *παρα*, 'near,' and *νυμφη*; 'a young spouse,' 'a bride.' A name given, by the ancients, to him who led the bride to the house of her husband. The term was adopted into the ancient schools of medicine, to designate the usual discourse pronounced at the end of the prescribed period of study for licentiate; and in which the qualifications and merits of the candidate were described.

PARAPHIMOSIS (*Path.*) *παραφίμωσις*, *Periphimos*; from *παρα*, 'about,' and *φίμωσις*, 'I bridle.' Strangulation of the glans penis, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow. It frequently happens in persons affected with phimosis, when the prepuce has been pushed violently behind the base of the glans, during copulation, &c.

In paraphimosis, the narrow and resisting aperture of the prepuce forms, behind the corona glandis, a kind of ligature, which strangulates the part, causes it to swell and inflame and even to become gangrenous.

Attempts must be made to bring back the prepuce. These excite considerable pain, yet they must be persevered in for some time; and should they not succeed, the rings, formed by the tumefied prepuce, must be cut transversely and the antiphlogistic treatment be adopted.

PARAPHONIA (*Path.*) *Clan'gor*, from *παρα*, and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' Affection of the voice, when its character or timbre is disagreeable.

PARAPHORA (*Path.*) *παραφορά*, from *παραφέρω*, 'I transfer.' Slight delirium.

PARAPHRENETIS (*Path.*) from *παρα*, 'near,' and *φρενες*, 'the diaphragm.' *Paraphrenetis*. A name given to inflammation of the diaphragm (see *DIAPHRAGMITIS*), which was supposed to always produce delirium; — as well as to the delirium itself, accompanying that affection. See *PHRENETIS*.

PARAPLEGIA (*Path.*) *Paraplexia*, *παραπληγία*, *παραπληξία*, *Cal'rus paraly'sis paraplegia*, from *παρα*, dim. particle, and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Palsy of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum. It is, generally, owing to disease of some part of the cerebro-spinal axis; especially of the spinal portion.

The ancients, sometimes, used the term for incomplete apoplexy. Some authors have, also, made a distinction

between *paraplegia* and *paraplexia*, — using the former for a *partial apoplexy*; — the latter for *general or complete apoplexy*.

(G) *Rückenlähmung*, *Querschlag*.

WRITERS ON PARAPLEGIA. CH. G. LUDWIG (*from fractured vertebræ of the neck*). JOHN JEBB, Lond. 1782. P. POTT (*palsy from curvature*), Lond. 1779–82.

PARAPOPLEXY (*Path.*) *Parapoplexia*; from *παρα*, 'dim,' and *αποπληξία*, 'apoplexy.' False apoplexy; a soporous state, resembling apoplexy; and, especially, that which occurs in the paroxysms of pernicious intermittents.

PARAP'SIS (*Path.*) *παράψις*, from *παρα*, 'defectively,' and *ἅπτομαι*, 'I touch.' *Dysæsthesia contractoria*, sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost. GOOD.

PARARRHYTHMOS (*Path.*) *παραρρυθμος*, from *παρα*, 'dim,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm.' An epithet for the pulse, when it has not the rhythm proper to the age and constitution of the individual.

PARARTHRE'MA (*Path.*) *παράρθρημα*, from *παρα*, and *άρθρον*, 'a joint.' Incomplete luxation.

PARASCEPAS'TRA (*Surg.*) from *παρα*, and *σκεπάω*, 'I cover.' A cup or bandage, which covers the whole head. GALEN.

PARASCHIDES (*Surg. Path.*) *παρασχιδες*, from *παρα* and *σχιζω*, 'I cleave.' Fragments or splinters of a broken bone.

PARASITE (*Nat. Hist.*) *Parasitus*, *παρασίτος*, from *παρα*, 'near,' and *σιτος*, 'corn,' 'food.' Parasites are plants, which attach themselves to other plants; and animals which live in or on the bodies of other animals, — so as to subsist at their expense. The mistletoe is a parasitic plant: — the louse a parasitic animal.

(G) *Schmarotzer*.

PARASPHAGIS (*Anat.*) *παρασφαγίς*, from *παρα*, 'near,' and *σφαγή*, 'the throat.' The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARAS'TATÆ (*Anat.*) *παραστάται*, from *παρίστημι*, 'I stand near.' In HIPPOCRATES, it means the epididymis. The epididymes were called by HEROPHILUS and GALEN, *Varico'sæ parastatæ* to distinguish them from the *glandulo'sæ parastatæ* or *prostate*. RUFUS of Ephesus called the *Tubæ fallopianæ*, — *Parastatæ varico'sæ*.

PARASTREM'MA (*Path.*) παραστρέμμα, from παραστρέφω, 'I distort or pervert.' Convulsive distortion of the face, the soft parts being drawn laterally.

PARATH'ENAR (*Anat.*) from παρα, 'near,' and θεναρ, 'the sole of the foot.' WINSLOW called *grand parath' enar*, *Parath' enar ma'jor*, a portion of the abductor of the little toe, and *petit parath' enar*, *Parath' enar mi' nor*, the short flexor of that toe.

PAR'DALĒ (*Pharm.*) from παρδος, 'the panther.' The name of an ointment, smelling like the panther. AËTIUS.

PARÉ, AMBROSE (*Biogr.*) A French surgeon of eminence; born at Laval, in the district of the Maine, in 1509; died in 1590. WORKS. *Manière de traiter les playes faites par harquebuses, flèches, &c.* Paris. 1545. Translated into English by WALTER HAMMOND. Lond. 1617. 4to. The first edition of his works was published in 1561; fol. Translated into English by THOMAS JOHNSON. Lond. 1634. *Treatise of the plague, collected out of his works.* Lond. 1630. 4to. His pupil GUILLEMAU translated them into Latin with the title — AMBROSII PARÆI opera, novis iconibus elegantissimis illustrata et latinitate donata. Paris. 1582. fol.

PAR'EIRA BRA'VA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cissampelos*, *Par'eira*, *Parey'ra*, *Bultua*, *Par'iera bra'va*, *Abulta*, *Ambultua*, *Botou*, *Caa-peba*, *Overo butua*. The root of this plant, — a native of South America and the West Indies, — has a sweet taste with considerable bitterness and slight roughness. It has been recommended in nephritic and calculous affections; but is not much used.

(G) Grieswurz.

PAREMPTO'SIS (*Path.*) παρεμπτώσις. A word, employed in two different senses. It is, sometimes, synonymous with *Incidentia*; at others, with *Coincidentia*.

PARENCEPHALOCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) from παρεγκεφαλις, 'the cerebellum,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' *Her'nia of the cerebellum*; a very rare disease. It occurs under the form of a soft, indolent, or slightly painful tumor, without change in the color of the skin and situated in the occipital region. It is constituted of the cerebellum, which escapes through an aperture in the occipital bone. Great attention must be paid not to mistake it for an ordinary tumor; as its extirpation would be attended with fatal consequences.

PAREN'CHYMA (*Anat.*) παρεγχυμα. The texture of glandular organs, composed of agglomerated globules united by cellular tissue, and tearing with more or less facility. Such is the texture of the liver, kidneys, &c. παρεγχυμα signifies, in Greek, effusion; and it was believed that this tissue consisted of effused or coagulated blood.

PAR'ESIS (*Path.*) παρῆσις, from παρημι, 'I relax.' Paralysis (q. v.). According to some, a slight, incomplete paralysis; affecting motion, not sensation.

PARESTHE'SIS or PARÆSTHE'SIS (*Nosol.*) παραισθησις, *Sen'sus imperfectus*. Congenital misconstruction of the external organs of sense. A genus in the nosology of GOOD.

PARI'ETAL (*Anat.*) *Parietalis*, from πα'ries, 'a wall.'

The PARI'ETAL BONES, *Os'sa parietalia*, *Os'sa verticalia*, *Os'sa verticis*, *Os'sa sincip'itis*, *Os'sa breg'matis*, *Os'sa nervallia*, are two fellow bones, occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, in the formation of which they assist. They have a quadrilateral shape; their external surface is convex, and presents, at its middle part, an eminence called the *Pari'etal protuberance*, (F) *Bosse parietale*. Their inner or cerebral surface, which is concave, has a depression, that corresponds with the preceding eminence, and which is called the *Fos'sa parietalis*. Above and behind, near the superior edge of these bones, is a foramen, which does not always exist, called the *Pari'etal fora'men*, *Fora'men parietale*, through which passes a vein that opens into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater. Each parietal bone is articulated *above*, with its fellow; *below*, with the temporal bone; *before*, with the frontal; *behind*, with the occipital, and by the anterior and inferior angle with the great ala of the sphenoid. Each parietal bone is developed from a single point of ossification.

(G) Scheitelbeine, Wandbeine, Seitenbeine, Vorderhauptsbeine.

PARIETA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *P. officinalis*, *Helx'inē*, *Vitra'ria*, ἑλξινῆ. The *Wall pellitory*. This plant grows on old walls, and contains much nitrate of potassa. It is diuretic, but not much used.

(F) *Pariétaire commune*.

(G) Glaskraut.

PARI'ETES (*Anat.*) *Pa'ries*; 'a wall.' A name given to parts, which form the

inclosure — the limits of different cavities of the body, as the *Parietes of the cranium, chest, &c.*

(F) *Parois.*

(G) Wand, Scheidewand.

PARIS (Mat. Med.) *P. quadrifolia, Oneber'ry, True'love.* It possesses narcotic properties, and was formerly considered a powerful love philter. It is emetic, and is sometimes used externally as a resolvent and anodyne.

(F) *Parisette, Raisin de Renard.*

(G) Einbeerkraut, Wolfsbeerkraut.

PARISTH'NIA (Anat. & Path.) *παρισθνία.* A word employed to designate the tonsils, and, likewise, inflammation of the tonsils.

PARISTHMIOT'OMUS (Surg.) from *παρισθνία*, 'the tonsils,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' An instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

PARODON'TIDES (Path.) *παροδοντιδες*, from *παρα*, 'near,' and *οδους*, 'a tooth.' Tumors on the gums; parulis, &c.

PARONIR'IA (Path.) from *παρα*, and *ονειρον*, 'a dream.' Depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming. *Oneirodyn'ia acti'ra, Erethis'mus oneirodyn'ia.* The voluntary organs, connected with the passing train of ideas, overpowered by the force of the imagination during dreaming, and involuntarily excited to their natural or accustomed actions, while the other organs remain asleep. GOOD.

PARONYCH'IA (Path.) *Pan'aris, παρωνυχία, Redu'ria, Panarit'ius, Dogga, Pandali'tium, Pas'sa*, from *παρα*, 'near,' and *ονυξ*, 'the nail.' The ancients gave this name to an inflammatory tumor, seated near the nail. Some of the moderns have extended it to inflammation of the hand and even of the forearm. It usually means, every phlegmonous tumor of the fingers or toes and especially on the first phalanx. Four kinds of paronychia are commonly pointed out. 1. That, seated between the epidermis and skin, called in France, *Tourniole*. 2. That, seated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. 3. That, occupying the sheath of a tendon, and 4. That, considered to be seated between the periosteum and bone. These three last are only different degrees of the same disease, constituting *whitlow*, (F) *Mal d'aventure*: — the worst kinds, in English, are called *Felon*.

The inflammation generally commences in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and spreads to other parts, occa-

sioning excessive, lancinating pain, owing to the parts being put upon the stretch; hence, the necessity of dividing them freely, — even down to the bone, when there is reason to believe that the affection belongs to the fourth division: making use of emollient applications, the antiphlogistic treatment, and opiates to relieve pain.

(F) *Panaris.*

(G) Nagelgeschwür.

WRITERS. M. L. GLANDORP, Brem. 1628 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1674 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1694 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1704 (L). BERDOT, Basil, 1731 (L). VAN AMSTEL, Lugd. Bat. 1758 (L). BIDAULT, Paris, 1772 (L). FOCKE, Gotting. 1786 (L). MELCHIOR, Duisburg. 1789 (L). J. FLAJANI, Rom. 1791 (I). HEGNER, Basil. 1780 (L).

PAROPTESIS (Therap.) *παροπτησις*, from *παρα*, and *οπταω*, 'I roast.' Forcing a sweat by placing a patient before the fire or putting him in a dry bath.

PARORA'SIS (Path.) *παρορασις*, from *παρα*, 'dim,' and *οραω*, 'I see.' Perversion of sight, which prevents the person from judging accurately of the color of objects. GALEN.

PARORCHID'IUM (Path.) from *παρα*, dim. 'something wrong,' and *ορχις*, 'testicle.' Any position of one or both testicles, different from that which they ought to occupy in the scrotum; — whether they may not have descended through the abdominal ring, or are drawn up to the groins by the cremaster muscle.

PAROR'CHIDO-ENTEROCE'LE (Surg. Path.) *Her'nia paror'chido-enterica.* Intestinal hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle. SAUVAGES.

PAROS'TIA (Path.) from *παρα*, 'defectively,' and *οστεον*, 'a bone.' Bones, untempered in their substance; and incapable of affording their proper support. GOOD.

PAROT'ID (Anat.) *Gland'ula parotidea, Parot'is, Animell'æ, Alimell'æ, Lacticin'ia*; from *παρα*, 'about,' and *ους*, 'the ear.' The largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear, and near the angle of the lower jaw. It is composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory ducts, which unite to form one canal, called the *Parot'id duct* or STENO'S ca'nal — the *Ductus superior* or *Superior salivary ca'nal* of some. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through

an opening in the buccinator muscle and terminates in the mouth, opposite the second upper molaris. About the middle of its course, it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body, situated in its vicinity, and called the *Accessory Gland of the Parotid*.

In the substance of the parotid are found; — a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face, and the posterior auricular. It receives, also, some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve, and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat numerous, and pass into ganglions situated at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw.

The parotid secretes saliva, and pours it copiously into the mouth.

(G) Ohrdrüse.

WRITERS. FASCH (*physiologically and pathologically considered*), Jenæ, 1683 (L). A. L. MURAT (Do.), Paris, an. xi (F).

PAROTIS, (F) *Parotide, Phleg'monē parotide'a*, is, also, the name of a tumor, seated under the ear; which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pain; the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult. Sometimes, it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted.

(F) Oreillon, Ourle.

(G) Ohrdrüseneschwulst.

WRITERS. J. A. BERGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1715 (L). EBNER, Budæ, 1780 (L). A. MARIOTTI, Perug. 1785 (I). J. KLOSE, Francf. ad Viadr. 1793 (L). NAGEL, Stuttgart, 1793 (L).

PAROXYSM (*Path.*) *Paroxysmus*, παροξυσμός, from παροξύνω, 'I irritate.' *Impetus, Insultus, Invasio, Exacerbatio, Accessio*. The augmentation, which supervenes at equal or unequal intervals in the symptoms of acute diseases. Also, a periodical exacerbation or fit of a disease.

(F) *Exacerbation, Redoublement*; also, *Accès*.

(G) Anfall.

PARSONS, JAMES, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent English physician and naturalist; born in Devonshire in 1705; died in 1770. WORKS. *Elenchus gynaicopathologicus et obstetricarius*, &c. Lond. 1741. 8vo. *Mechanical and critical inquiry into the nature of hermaphrodites*. Lond. 1741. 8vo. *A description of the human urinary bladder; to which are added, animadversions*

on lithontriptic medicines, particularly those of Miss STEPHENS. Lond. 1742. 8vo. *The Croonian lectures on muscular motion; read before the Royal Society in 1744-5*. Lond. 1745. 4to. *Human physiognomy explained, in the Croonian lectures on muscular motion*. Lond. 1747. 4to. *Philosophical observations on the analogy between the propagation of animals and vegetables*, &c. Lond. 1752. 8vo.

PARTURIENT (*Obstet.*) from pario, 'I bring forth.' *Parturiens*.

The *Parturient, Child'bed or Ly'ing-in state*, requires careful management, and is subject to various diseases.

WRITER. J. CLARKE (*diseases of*), Lond. 1800.

PARTURITION (*Obstet.*) *Puerpe'rium, Par'tus, Par'tio, Parturi'tio, Parturi'go, Partu'ra*, λοχεία, τοκος, *La'bor, Apocye'sis, αποχυσις*. The delivery of the fœtus and its appendages. Labor is the necessary consequence of conception, pregnancy, and the completion of gestation. It does not take place until nine months of utero-gestation: the causes producing it being the contraction of the uterus and abdominal muscles. By different authors, the stages of labor have been variously divided. We may, perhaps, admit of four. The *first stage* comprises the precursory signs. One, two, or three days before labor, a mucous discharge, streaked with blood, takes place from the vagina, which is called the *signum, Leucorrhœa NABO'THI, Hæmorrhœgia NABO'THI, La'bor-show, or Show*; and, along with this, trifling grinding pains — called by the French *Mouches* — are felt in the loins and abdomen. *Second stage*: — Peculiar pains, which extend from the lumbar region towards the uterus; — tension and dilatation of the neck and orifice of that organ: protrusion into the vagina of the envelopes of the fœtus, forming the *bag of waters*, (F) *Poche des eaux*: and rupture or breaking of the waters. *Third stage*: — Contractions of the uterus and abdominal muscles: forcing pains: the head of the fœtus becomes engaged in the pelvis: the occiput being commonly situated above the left acetabulum, passes beneath the arch of the pubis. *Fourth stage*: — The head now presents at the vulva, the perineum being considerably distended; at length, it clears the external parts, and the rest of the body is easily disengaged. The child still continues attached to the mother by the umbilical chord, which has to be divided.

In the course of 15 or 20 minutes, trifling pains occur, and the secundines are expelled. This completes delivery. In by far the majority of cases, the head is the presenting part, the occiput directed anteriorly, and the face posteriorly. Of 12,633 children, born at the Hospital *La Maternité* in Paris, from the 10th of December, 1797, to the 31st of July, 1806, the following were the presentations.

The head, with the face posteriorly . . .	12,120
The head anteriorly . . .	63
The breech . . .	198
The feet . . .	147
The knees . . .	3
Other positions . . .	102
	<hr/> 12,633

Labor has received different names, according to the period of pregnancy at which it occurs, and the mode in which it takes place. It is called *miscarriage* (q. v.), prior to the 7th month; *premature labor*, between this

and 8 months and a half; and *labor at the full period*, — (F) *Accouchement à terme*, — when it happens at the end of 9 months.

Labors have, likewise, been variously divided by different authors. Perhaps the one, into *Natural*, *Preternatural*, and *Laborious*, is as common as any; — *Natural labor* meaning, that which would occur without manual assistance: *preternatural*, requiring the assistance of art, but by the hand solely: and, *laborious*, requiring instrumental assistance; which M. CAPURON calls *Accouchement Mécanique*.

The French use the term *Part*, at times, synonymously with *delivery*; at others, with *fœtus*. *Suppression de part* means concealment of delivery: *Part légitime*, a fœtus which comes into the world with the conditions necessary for its enjoying advantages granted by law; and *Part illégitime*, one that does not enjoy those conditions.

(F) *Accouchement, Couche, Travail d'Enfant*.

(G) *Entbindung, Geburt*.

TABLE

Of the Course and Management of the different Kinds of Labors.

I. NATURAL LABORS:		
<i>Or those in which Delivery can be effected without Assistance.</i>		
HEAD PRESENTING. Four Positions.	1. <i>Occiput towards the Left Acetabulum.</i>	The head with the chin bent upon the chest clears the brim of the pelvis. Motion of rotation produced by the inclined planes of the pelvis: the occipital protuberance is carried behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum.
	2. <i>Occiput towards the Right Acetabulum.</i>	The head attains the outlet; clears it; the occiput being first disengaged, and the face afterwards, which passes successively along the whole of the hollow of the sacrum. The shoulders enter the brim diagonally; execute the movement of rotation. The one behind first clears the outlet. The same thing occurs with the nates.
	3. <i>Occiput towards the Right Sacro-iliac Symphysis.</i>	The same course is here followed; except that after the rotatory movement, the face passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the occiput into the hollow of the sacrum. The occiput is first extruded: — the face next.

LOWER EXTREMITY PRESENTING. Four Positions of the Feet, Knees, and Breech.	4. <i>Occiput towards the Left Sacro-iliac Symphysis.</i>	When the chin presents and is turned forwards, labor can take place. Under such circumstances, the face is first expelled: the head is thrown backwards. This presentation is uncommon. If the chin presents and is thrown backwards, natural delivery cannot be effected.
	1. <i>Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Acetabulum.</i>	The nates enter the brim diagonally: movement of rotation: the one passes behind the symphysis pubis; the other towards the hollow of the sacrum. The one behind is first extruded.
	2. <i>Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Acetabulum.</i>	The same thing happens to the shoulders. The chin is bent upon the chest to clear the brim: movement of rotation: the occiput passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum. The face clears the outlet first: the occiput last.
	3. <i>Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Sacro-Iliac Symphysis.</i>	The same progress, except that after the movement of rotation, the face is towards the pubes, and the occiput towards the sacrum. The face is here again delivered first.
	4. <i>Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Sacro-Iliac Symphysis.</i>	

II. PRETERNATURAL LABORS :

Or those which require Manual Assistance only.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE HEAD, UPPER EXTREMITIES, BACK, ABDOMEN, &c.	1. When the labor is without any serious complication, and the head is not in a good position at the brim of the pelvis; endeavours are to be made to place it in its natural position: the hand to be introduced with the fingers united, and the long diameter of the head to be placed diagonally in the brim, if possible. Or, the lever may be fixed over the occiput, by drawing down which, a closer approximation of the chin and chest may be effected; the position of the head to the pelvis being at the same time attended to.
	2. If complicated with syncope, convulsions, hemorrhage, want of uterine action, &c., the feet must be laid hold of, and the child <i>turned</i> . For this purpose, empty the rectum and bladder; and turn, if possible, prior to the escape of the liquor amnii. Generally, the female may be placed on her left side, with the breech over the edge of the bed. Use the right or left hand, according as the feet of the child are to the right or left side of the pelvis; always so introducing the hand, that the child shall be in its palm, and the back of the hand opposed to the inner surface of the uterus. The hand and arm to be introduced during an interval of pain; and they must be flattened and tranquil whilst the uterus is contracting forcibly. If both feet cannot be readily brought down, seize one, and tie a fillet around it. If the toes point to the vertebral column or to the abdomen of the mother, the head, in its descent, will not enter the pelvis: the chin and occiput will be hitched on the

pubis and promontory of the sacrum. In such case, grasp the nates as soon as they have passed the os externum; and, during a pain, endeavour to direct the toes towards either sacro-iliac synchondrosis. When the fingers can be passed along the body of the child and over the shoulders to the bend of the elbows, draw down the arms successively. When the body is expelled, and the head filling up the brim, the termination of labor must be accelerated by passing two fingers over the shoulders of the child; using moderate and steady extracting power, whilst one finger of the other hand, passed into the mouth, depresses the chin on the sternum. In this way the head may be extracted.

III. INSTRUMENTAL LABORS:

Or those requiring the Assistance of appropriate Instruments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

If the pains become feeble, or inadequate from any cause: — or if the presenting part is firmly wedged in the pelvis: or the woman is becoming exhausted, instrumental assistance may be required. In all such cases, empty the bladder and rectum: wait till the os uteri is in a fit state: afford assistance during the pains: introduce the instrument during the intervals between the pains: have the patient on her left side (generally): and extract according to the axes of brim and outlet, as the case may be.

1. Short Forceps.

Apply these to the sides of the head of the child, so that the ears and parietal protuberances may be within the fenestræ. Before applying them, an ear ought to be distinctly felt. Introduce the left-hand blade first; the index and middle fingers of the right hand guiding it to the ear. With the right hand pass the other in an opposite line, corresponding with the course of the first blade, guided by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand; the third and little finger being employed to retain the left-hand blade in place: humor the instrument so as to allow the blades to lock. The handles may now be tied gently together. The force used must be from blade to blade, with a gentle, tractile effort.

2. Long Forceps.

Applicable where the head does not enter the brim. The long forceps must be applied, in most cases, over the occiput and face of the child, so that the convex edges of the blades may be towards the hollow of the sacrum. When used, the power may be exerted from side to side, with moderate traction.

3. Lever or Vectis.

The lever is applicable to the same cases as the forceps. It must not be used strictly as a lever, but as a hook with which to draw downwards. It may be applied to any part of the head, but is generally hitched on the occiput.

4. Fillet & Blunt Hook.

In certain cases of breech and knee presentation, where the hand is insufficient, it may be necessary to pass over the joint a fillet or the blunt hook, with which to exert some force of traction. The operation is very simple.

EMBRYULCIA.

Disproportionate size of head, or distorted or deformed pelvis, may require the child to be destroyed, and its bulk lessened: or the Cæsarean section or symphysiotomy, or the induction of premature labor may be called for.

EMBRYULCIA.	<p>The instruments required here, are the <i>Perforator</i>, <i>Crotchet</i>, and <i>Craniotomy Forceps</i>. Make steady pressure on the abdomen: pass two fingers of the left hand up to the head: feel for a suture or fontanelle: introduce the perforator and bore through, until the progress of the instrument is arrested by its <i>shoulders</i>. Open the handles, and turn the instrument in different directions, so that the opening may be large enough to admit the perforator, with which the brain must be broken down.</p> <p>If, after this, delivery cannot be accomplished without farther aid; pass up the craniotomy forceps; open the handles slightly, and introduce the blade without teeth within the cranium. On closing the forceps, a hold is obtained; and a tractile force can now be exerted during the pains: and the extrusion of the child be effected.</p> <p>Should great difficulty exist at the brim, the bones at the top of the head may have to be removed, until the base alone remains. The chin must then be brought through first. The crotchet is often used instead of the craniotomy forceps; being passed into the opening made by the perforator, and hooked upon some bony projection in the interior of the skull. In presentations of the face demanding perforation of the cranium, the perforator should be introduced just above the nose in the sagittal suture.</p> <p>When it is necessary to open the head after the lower extremities have been expelled, the perforation must be made behind the ear.</p>
SYMPHYSOTOMY AND CÆSAREAN SECTION.	<p>In cases of great narrowness of the pelvis, the operation of <i>Symphysotomy</i> (q. v.) has been adopted by French practitioners,—rarely by British or American: and in extreme cases recourse has been had to the <i>Cæsarean Section</i> (q. v.).</p>
SEPARATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FŒTUS FROM THE BODY.	<p>If the body of the fœtus have been forcibly separated, and the head left in the uterus, it must be laid hold of with one hand; and the forceps be applied, or the head opened and delivered as under Embryulcia. Should the head have been brought away, and the body left behind, the feet must be brought down.</p>
INDUCTION OF PREMATURE LABOR.	<p>In cases of narrowness of the pelvis, where the fœtus, at the full term, cannot be born alive; delivery may be brought about at an earlier period, or as soon as the child is capable of carrying on its functions independently of the mother.</p> <p>The most advisable plan of accomplishing this object is merely to pass the finger round and round within the os and cervix uteri, so as to detach the decidua;—the membranes being thus left entire; and the life of the child not so much endangered, as where the membranes are punctured and the waters evacuated. Parturition usually follows within 24 hours.</p>

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PARU'LIS (*Path.*) παρουλῖς, from παρᾶ, 'near,' and οὐλον, 'the gum.' *Apostema parul'is* or *paroul'is*, Gum Boil. Small abscesses are so called, which form in the gums, sometimes without any known cause, but which often depend upon carious teeth.

PARU'RIA (*Nosol.*) from παρᾶ, 'defectively.' and οὐρεω, 'I pass urine.' Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

PAR'YGRON (*Pharm.*) παρυγρον, from παρᾶ, and υγρός, 'humid.' A liquid or moist preparation, for allaying topical inflammation.

PASIPH'ILOS (*Pharm.*) πασιφιλος, from πας, 'all,' and φιλος, 'grateful.' A plaster, composed of sulphate of iron, sandarach, &c.

PASSAVAN'TICUS (*Pharm.*) from πας, 'all,' and αβαινω, 'I dry up.' A cathartic powder, described by SCHRÖDER.

PASSIFLO'RA LAURIFO'LIA (*Mat. Med.*) Bay'leaved pas'sion flow'er. A native of Surinam. The fruit has a delicious smell and flavor, and quenches thirst, abates heat of the stomach, increases the appetite, &c.

PASSIFLO'RA MALIFOR'MIS, *Ap'ple-shaped Granadill'a*. The fruit of this species is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies, where it is served up at table in deserts.

PAS'SION (*Phys.*) *Pas'sio*, *An'imi Pathel'mata*, *Affec'tus*. A lively affection of the mind; as rage, terror, love, hatred, &c.

(G) Leidenschaft.

WRITERS on the Passions. BACMEISTER, Rostoch. 1614 (L). J. SPERLING, Witemb. 1649 (L). REGIUS, Ultraj. 1650 (L). MÖHRING, Lugd. Bat. 1673 (L). CARTESIUS, Amstelod. 1677 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1681 (L). J. H. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1695 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1695 (L). CH. SCHELHAMMER, Kilon, 1710 (L). TRÜBE (*deaths from*), Lips. 1700 (L). M. ALBERTI (*medical effect of*), Hal. 1735 (L). A. CAMERARIUS (Do.), Tubing. 1735 (L). SHAW (*diseases from*), Edinb. 1736 (L). WM. CLARKE (*effects of, on the body*), Lond. 1752. G. CH. DETHARDING (*change of humors from*), Rostoch. 1759 (L). BEAUCHESNE (*influence of P. in nervous diseases*), Paris, 1781 (F). MONGÉ, Lugd. Bat. 1785 (L). P. FABRE, Paris, 1787 (F). F. C. G. SCHEIDEMANTEL (*Passions as means of cure*), 1787 (G). WM. FALCONER (*influence of, on disorders*), Lond. 1788. CL. J. TISSOT, Paris, 1798 (F). COGAN, Bath, 1800. G. LEVISON (*effect of, on health*), Goslar, 1800 (G). M. LENHOSSEK, Pesth, 1800 (G). ESQUIROL (*as connected with insanity*), Paris, 1805 (F). MORTEHAN, Paris, 1805 (F). J. G. F. MAASS, Hal. 1806 (G). M. A. SCHIFFERLI, Winterthur, 1808 (G). H. FR. LIARD, Paris, 1815 (F). J. L. ALIBERT (*physiology*), 2d edit., Paris, 1827 (F).

PAS'SIVE (*Path.*) *Passivus*. An epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength, or which are without apparent reaction.

Thus, passive hemorrhages are such as supervene in debilitated individuals. The term *passive* has, also, been given to aneurisms of the heart with extenuation of the parietes; in opposition to

active aneurysms, — with thickness of the parietes — hypertrophy.

PASSULA'TUM (Pharm.) A medicine in which the pulp of raisins is a chief ingredient.

PAS'SY, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) This village is in the vicinity of Paris. There are several springs, containing of sulphates of lime, iron, and magnesia; alum; common salt; carbonate of iron; carbonic acid, &c. They are employed as tonic and astringent.

PASTE (Pharm.) *Pas'ta*. A compound medicine like the *pastil*, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous.

(F) *Pâte*. (G) *Teig*.

MARSHMAL'LOW PASTE, *Mas'sa de gum'mi-Arabico*, *Pas'ta de althæ'a*. A compound of gum arabic, sugar, white of egg, and orange flower water. Ph. P. It is demulcent.

DATE PASTE, *Mas'sa seu pas'ta de dactylis*. Composed of dates, sugar, gum arabic, water, and orange flower water. Ph. P. Demulcent.

PASTE OF JU'JUBES, *Pas'ta de jul'julis*, *Mas'sa de zizypho'rum fructu*: composed of jujubes, gum senegal, sugar, water, and tincture of lemon peel. Demulcent.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ GUMMA'TA ET ANISA'TA, seu, *Mas'sa de extracto glycyrrhizæ*. A compound of extract of liquorice, gum senegal, sugar, Florence orris root, volatile oil of aniseed. Demulcent.

PAS'TIL (Pharm.) *Pastill'us*, *Diocres*, *Avic'ula Cip'ria*, *Cande'la fumollis*, *φθoις*, *φθοισζος*. A compound of aromatic substances, in various shapes; used as a fumigating material, when set fire to. See FUMIGATION.

The French use the term *Pastille*, for a solid, dry, round, oblong, square, or triangular compound; whose base is essential oil, and sugar the excipient. These pastilles are in fact small lozenges, and only differ from the *tablette* in their smaller size.

PASTIL'LI DE MEN'THA PIPERI'TA. *Peppermint drops*. (Sacch. alb., *aqua menthae pip. distillat.* aa $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Boil to the consistence of an electuary. Take of fine white sugar, in powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, volatile oil of peppermint $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Mix, and add the electuary whilst warm. Drop it then on marble, and dry the drops. Ph. P.)

PASTINA'CA OPOP'ANAX (Mat. Med.) The name of the plant, which furnishes the *Opoponax*. The plant,

whence the gum resin is obtained, has, also, been called, *Opopan'acum*, *Pa'nax heracle'um*, *Pan'ax costi'num*, *P. pastinace'a*, *Ky'na*, *Her'cules-all-heal*, *Opop'anaxwort*

OPOP'ANAX, *Opopan'acis gum'mi-resi'na*, *Gezir*, *Pop'anax*, *Gum'mi pan'acis*, exudes from the roots, when wounded. Its odor is strong and peculiar; taste bitter and acrid. It is met with in the shops, in lumps of a reddish-yellow color, without; white, within. It has been recommended as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue; but is seldom used. Dose, gr. x to $\frac{3}{4}$ j in powder.

(G) *Heilwurz gummi*, *Opoponax harz*.

PASTINA'CA SATIVA, *Elaphoboscum*, *Pastinal'ca sylvestris*, *Ban'ica*, *Gar'den pars'nep*. The root is sweet and nutritious, and is in esteem as an article of food. It has been used as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous affections, &c.

PATELLA (Anat.) *Rot'ula*, *Epigon'atis*, *Epigon'tis*, *Epigou'nis*, *Mo'la*, *μυλῆ*, *Con'cha*, *Oculus ge'nu*, *Os scutiformē*, *Supergenual'is*, *Caucalor'des*, *ἐπιγονατῖς*, *ἐπιγοντῖς*, *ἐπιγουνῖς*, *Mylla'cris*, *μυλακρίς*, *Myllē*. Diminutive of *pat'ina*, 'a dish'; so called from its shape. A sort of sesamoid, flat, short, thick, rounded bone, situated in front of the knee, and enveloped in the substance of the tendon common to the extensor muscles of the leg. The posterior surface of the patella is divided into two *facettes*, united angularly, which are incrustated with cartilage, and each of which is articulated with one of the condyles of the femur. The patella is developed by a single point of ossification. When the patella is fractured, it is difficult to produce bony union. This can only be accomplished by keeping the fractured extremities closely in apposition.

(F) *Rotule*. (G) *Kniescheibe*. WRITERS. MEIBOMIUS (*lesions of the P.*), Franequer. 1697 (L). LANGGUTH (*fracture*), Vitemberg. 1745 (L). LE VACHER (*luxations*), Paris, 1761 (L). KOOLE (*fracture*), Franequer. 1761 (L). BARTHELEMUS (*lesions of the*) Lugd. Bat. 1766 (L). DEIDIER (*transverse fracture*), Paris, 1775 (L). J. SHELDON (*Do.*), Lond. 1789. HIERBUUR (*Do.*), Franeq. 1790 (L). P. CAMPER (*fracture*), Hag. 1789 (L). J. P. L. L. COUSTÉ, Paris, 1803 (F). BOURQUIN (*bandage proper for fracture of the*), Paris, (F). G. FIELDING, Hull, 1822.

PATHET'IC (*Anat.*) *Pathet'icus*, παθητικός. That which moves the passions. A name given to the superior *OBLIQUE* muscle of the eye (q. v.), and, also, to a nerve.

The *NERVUS PATHETICUS*, the 4th pair of nerves, *Oculo-musculaire interne* (CH.) is the smallest encephalic nerve. It arises behind the inferior pair of the tubercula quadrigemina (the testes), at the lateral parts of the valvula Vieussenii. Its roots unite into one thin, round cord, which makes a turn upon the peduncles of the brain, and passes into a canal of the dura mater near the posterior clinoid process. It enters the orbit by the broadest part of the sphenoidal fissure, and terminates in the superior oblique muscle of the eye by dividing into several filaments.

(F) *Nerf pathétique*.

PATHOG'ENY (*Med.*) *Pathoge'nia*; from παθος, 'a disease,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' The branch of pathology, which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease.

WRITERS. CH. W. HUFELAND, Jena, 1795 (G). A. RÖSCHLAUT, Francfort. 1798 (G).

PATHOGNOMON'IC (*Path.*) *Pathogno-mon'icus*, παθογνωμονικός, *Sig'num conjunctum*; from παθος, 'an affection,' and γινωσκω, 'I know.' A characteristic symptom of a disease.

PATHOL'OGY (*Med.*) *παθολογία*, from παθος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The branch of medicine, whose object is the knowledge of diseases. It has been defined *diseas'ed physiology*, and *physiology of disease*. It is divided into *general* and *special*. The first considers diseases in common;—the second the particular history of each. It is subdivided into *internal* and *external*, or *medical* and *surgical*. (G) *Krankheitslehre*.

WRITERS. F. MAGIRI, Francf. 1518 (L). W. CHARLETON, Lond. 1661 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1675 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1692 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1719 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1699 (L). Another work, 1719 (L). G. DETHARDING, Hafn. 1739 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1747 (L). J. ASTRUC, Genev. 1748 (L). FR. B. DE SAUVAGES, Amstel. 1752 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1754 (L). CH. E. ESCHENBACH, Rostoch. 1755 (L). H. D. GAUBIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1758 &c. (L). In Engl. by CH. ERSKINE, Edinb. 1778. J. G. RÖDERER, Gotting. 1759 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Hal. 1769–83

(G). CALDANI, Patav. 1772 (L). A. DE HAEN, Vindob. 1780–1782 (L). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1792 (L). A. BALTHASAR (*surgical P.*), Vienna, 1785 (G). TH. BAYER, Vienn. 1786 (G). J. B. MONTEGGIA, Mediol. 1789 (L). GÖNNER, Berlin, 1788 (G). J. CH. W. JUNCKER, Hal. 1789–90 (L). MECKEL (*on the nervous and humoral Ps.*), Hal. 1793 (L). HUFELAND, Berlin, 1795 (F). G. FR. HILDEBRANDT, Erlang. 1795 (L). JOS. FRANK, Vienn. 1803 (G). BERGMANN, Gotting. 1804 (L). A. HENKE, Berlin, 1806 (G). PFENNING, Virceburg. 1707 (L). J. D. BRANDIS, Hamburg. 1808 (G). K. FR. BURDACH, Leipz. 1808 (G). E. GROSSI, Munich, 1811–13 (G). G. W. CONSERUCH, Ulm. 1812 (G). G. KIESER, Jena, 1812 (G). FR. G. GMELIN, Stuttgart, 1813 (G). A. HUGON, Paris, 1813 (F). J. SCHALLGRUBER, Grätz, 1813 (G). K. SPRENGEL, Amst. 1813 (L). A. YPERY, Lugd. Bat. 1815 (L). I. DYCKMAN, N. York, 1815. A. F. CHOMEL, Paris, 1816 (F). C. H. PARRY, Lond. 1815. N. DEL GIUDICE, (I). CAILLOT, Paris, 1818 (F). W. NICHOLL, Lond. 1820. J. R. KÖCHLIN, Zurich, 1822 (G). D. PRING, Lond. 1823. JAS. BLUNDELL, Lond. 1825. L. MARTINET (F). In Engl. by J. QUAIN, Lond. 1826. F. LALLEMAND (*pathological cases illustrating physiology*), Paris, 1825 (F). L. CH. ROCHE and J. L. SANSON (*medico-chirurgical P.*), Paris, 1828 (F).

PAT'IN, GUY, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A French physician, wit, and freethinker; born near Beauvais, in 1601; died in 1672. *Work.* *Traité de la conservation de santé par un bon régime*. Paris. 1662. 12mo.

PAT'IN, CHARLES (*Biogr.*) A celebrated French physician and antiquary; born at Paris in 1633; died at Padua in 1693. *WORKS.* *Oratio de optimâ medicorum sectâ*. Patav. 1676. 4to. *Oratio de febribus*. Patav. 1677. 4to. *Oratio de scorbuto*. Patav. 1679. *Quod optimus medicus debeat esse chirurgus*. Ibid. 1681. 4to. *Dissertatio de peste*, August. Vindel. 1683. 4to. *Flores medicinæ*. Ibid. 1686. 4to. *Idea capitis humani*. Ibid. 1686. 4to.

PA'TOR NA'R'IUM (*Anat.*) The cavity or the opening of the nostrils.

PAU'LA (*Pharm.*) *πauλα*. Name of an ancient plaster, used in bubos and scrophulous affections, and mentioned by PAULUS of Ægina.

PAUL'LI or **PAU'LI**, SIMON (*Bi-*

ogr.) A Danish professor; born at Rostock in Lower Saxony, in 1603; died at Copenhagen, in 1680. *WORKS.* *Quadripartitum de simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus.* Rostoch. 1639. 4to. In this he wrote on the abuse of tobacco and tea, and his work was translated into English, by Dr. JAMES, in 1746. *Oratio de anatomiae origine, præstantiâ, et utilitate.* Hafn. 1643. 4to. *Digressio de verâ, unicâ et proximâ causâ febrium.* Francf. 1660. 4to. *Methodus dealbandi ossa pro sceletopædiâ.* Hafn. 1668. fol.

PAULLINI, CHRIS'TIAN FRAN'CIS (Biog.) Member of the *Academ. curios. naturæ*, under the name of ARION I. and of RICOVRATI; born at Eisenach in Thuringia, in 1643; died in 1712. *WORKS.* *Sacra herba, seu, nobilis salvia descripta.* August. Vindel. 1688. 4to. *Observationes physico-medice.* Norimb. 1695. 4to. *De jalappâ liber singularis.* Francf. 1700. 8vo. *Nucis moschatæ curiosa descriptio historico-physico-medica.* Ibid. 1704. 8vo.

PAU'LUS or PAU'LOS (Biogr.) Commonly called PAU'LUS ÆGINE'TA or PAU'LUS of Ægi'na. A native of the island of Ægina. He flourished in the 4th century. His principal *WORKS* are; — *Salubria de sanitate tuendâ præcepta.* Argent. 1511. 8vo. *De re medicâ,* Gr. Venet. 1528. fol. Lat. by J. QUINTERIUS. Paris. 1532. fol. *De crisi et diebus criticis, eorumque signis.* Basil. 1529. 8vo. *De simplicibus,* OTTONE BRUNSFELSIO, interpr.; *item de ratione victûs,* G. COPO, interpr. Argent. 1531. 8vo. *De ciborum facultatibus,* Lat. Basil. 1541. 8vo. *Liber de febribus.* Col. 1546. 8vo. *Liber de valetudine tuendâ.* Argent. 1538. *Excerpta de balneis,* Lat. Ven. 1553. The best edition of his works is that of Lyons, 1562 – 1567, in 8vo. (L).

PAVIL'ION (Surg. & Anat.) The French give this name to the expanded extremity of a canal or cavity, e. g. of a catheter, sound, &c.

The PAVIL'ION OF THE EAR, *Auric'ula*, *Pin'na*, *A'la*, is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. Its size varies in individuals. It is free above, behind, and below. Anteriorly and within, it is continuous with the neighbouring parts. Its outer surface has several prominences, the *Helix*, *Anthelix*, *Tragus*, *Antitragus*, and *Lobe*; and several cavities — the groove of the *Helix*, the *fossa navicularis*, or *scaphoides*, and the *Concha*. The

skin, which covers the pavilion, is very fine and studded with a number of sebaceous follicles. The auricle is fixed to the head by three fibro-cellular ligaments; — a superior, anterior, and posterior.

(F) *Auricule* ou *Oricule*, *Pavillon de l'oreille.* (G) *Ohr flügel.*

PEARL (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Per'la*, *Margari'ta*, *U'nio*, μαργαρον, μαργαριτης, λιθος. A roundish concretion, of a silvery white color, and brilliant polish, found in several shells and especially in the *Avic'ula margaritif'era*, which has, hence, been called *Ma'ter perla'rum*, *Moth'er of pearl*, and is much used in the fabrication of handles for surgical instruments, &c.

Pearls were, formerly, given in powder as astringents and antacids. They consist of lime and an animal matter.

(F) *Perle.*

PEC'CANT (*Path.*) *Pec'cans.* An epithet given, by the Humorists, to the humors, when erring in quality or quantity.

PECH'LIN, JOHN NICH'OLAS (Biogr.) An excellent anatomist and medical writer; born at Leyden in 1646; died in 1706. *WORKS.* *De purgantium medicamentorum facultatibus.* Lugd. Bat. 1672. 8vo. *De vulneribus sclopetorum.* Kilon. 1674. 4to. *De aëris et alimenti defectu et vitâ sub aquis.* Ibid. 1676. 8vo. *De habitu et colore Æthiopum.* Ibid. 1677. 8vo.

PECHURIM COR'TEX (*Mat. Med.*) A highly aromatic bark, the produce of a species of *laurus*. It is extremely fragrant like that of cinnamon, which it greatly resembles in its properties. In Portugal, it is used in the cure of dysentery, &c.

PECHYA'GRA (*Path.*) *πηχυαγρα*, from *πηχυς*, 'the elbow,' and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.' Gout, affecting the elbow.

PEC'QUET, JOHN (Biogr.) A learned anatomist — the discoverer of the thoracic duct and receptaculum chyli; born at Dieppe in France; died at Paris in 1674. *WORKS.* *Experimenta nova anatomica, quibus incognitum hactenus chyli receptaculum et ab eo per thoracem in ramos usque sub-clavios vasa lactea deteguntur;* to which was added, an anatomical dissertation — *De circulatione sanguinis, et chyli motu.* Harderovic. 1651. 12mo. These Experiments were translated into English. Lond. 1653. 12mo.

PECTINA'LIS (*Anat.*) from *pecten*, 'the pines'; *Pectinæ'us*, *Pubio-fémoral*, *Sus-pubio-fémoral* (Ch.) This muscle is

situated at the inner and upper part of the thigh. It is long, flat, and triangular: is attached, above, to the space, which separates the ileo-pectineal eminence from the spine of the os pubis; and, below, by a flat tendon, to the oblique line, which descends from the lesser trochanter to the linea aspera. The pectinalis bends the thigh on the pelvis; and carries it outwards in adduction and rotation. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh.

(F) *Pectiné*.

PECTINA'TI MUSCULI (*Anat.*) from *pecten*, 'a comb.' The fascicular texture, observed in the right auricle of the heart: — *Musculi Auriculæ Pectinata'ti*.

PECTORA'LIS MA'JOR (*Anat.*) from *pectus*, 'the breast.' *Pectoralis*, *Sterno-costo-clavio-huméral*, *Sterno-huméral* (CH.). A large, flat, triangular muscle, situated at the anterior part of the chest, before the axilla. It is attached, on the one hand, by means of aponeurotic fibres, to the inner half of the anterior edge of the clavicle; to the anterior surface of the sternum, and to the cartilages of the six first true ribs; — on the other, by a strong tendon, which is inserted at the anterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

The use of this muscle is — to move the arm in various directions. If it be hanging by the side of the body, it carries it inwards and a little forwards. When the arm is raised, it depresses it and carries it inwards. It can, also, move it in rotation inwards. If the humerus be raised and fixed, the pectoralis major draws the trunk towards the upper extremity. (F) *Grand Pectoral*.

PECTORA'LIS MI'NOR (*Anat.*) *Serratus anti'cus mi'nor*, *Costo-coracoidien* (CH.). This muscle is situated beneath the preceding, at the anterior and upper part of the chest. It is flat and triangular. It is attached by its base, which appears digitated, to the upper edge and outer surface of the 3d, 4th, and 5th true ribs, and is inserted at the anterior part of the coracoid process.

The pectoralis minor draws the scapula forwards and downwards, and makes it execute a rotatory motion, by virtue of which its inferior angle is carried backwards, and the anterior depressed. When the shoulder is fixed, it elevates the ribs to which it is attached, and aids in the dilatation of the chest.

(F) *Petit pectoral*, *Petit dentelé antérieur*.

PECTORALS (*Therap.*) *Pectoralia*. Medicines, considered proper for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

(G) *Brustmittel*.

BATE'MAN'S PECTORAL DROPS consist, chiefly, of *tincture of castor*, with some *camphor* and *opium*, flavored by *aniseed*. GRAY gives the following formula. *Castor* 3j, *ol. anisi* 3j, *camph.* 3v, *coccin.* 3iss, *opii* 3vj, *proof spirit*, a gallon.

PECTORILOQUE (*Path.*) from *pectus*, 'the chest,' and *loqui*, 'to speak.' LAENNEC calls thus, one who presents the phenomenon of *Pectoriloquism*.

PECTORIL'OQUISM (*Med.*) Same etymon. *Pectorilo'quia*. Speech or voice coming from the chest. LAENNEC has designated, by this name, the phenomenon often presented by consumptive individuals, when their chests have been examined with the stethoscope. The voice seems to issue *directly* from the chest, and to pass directly through the central canal of the cylinder, — a phenomenon owing to the voice resounding in those anfractuous cavities, produced in the lungs by the suppuration or breaking down of tubercles, which constitute *Ulcers of the Lungs*.

(F) *Pectoriloquie*.

PEDIC'ULUS (*Zool.*) The *Louse*; a genus of parasitic insects. The human body is infested with three kinds; the *Body-louse*, (F) *Pou de corps*; the *Head-louse*, (F) *Pou de la tête*, which lives in the hair; and the *Crab-louse*, (F) *Morpion*, which infests the hair of the pubes. Infusion of tobacco, or mercurial ointment, or ointment of white precipitate of mercury, or the white or red precipitate of mercury, readily destroys them.

(F) *Pou*. (G) *Laus*.

PEDILU'VIUM (*Therap.*) from *pe'des*, 'the feet,' and *la'vo*, 'I wash.' *Lavipe'dium*. A bath for the feet.

(F) *Bain de pieds*.

WRITERS. J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1717 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1721 (L).

PEDORA. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PED'UNCLE (*Anat.*) *Pedun'culus*. This term has been applied to different prolongations or appendices of the encephalon. Thus, the *Ped'uncles of the brain* are the *Cru'ra cer'ebri*; the *Ped'uncles of the cerebellum*, the *Cru'ra cerebell'i*.

The *Peduncles of the Brain*, called also *Cru'ra antero'ra medullæ oblongatæ*, are two white cords, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in diameter, on the outside of the corpora albicantia. They arise from the medullary substance of the brain, and gradually approach, till they join the tuber annulare. They are formed, internally, of a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter; the former of which, being of a darker color at one point than in any other part of the brain, has been called *Locus niger cru'rum cer'e'br'i*.

The *Peduncles of the Cerebellum*, called also *Cru'ra postero'ra*, arise from the medullary part of the cerebellum, and unite at the tuber annulare.

The *Peduncles of the Pine'al Gland* are two medullary bands or strips, which seem to issue from the pineal gland, and proceed on each side upon the upper and inner region of the optic thalami.

PEGANELÆON (Pharm.) *πηγανελαιον*, *O'leum ruta'ceum*, Oil of Rue; from *πηγανον*, 'rue.'

PEGANE'RON (Pharm.) *πηγανηρον*, *Emplas'trum ruta'ceum*. A plaster, into which rue entered. PAULUS, AËTIUS.

PELA'GIA (Path.) A kind of scaly erysipelas of the hands, sometimes of the legs, at others, of the face. *Pellagra* (?).

PELA'RION (Pharm.) *πηλαριον*. A collyrium, described by PAULUS of Ægina; from *πηλος*, 'mud.'

PEL'ICAN (Surg.) *Pelica'nus*. An instrument, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. Its use is to extract teeth.

PELICI'DĒ (Pharm.) *Pelw'dē*, *Mel coc'tum*, *Boiled Honey*. RULAND and JOHNSON.

PELIO'MA (Path.) *πελιωμα*, from *πελος*, 'black.' A livid ecchymosis. FORESTUS.

PELLA'GRA (Path.) *Pela'gra*, *Ichthyosis Pella'gra*, *Elephantiasis Italica*, *Tu'ber Pella'gra*, *Mal del Sole*, *Dermat'agra*, *Erysipelas period'ica nervo'sa chron'ica*, *Mal de misère*, *Paral'ysis scorbut'ica*, *Scur'vy of the Alps*, *Impet'igo Pella'gra*. A disease, particularly noticed amongst the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with wrinkles, and assuming a scaly appearance, especially in the parts exposed to the air. The strength diminishes, the intellectual faculties and sensations become obscure, and cramps, convulsions, and other lesions

of muscular contractility supervene. It is a singular, endemic affection.

WRITERS. FR. FRAPOLLI, Mediol. 1771 (L). M. GHERARDINI, Milano, 1780 (I). J. M. ALBERA, Varese, 1781 (I). C. STRAMBI, Mediol. 1785-9 (L). FR. X. JANSEN, Lugd. 1788 (L). FR. FANZAGO, Padova, 1789 (I). Another, Padova, 1792 (I). J. VIDEMAR, Mediol. 1790 (L). L. SOLER, Venez. 1791 (I). P. DELLA BONA, Venez. 1791 (I). S. C. TITIUS, Viteb. 1792 (L). J. CERRI, Milano, 1807 (I). A. CARENO, Vindob. 1794 (L). CH. ALLIONI, Torino, 1795 (I). J. B. MARZARI, Venez. 1815 (I). J. M. ZECCHINELLI, Padova, 1818 (I).

PELLETAN, PHILIP JOSEPH (Biog.) A celebrated surgeon of Paris; died in 1827. WORKS. *Clinique chirurgicale, ou mémoires et observations de chirurgie clinique*. Paris. 1810. 3 vols. 8vo.

PELLETIER, JAMES (Biogr.) A French physician; born at Mans in 1517; died at Paris in 1582. WORKS. *De peste compendium*. Basil. 1557. 8vo. *De conciliatione locorum GALENI sectiones duæ*. Paris. 1560. 4to. He paid great attention to belles-lettres and mathematics.

PEL'VIC (Anat.) *Pel'vicus*, *Pelvi'nus*. Belonging or relating to the pelvis.

The PEL'VIC CAVITY, (F) *Cavité pelvienne*, is the cavity of the pelvis.

The PEL'VIC SURFACE OF THE IL'IUM is that which faces the pelvic cavity.

The PEL'VIC MEMBERS are the lower extremities.

WRITERS. J. ALLPORT (*side view of the pelvic viscera*), Lond. 1823.

M. J. CLOQUET gives the name PEL'VIC APONEURO'SIS, (F) *Aponévrose pelvienne*, to an aponeurotic expansion, of greater or less thickness, which is attached to the brim of the pelvis, being continuous with the fascia iliaca and the aponeurotic expansion of the psoas parvus. This aponeurosis forms a kind of resisting partition, which effectually supports the peritoneum, and has several apertures, through which different organs pass.

PEL'VI-TROCHANTE'RIAN (Anat.) *Pel'vi-trochanteria'nus*. That which relates to the pelvis and great trochanter. The *Pel'vi-trochanteria'rian re'gion* is formed by the muscles — *pyramidalis*, *two obturators*, *gemini*, and *quadratus femoris*, which pass from the pelvis to the digital cavity of the great trochanter.

PELVIMETER (Surg. or Obstet.) from *pel'vis*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure.' A barbarous hybrid. This name has been

given to different instruments, invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, and, particularly, the antero-posterior or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim. (G) *Beckenmesser*. Two have been chiefly employed; especially by French practitioners — the *Compas d'épaisseur*, and the *Pelvimeter* of COUTOULY.

1. The *COMPAS D'ÉPAISSEUR* is formed like a pair of compasses — with blunt extremities — the branches of which can be moved at will. One of these is applied to the symphysis pubis, and the other on the sacrum. About 3 inches must be deducted from this measurement for the thickness of the mons veneris, pubes, and the base of the sacrum.

2. The *PELVIMETER OF COUTOULY* resembles the instruments used by shoemakers for measuring the length of the foot. The two branches are introduced, in a state of approximation, into the vagina; and then separated, so that one touches the promontory of the sacrum, the other comes behind the os pubis. It is a barbarous contrivance, and its introduction ought never to be attempted on the living subject. It does not, indeed, seem possible to introduce it without mischief. The finger is, decidedly, the best pelvimeter, and by it we can judge whether the base of the sacrum be unusually prominent.

PELVIS (*Anat.*) *πυελος, χοανα, Choana, Pyelos*; so called, because fancied to be shaped like an ancient basin. The part of the trunk, which bounds the abdomen below. It is a large, bony, irregular, conoidal cavity, — open above and below, — which supports and contains a part of the intestines, and the urinary and genital organs; and serves, at the same time, as a fixed point for the articulation of the lower limbs, the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. The pelvis supports, behind, the vertebral column, and is sustained, before, by the ossa femorum. It is, in the adult, situated near the middle part of the body, and is composed of four broad, flat, unequally thick bones, differing much in their shape, size, and arrangement, which touch, are articulated at some part of their surface, and intimately united by means of a number of ligamentous fasciæ. Of these bones, two are behind, on the median line, — the sacrum and coccyx; the two others are before and at the sides,

— the ilia. They are fellows, and unite, before, with each other.

The most important parts of the pelvis, in an obstetrical point of view, are the *brim* and the *outlet*.

The *BRIM*, *Angustia abdominalis, Introitus* or *Up'per O'pening of the Cavity of the Pelvis*, (F) *Détroit supérieur, D. abdominal*, is the narrow part, which separates the greater pelvis from the less — the *false* from the *true*. In the well formed woman, it is elliptical, and slightly inclined forwards. Its *ant'ero-poste'rior* or *sa'cro-pu'bic diam'eter*, in a *standard pelvis*, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its *transverse* or *iliac* or *lateral*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and its *oblique*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The *OUTLET*, (F) *Détroit inférieur, D. perinéal; Ex'itus, Infe'rior o'pening, Angustia perinæalis*, forms the lower aperture of the pelvis. The antero-posterior diameter is here, on account of the mobility of the coccyx, 5 inches; the lateral, 4 inches.

The *AXIS OF THE PELVIS* is important to be known in obstetrics. The *Ax'is of the Brim* is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the apex of the coccyx. The *Ax'is of the Outlet* by a line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the entrance of the vagina.

(F) *Bassin*. (G) *Becken*.

WRITERS. E. SANDIFORT (*obstetrically considered*), Lugd. Bat. 1763 (L). CH. CHR. KRAUSE (*measuring the P.*), Lips. 1781 (L). G. W. STEIN (*description of some pelvimeters*), Cassel, 1782 (G). CH. G. CREVE (*fractures of*), Mogunt. 1792 (L). *A work on the female pelvis*, Leipz. 1793 (G). *On diseases of the female P.*, Berlin, 1795 (G). N. C. DE FREMERY (*change of shape from mollities ossium*), Lugd. Bat. 1793 (L). J. E. C. EBERMAIER (*on too great size of the female pelvis*), Gotting. 1797 (L).

PELVIS OF THE KIDNEY (*Anat.*) This is a small, membranous pouch, occupying the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney. It is placed behind the renal artery and vein; is elongated from above to below; flattened from before to behind; irregularly oval in figure; and, below, contracts considerably, to be continuous with the ureter. It receives the orifices of the infundibula, which pour the urine secreted in the kidney into its cavity.

(F) *Bassinet*.

(G) *Nierenbecken*.

PEMBERTON, CHRISTOPHER ROBERT, M.D., F.R.S. (*Biog.*) A respect-

able London physician; died in 1822. **WORKS.** *A practical treatise on various diseases of the abdominal viscera.* Lond. 1806. 8vo: — by J. HAYES, Richmond (U. S.), 1830.

PEM'BERTON, HEN'RY, M. D., F. R. S. (Biog.) A learned physician and philosopher; born in London in 1694; died in 1771. **WORKS.** *Dissertatio physico-medica inaugur. de facultate oculi ad diversas rerum computarum distantias se accommodante.* Lugd. Bat. 1719. 4to. *Translation and improvement of the London dispensatory.* Lond. 1746. 8vo. *Course of lectures on physiology, from the author's MS.* Lond. 1773. 8vo.

PEM'PHIGUS (Path.) *Fe'bris bullo'sa, vesicula'ris, ampullo'sa, and pemphygo'des* or *pemphingo'des*, *πεμφιγγωδης*, *Exanthe'ma sero'sum*, *Mor'ta*, *Pem'phigus Helvet'icus*, *Pem'phigus ma'jor*, *Pem'phigus mi'nor*, *Ty'phus vesicula'ris*, *Vesic'ular Fe'ver*, *Blad'dery Fe'ver*, *Asef*, *Albasef*. A disease, defined to consist of vesicles, scattered over the body; transparent, filbert-sized, with a red, inflamed edge, but without surrounding blush or tumefaction; on breaking, disposed to ulcerate: fluid, pellucid or slightly colored; fever, typhous. It is doubtful, whether any such idiopathic fever has ever existed; the probability is, that the fever and vesications have been an accidental complication.

The *Pem'phigus Helvet'icus*, CULLEN thinks, must have been malignant sore-throat. If, however, such a distinct disease did exist, it was probably only as an endemico-epidemic.

(G) *Blasenauschlag*.

WRITERS. WICHMANN, Erford. 1790 (G). C. O. BRAUNE, Leipz. 1795 (G). BURGMANN, Gotting. 1796 (L). CH. BOBBA, Stuttgart. 1802 (F). C. G. ECKHOULT, Gron. 1810 (L). J. B. H. BUNEL, Paris, 1811 (F). ST. GILIBERT, Paris, 1813 (F).

PEN'ETRATING (Surg. & Mat. Med.) *Pen'etrans*. A wound is so called, which penetrates one of the great splanchnic cavities. — *Vul'nus pen'e-trans*.

A medicine is, also, so called, which is supposed to pass through the pores and stimulate.

PENICIL'LUS (Surg. & Anat.) *Penicillum*. A tent or pledget (q. v.). The secreting, glandiform extremities of the vena portæ (*Ac'ini bilio'si*), have also been so termed, as well as the villous textures.

PENID'IUM (Pharm.) *Penid'ium saccharat'um*. A kind of clarified sugar, made up into rolls. *Barley sugar*. It is demulcent.

PE'NIS (Anat.) *καυλος, ταυρος, στήμα, Caul'is, Co'les, Caul'es, Men'tula, Priap'us, Vir'ga genita'lis, Vere'trum, Prost'ithion, προσθιον, San'nion, σαννιον, Sa'thē, σαθη, An'cyra or An'kyra, αγκυρα, Mem'brum viri'le*; the *Yard*, *Male organ*, &c. This organ, the use of which is to carry the seminal fluid into the female organs of generation, is cylindroid, long, and erectile, and situated before and beneath the symphysis pubis. In the ordinary state, it is soft and pendent in front of the scrotum. During erection, it becomes elongated, upright, and assumes a triangular shape. Its upper surface is called the *Dor'sum Pe'nis*, (F) *Dos de la verge*; and at its inferior surface there is a longitudinal projection formed by the canal of the urethra.

The two sides of the penis are round; and its posterior extremity or root is attached to the pelvis. Its anterior extremity is free, and presents the glans, prepuce, and orifice of the urethra.

The penis is formed of the corpora cavernosa, — the principal seat of erection; of the urethra for the conveyance of the urine and sperm; and of the glans, which terminates the canal.

(F) *Verge, Membre viril*.

(G) *Männliche Glied*.

PEN'NIFORM (Anat.) *Pennifor'mis*, from *pen'na*, 'a pen.' An epithet for muscles, whose fleshy fibres are inserted on each side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen on their common stalk.

PENTAM'YRON (Pharm.) *πενταμυρον, Pentamæ'ron*, from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *μυρον*, 'ointment.' An ancient ointment, consisting of five ingredients. PAULUS and AËTIUS. These are said to have been — storax, mastich, wax, opobalsam, and unguentum nardinum.

PENTAPHAR'MACON (Pharm.) from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *φαρμακον*, 'remedy.' Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PEN'TATEUCH (SURGICAL) (Nosol.) *Pentateuchus, πεντατευχος*, which signifies the five books of MOSES, — GENESIS, EXODUS, LEVITICUS, NUMBERS, and DEUTERONOMY. By analogy, some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes; — wounds,

ulcers, tumors, luxations, and fractures.

PENTATH'ETON (*Pharm.*) πενταθετον. Name of a plaster for bruises, excoriations, &c.

PEPAS'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Pepas'ticus*, from πεπαινω, 'I concoct.' A medicine, supposed to have the power of favoring the concoction of diseases. Maturative (q. v.).

PEP'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *Pep'ticus*, πεπιτικός, from πεπτω, 'I ripen.' A substance, which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

PERCEP'TA (*Hyg.*) A word used, by some writers on Hygiene, to indicate, in a general manner, the effects of the nervous action on the animal economy: in other words, the sensations, functions of the mind, and their deterioration or privation.

PERCEP'TION (*Physiol.*) *Percept'io*, from *percip'ere*, 'to conceive,' 'receive.' The sensation, which the brain has of an impression made on one of the organs of sense. Transmission of an impression to the common centre of the sensations.

PERCIVAL, THOM'AS, M. D., F. R. S., &c. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician and moralist; born in the county of Chester in 1740; died in Manchester in 1804. *WORKS. Essays medical and experimental, to which are added select histories of diseases.* Vol. I. Lond. 1767. 8vo. Vol. II. 1773. 8vo. Vol. III. 1778. 8vo. *On the disadvantages which attend the inoculation of children in early infancy.* Lond. 1768. 8vo. *Experiments and observations on water, especially the hard pump-water of Manchester.* Lond. 1768. 8vo. *Observations and experiments on the poison of lead.* 1774. 8vo. *Medical ethics; or a code of institutes and precepts adapted to the professional conduct of physicians and surgeons, &c. To which is added an appendix, containing a discourse on hospital duties; also, notes and illustrations.* Manchester. 1803. 8vo.

PERCUS'SION (*Med.*) επιχρουσις, *Percus'sio*, from *percu'tere*, 'to strike.' When percussion is made on the chest, the more or less perfect resonance is an index of the state of the contained organs: and the physician is thus aided in his diagnosis. For this purpose, the chest is struck with the fingers, gathered into a bundle, and their tips placed upon a level.

ME'DIATE PERCUS'SION consists in interposing, between the point of

the fingers and the chest, the *Plexim'eter* (q. v.), and striking this, instead of the naked chest

WRITERS. L. AUENBRUGGER, Vindob. 1763 (L). Translation with commentaries by CORVISART, Paris, 1808 (F). DESSANS, Paris, 1813 (F). COLLIN, translated from the French by N. RYLAND, Lond. 1825. SIR C. SCUDAMORE (*in diseases of the chest*), Lond. 1826. P. A. PIORRY (*on mediate P.*), Paris, 1828 (F).

PER/CY, BAR'ON PE'TER FRAN'CIS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated French Army Surgeon; born at Montagney in the department of Haute-Saône in 1754; died in 1825. *WORKS. Manuel du chirurgien d'armée.* Paris. 1792. 12mo. *Pyrotechnie chirurgicale pratique, ou l'art d'appliquer le feu.* New edition. Paris. 1810. 12mo.

PERDO'NIUM (*Pharm.*) In PARACEL-SUS, a medicated wine of herbs.

PER'FORANS (*Anat.*) A name given to different muscles, whose tendons pass through intervals between the fibres or tendons of other muscles; thence called *perforated*. See *FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM*, &c.

Under the name *Per'forating Ar'te-ries*, are included, 1. *In the hand*; — arterial branches, given off by the profound palmar arch, which traverse the muscles and interosseous spaces. 2. *In the thigh*; — three or four arteries, furnished by the profunda, which pass through the openings of the adductor magnus. 3. *In the foot*; — the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch.

PERFORA'TION (*Path.*) *Perfora'tio*, from *perfora're*, 'to pierce.' An accidental opening in the continuity of organs, either from an external or internal cause.

PER'FORATOR (*Obstet.*) An instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero, when it is necessary to diminish its size. The operation is called *Cephaloto'mia*.

(F) *Perce-crane*.

(G) *Peforatorium*.

PERFORA'TUS (*Anat.*) That which is pierced. Anatomists have given this name to muscles, whose fibres or tendons separate, to suffer other parts to pass through them. Such are the *Flexor brevis Digitorum pedis*, *F. sublimis perforatus*, and *Coraco-brachialis*.

PERFRIC'TIO (*Path.*) περιψυξις, *Catapsyx'is*, *Peripsyx'is*, καταψυξις, from *perfrig'ere*, 'to be cold.' Considerable

refrigeration. Great sense of cold : — shivering.

PERIBLEP'SIS (*Path.*) περιβλεψις, from περι, 'around,' and βλέπω, 'I look.' The wild look, that accompanies delirium. FOËSIUS.

PERIB'OLĒ (*Path.*) περιβολή, from περιβαλλω, 'I surround.' The dress of a person. Also, the translation of morbid matters towards the surface of the body.

PERIBRO'SIS (*Path.*) from περιβρωσσω, 'I eat around.' Ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.

PERICARDI'TIS (*Path.*) from περικαρδιον, 'the pericardium.' *Inflammation of the Pericar'dium.* This is, probably, the proper appellation for most of those cases, which have received the name of *Carditis*. Along with signs of pyrexia, the local symptoms resemble those of pneumonia. Such as point out that the pericardium is the seat of disease, are the following : — pain, referred to the region of the heart, or scrobiculus cordis, — sometimes pungent, at others, dull and heavy : palpitation, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings in the neighbourhood of the heart, and shooting up to the left shoulder : pulsation, and sometimes soreness of the carotids, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo : the breathing is by catches : dyspnœa considerable : pulse jarring, jerking, peculiar : the tongue white, covered with a mucous coat, and the skin often bathed in sweat, as in acute rheumatism.

The most important point, in its pathology, is its connexion with acute rheumatism : and it forms one of the most dangerous occurrences in the latter disease. It may be *acute* or *chronic* : in either case it is, of course, formidable.

The most active depletion must be used ; with large doses of opium, counter-irritants, and all the means required in the most violent internal inflammations.

(F) *Péricardite.*

(G) *Herzbeutelentzündung.*

PERICAR'DIUM (*Anat.*) περικαρδιον, *Sacculus Cor'dis*, *Sac* or *Cap'sule of the Heart*, *Ar'ca Cor'dis*, from περι, 'around,' and καρδια, 'the heart.' The pericardium is a membranous sac, which envelopes the heart, and the arterial and venous trunks that pass from or into it. It is seated in the separation of the mediastinum, above the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm, to which it strongly adheres.

Its shape is triangular, like that of the heart, to which it is fitted. The pericardium is composed of two membranes ; the one — *external* — fibrous ; the other — *internal* — serous. The latter, having lined the inner surface of the external layer, is reflected over the heart, and covers it entirely ; without, however, having the heart within it ; in which arrangement it resembles other serous membranes.

The pericardium envelopes the heart ; retains it in position ; and facilitates its movements by means of the serous fluid it contains in greater or less quantity.

(F) *Péricarde.*

(G) *Herzbeutel.*

WRITERS. M. HOFFMANN, Altdorf. 1690 (L). HELMANN (*sound and morbid*), Lugd. Bat. 1690 (L).

PERICHON'DRIUM (*Anat.*) from περι, 'around,' and χονδρος, 'a cartilage.' A membrane of a fibrous nature, which covers the cartilages, that are non-articular ; and bears considerable analogy to the periosteum in organization and uses.

(G) *Knorpelhaut.*

PERIC'LASIS (*Path.*) περικλασις, from περι, 'about,' and κλαω, 'I break.' A comminuted fracture, with denudation of the bone. GALEN, FOËSIUS.

PERICNE'MIA (*Anat.*) περικνημια, from περι, 'about,' and κνημη, 'the leg.' The parts surrounding the tibia : — the tibia itself.

PERICRA'NIUM (*Anat.*) *Pericra'nion*, περικρανιον, from περι, 'around,' and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' The periosteum, which covers the cranium externally.

(G) *Hirnsehalbeinhaut.*

PERIDES'MIC (*Path.*) *Perides'micus* ; from περι, 'around,' and δεσμος, 'a ligament.' Some nosologists have given this name to ischuria, caused by a ligature round the penis or by stricture of the urethra.

PERID'ROMOS (*Anat.*) περιδρομος, from περι, 'about,' and δρομος, 'a course.' The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head. GORRÆUS.

PERIER'ESIS (*Surg.*) from περι, 'about,' and ερεσσω, 'I row.' A sort of circular incision, which the ancients made in the neighbourhood of large abscesses. The perieresis is now only practised in some cases of tumors.

PERIG'RAPHĒ (*Anat.*) περιγραφη, from περιγραφω, 'I circumscribe.' The aponeurotic intersections of the rectus abdominis are so called. VESALIUS.

PE'RIN (*Anat.*) περιν. With some, this means the testicle; with others, the perinæum; and, with others, the anus.

PERINÆOC'E'LĒ (*Surg. Path.*) from περιναϊον, 'the perinæum,' and ρηλη, 'rupture.' Hernia in the perinæum.

(G) Dammbruch.

PERINÆUM (*Anat.*) *Interfeminæ'um*, περιναϊον, περινεον, *Perineum*, *Gressura*, πληχας, *Ple'chas*, *Am'phiplex*, αμφι-πληξ, *Peché'deon*, πεχεδεον, from περι, 'around,' and ναιεν, 'to dwell.' The space at the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs. It is smaller in the female than in the male; has a triangular shape; and is divided into two equal parts by a median line, called *Raphe*. It is occasionally ruptured in labor. The part between the pudendum and anus is sometimes called *ante'rior perinæ'um*, to distinguish it from the part which extends from the anus to the coccyx, called *poste'rior perinæ'um*. (F) *Perinée*.

(G) Damm, Mittelfleisch.

WRITERS. BUSNEL (*fistula in P.*), Paris, 1763 (L). J. C. GEHLER (*ruptured P.*), Lips. 1781 (L). HAGEN (*avoiding rupture of P.*), Mogunt. 1790 (L). SCHLEUSNER (Do.), Jenæ, 1797 (L). VÖLCKENING (*ruptured P.*), Gotting. 1797 (L). VIETH (Do.), Ibid. 1799 (L). FR. W. NEDEL (Do.), Madgeburg, 1806 (G).

PERINE'AL (*Anat.*) *Perinæ'us*, *Perineal'is*. That which relates or belongs to the perinæum; as *Perineal artery*, *Hernia*, &c.

ISCHU'RIA PERINEA'LIS. A name, given by SAUVAGES to retention of urine, caused by a tumor seated in the perinæum.

PERINYC'TIDES (*Path.*) περινυκτιδες. An eruption, appearing at night and disappearing by day. EROTIAN.

PE'RIOD (*Path.*) *Peri'odus*, περιοδος, *Circu'itus*, from περι, 'about,' and οδος, 'way.' *Circu'it*. *Periods* are the different phases or revolutions of a disease. The epochs, which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. Three periods are commonly enumerated. 1. The *augmentation*, *increase*, or *progress* (*Incremen'tum*); 2. The *acme* or *height*, (F) *État* (*Sta'tus*); and, 3. The *decline* (*Decremen'tum*). Some authors reckon only the *invasion* and *termination*.

Period is sometimes used, in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of a paroxysm

and that of the next, including the fit as well as interval.

PERIODIC'ITY (*Path. & Phys.*) *Pe'riodic'itas*; same etymon. The aptitude of certain physiological and pathological phenomena, in health or disease, to recur at particular periods, after longer or shorter intervals, during which intervals they cease completely. Diseases, thus recurring, are called *Period'ical*.

WRITER. A. J. TESTA, Leipz. 1790 (G).

PERIODYN'IA (*Path.*) περιωδυνια. A circumscribed and acute pain. HIPPOC.

PERIOR'BITĒ (*Anat.*) from περι, 'around,' and *orbita*, 'the orbit.' An appellation used, by some, for the periosteum lining the orbit.

PERIOS'TEUM (*Anat.*) περιοστέον, *Circumossal'is Membra'na*, from περι, 'around,' and οστέον, 'a bone.' The periosteum is a fibrous, white, resisting medium, which surrounds the bones every where, except the teeth at their coronæ, and the parts of other bones that are covered with cartilage. The external surface is united, in a more or less intimate manner, to the neighbouring parts by cellular tissue. Its inner surface covers the bone, whose depressions it accurately follows. It is united to the bones by small, fibrous prolongations; and, especially, by a prodigious quantity of vessels, which penetrate their substance.

The periosteum unites the bones to the neighbouring parts. It assists in their growth, either by furnishing, at its inner surface, as M. BÉCLARD demonstrated, an albuminous exudation, which becomes cartilaginous, and at length ossifies; — or by supporting the vessels, which penetrate them to carry the materials of their nutrition.

(G) Beinhaut.

WRITERS. C. FR. KALTSCHMID, Jenæ, 1759 (L). P. J. LIOULT (*use of, in the formation of callus*), Paris, 1804 (F). J. CL. G. A. RENARD (*uses &c. of*), Paris, 1808 (L).

PERIOSTO'SIS (*Path.*) Tumor of the periosteum. Tumors are so called, which are developed on bones, and formed by their outer membrane. These tumors are more rapidly developed, have a less degree of consistence, and sooner disperse than exostoses; which they resemble greatly.

(G) Knochenschwulst.

PERIP'LYSIS (*Path.*) περιπλυσις, *Proflu'vium*. A copious discharge from any part, especially from the bowels.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA (*Path.*) *Peripleu-mo'nia*, *True peripneu'mony*, from *πνευμων*, 'the lung,' and *περι*, 'around.' Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. See **PNEUMONIA**.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA NO'THA (*Path.*) *False or Bastard Peripneu'mony*. An inexact name, under which some affections are comprised, that resemble pneumonia; and, especially, chronic bronchitis with pleurodynia.

(F) *Péripneumonie bâtarde ou fausse*. WRITERS. A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1757 (L). BROWN, Edinb. 1795 (L).

PERIPNEUMO'NIA BILIO'SA. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with bilious fever.

WRITER. ROMAIN, Metz, 1777 (F).

PERIPNEUMO'NIA CATARRH'ALIS. Bronchitis or pulmonary catarrh, with pain in some part of the chest.

LA'TENT PERIPNEU'MONY is that whose symptoms are so obscure, as to be recognised with difficulty.

PERIPYE'MA (*Path.*) *περιπυημα*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' Suppuration around an organ; — a tooth, for example.

PERIRRHŒ'A (*Path.*) *περιρροια*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' Afflux of fluids from every point of the body towards an organ which has to remove them from the economy.

PERISCYPHIS'MUS (*Surg.*) *περισκυφισμος*. An operation, described by PAULUS of Ægina. It consisted of an incision made around the cranium, and was employed in habitual weakness of the eyes, pains of the head, &c.

PERISPHAL'SIS (*Surg.*) *περισφαλσις*, *Circumductio*. A circular motion impressed on a luxated bone, for the purpose of reducing it.

PERISTER'NA (*Anat.*) from *περι*, 'about,' and *στενον*, 'the sternum.' The lateral parts of the chest.

PERIS'TOLĒ (*Physiol.*) *περιστολη*, *περισταλτικη δυναμις*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *στέλλω*, 'I contract,' 'I close.' The *peristaltic action* of the intestines. It consists of a kind of undulation or vermicular movement, in appearance irregular, but in which the circular fibres of the muscular membrane of the intestine contract, successively, from above downwards, in proportion as the chyme advances in the alimentary canal; so that, being compressed above, it is pushed into the next portion of the intestine, whose fibres are in a state of relaxation. When the fibres contract inversely, they occasion an *antiperistaltic action*.

The peristaltic action is involuntary, and is not under the immediate influence of either brain or spinal marrow. It continues for some time after death.

(G) *Wurmförmige Bewegung*.

PERISTO'MA (*Anat.*) *περιστωμα*, *Peristro'ma*, *περιστρωμα*, *Mus'cus villo'sus*, *Crus'ta membrana'cea*, *Crus'ta vermicula'ris*. The villous or mucous coat of the intestines. CASTELLI.

PERISYS'TOLĒ (*Phys.*) *περισυστολη*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *συστολη*, 'a contraction.' The interval, which exists between the systole and diastole of the heart, and which is only perceptible in the dying. BARTHOLINE.

PERITONACRIX'IS (*Surg. Path.*) *Peritonæorex'is*, from *περιτοναιον*, 'the peritonæum,' and *ρηγνυω*, 'I break.' Hernia formed by a rupture of the peritonæum.

PERITONÆ'UM (*Anat.*) *περιτοναιον*, *Peritone'um*, *περιτονειον*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *τεινω*, 'I stretch.' *Sil-phac*, *Sy'hac*. A serous membrane, which lines the abdominal cavity; extends over the greater part of the organs contained there; envelopes them wholly or in part, and maintains their respective relations by means of different prolongations and ligamentous folds: — the *mesentery*, *epiploon*, *mesocolon*, &c. (q. v.) Like all the serous membranes, the peritonæum is a sort of sac without aperture, which covers the abdominal organs, without containing them within it, and the internal surface of which is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid.

In the male fœtus, the peritonæum furnishes a prolongation, which accompanies the testicle at the time of its descent, and, in the female fœtus, forms the *Canal of NUCK* (q. v.) Below the neck of the gall-bladder, the peritonæum has a triangular opening, called the *Foramen* or *Hiatus of WINSLOW* (q. v.), through which it proceeds behind the stomach, to form a sort of secondary cavity, called the *posterior cavity of the peritoneum*, (F) *Arrière cavité péritonéale* ou *Cavité des Épiploons*. (F) *Péritoine*.

(G) *Darmfell*, *Bauchfell*.

WRITER. L. TH. LUTHER, Erford. 1734 (L).

PERITONI'TIS (*Path.*) *Empres'ma Peritoni'tis*, *Peritonæi'tis*, *Cau'ma Peritoni'tis*, *Phlegma'sia* or *Inflamma'tion of the Peritone'um*. The characteristic signs of acute inflammation of the peritonæum are; — violent pain in the

abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, often by the simple weight of the bed-clothes. It generally occurs in the parturient state; and begins on the 2d or 3d day after delivery. At times, a malignant epidemic, and perhaps contagious, variety has made its appearance, and destroyed numbers of females.

This has been described under the name *PU'ERPERAL FE'VER*, but it really seems to be a malignant peritonitis.

In any form it requires the most active treatment, early employed. The appearances, on dissection, are such as occur whenever a serous membrane has been inflamed, and such inflammation has produced death: — effusion of fluid with flakes of coagulable lymph in it; appearances of vascularity &c. on the membrane.

The treatment must consist — in *active peritonitis* — of the same course as recommended under *ENTERITIS* (q. v.) In the *chronic* kind, symptoms must be combated as they arise, and it may be advisable to excite a new action in the system by means of mercury.

In the epidemic and malignant variety, unless bleeding be freely employed at the very outset, it does harm. If used early, it is of the most decided advantage. Every thing depends upon arresting the morbid process at the outset.

(G) Bauchfellentzündung.

WRITERS. LYNCH (*puerperal P.*), Edinb. 1799 (L). A. L. PICARD, Paris, 1811 (F). N. VANVRECKEM, Paris, 1816 (L). M. A. P. F. LEGOUAIS, Paris, 1820 (F). BAUDELLOCQUE, Paris, 1831 (F). — WRITERS on *Puerperal Fever*. T. DENMAN, Lond. 1768. N. HULME, Lond. 1772. J. C. GASC, Paris, (F). H. MANNING, 1775. W. BUTTER, Lond. 1775. DELAROCHE, Paris, 1783 (F). A. GORDON, Lond. 1785. SACHTLEBEN, Leipz. 1793 (G). J. ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1814. J. BRENNAN, Lond. 1814. W. HEY, Lond. 1815. G. H. WEATHERHEAD, Lond. 1819.

PERIZOMA (*Surg.*) περιζωμα, from περιζωρνναι, 'to gird around.' A bandage, girdle. In FABRICIUS HILDANUS, a truss.

PER'KINISM (*Med.*) A therapeutical means, first employed by DR. ELISHA PERKINS of Norwich, Connecticut, towards the termination of the last century, and named after him. It consisted in drawing over the affected or other parts the pointed extremities of

two metallic needles, called *Metallic Trac'tors*, each made of a different metal.

The success obtained was through the influence of the imagination; and, consequently, it ranks as high as *Mesmerism* (q. v.), but no higher. The operation was, also, called *Tractoria'tion*.

WRITERS. CH. C. LANGWORTHY, Bristol, 1798. B. D. PERKINS, Lond. 1798. CH. WILKINSON, Lond. 1799. H. GRIMSTON, Lond. 1804.

PEROME'LIA (*Nosol.*) from πρηος, 'wanting,' and μελος, 'a limb.' Congenital misconstruction, or mutilation of the limbs. A genus in the *Nosology* of GOOD.

PERONE'AL (*Anat.*) *Peronæ'us*, from περιονη, 'the fibula.' Belonging or relating to the fibula.

The *Perone'al Mus'cles* are three in number.

1. *PERONE'US BRE'VIS*, *P. secundus*, *P. anti'cus*, *P. Me'dius*, *Semi-fibulæ'us*, *Grand péronéo-sus-métatarsien*, *Court péronéo-latéral*. A muscle, situated beneath the *peronæus longus*. It is attached above, to the outer surface of the fibula, and terminates, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th métatarsal bone, after having been reflected beneath the malleolus externus. It extends the foot upon the leg, at the same time raising a little the outer edge. It may, also, act upon the leg, and extend it upon the foot.

(F) Moyen Péronier.

PERONE'US LON'GUS, *Peronæ'us primus seu post'icus*, *P. maximus seu post'erior*, *P. primus*, *Tibi-péronéo-tarsien*, *Long péronier latéral*, *Péronéo-sous-tarsien* (CH.) This muscle is situated at the outer part of the leg. It is long, thick, and triangular above; thin, narrow, and flat below. It is attached, above, to the outer edge of the upper extremity of the fibula, and to the upper third of the outer surface of that bone. Below, it terminates at the outer part of the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, turning its point outward, and raising its outer edge. It acts, also, upon the leg, which it extends on the foot.

(F) Muscle grand péronier.

PERONE'US TER'TIUS, — *No'nus Vesa'lii*, *Péronier antérieur*, *Petit péronéo-sus-métatarsien* (CH.) A muscle, situated at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg. It is long and flat, and is attached, above, to the inferior third of the anterior margin

and inner surface of the fibula; terminating, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, by raising its outer edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot.

(F) *Petit Péronier*.

The *PERONE'AL AR'TERY*, or *Fib'ular A.*, arises from the popliteal, and is situated deeply at the posterior and outer part of the leg. It gives off branches of little importance. Near the outer ankle, it divides into two branches. 1. The *posterior perone'al*, which descends behind the lower joint of the fibula, on the outer surface of the calcaneum. 2. The *anterior perone'al*, which crosses the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament, to be distributed on the dorsal surface of the foot.

The *PERONE'AL VEIN* follows the same course as the preceding artery.

PERO'SIS (*Path.*) *περωσις*. Vicious conformation, mutilation, or absence of a limb.

PEROSPLANCH'NICA (*Nosol.*) from *προς*, 'wanting,' and *σπλᾶγχνον*, 'a viscus.' Congenital misconstruction of the viscera. A genus in the Nosology of GOOD.

PERPERACU'TUS (*Path.*) Extremely acute. An epithet applied to very violent and rapid diseases.

PERSPIRA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Perspira'tio*, *Transpira'tio*, *Diffusa'tio*, *Diap'noë*, *διαπνοή*, from *per*, 'through,' and *spira're*, 'to breathe, exhale.' The *insensible transpira'tion* continually going on at the surface of the skin and membranes. *Exhalation*. Sensible perspiration is called *sweat*, but it is esteemed more refined to term it, also, *perspiration*.

The *Pul'monary Exhala'tion* or *Transpira'tion* is that which takes place in the bronchi, and is sent out with the expired air.

(G) *Ausdünstung*.

WRITERS. G. E. STAHL (*obstructed P.*), Hal. 1707 (L). A. KAAU, Leid. 1739 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1742 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1753 (L). W. CRUIKSHANK, Lond. 1779 (L). CH. H. W. ROTH, Hal. 1793 (L). F. T. SCHÜLTZE, Lips. 1797 (L). J. DE GORTER, Lugd. Bat. 1736 (L).

PERTURBA'TRIX (*Medici'na*) (*Therap.*) A mode of treatment in which very active means are employed, and such as impress upon diseases a different course from that natural to them.

PERTUS'SIS (*Path.*) *Tus'sis feri'na*, *convulsi'va*, *clango'sa*, *suffocati'va*, *Bex convulsi'va*, *Bex therio'des*, βήξις θηριώδης, *Hoop'ing-cough*, *Whoop'ing-cough*, *Chin-cough*, *Kin-cough*, *Kind-cough*, (Germ. Kind, 'a child.') A violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits, ((F) *Quintes*), at longer or shorter intervals; and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *whoop*. The fits of coughing generally recur more frequently during the night, morning, and evening than in the day. It is contagious, and attacks the young more particularly. It is rare for it to attack an individual for the second time. The duration is various;—six or eight weeks or more. Although the paroxysms are very violent, it is not a dangerous disease. It may, however, give rise to other affections, as convulsions, pneumonia, &c., when the complication is very dangerous; as the cause cannot be removed. Those children suffer the least, who evacuate the contents of the stomach during the fit. In the treatment, all that can be done is to palliate. It must be borne in mind that the disease will, in time, wear itself out. If there be much tensive pain of the head or fever, V. S. may be required, but it is seldom necessary. Narcotics occasionally afford relief, but it is temporary. Gentle emetics, given occasionally, when the paroxysms are long and dry, give decisive relief, and aid in the expectoration of the morbid secretions. After the disease has continued for some weeks, and persists, in part, from habit, change of air is essential, and this, even should the change be to an atmosphere that is less pure. (F) *Coqueluche*.

(G) *Keuchhusten*, *Kramphusten*, *Stickhusten*.

WRITERS. J. BURTON, York, 1738. J. F. CH. EBELING, Gotting. 1768 (L). J. MILLAR, Lond. 1769. MELLIN, Franck. and Leipz. 1770 (G). J. KIRKLAND, Edinb. 1772 (L). J. GABLA, Vindob. 1772 (L). W. BUTTER, Lond. 1773. C. STRACK, Mogunt. 1777 (L). U. BR. AASKOW, and J. J. DE BERGER, Hafn. 1777 (L). TH. GALLEY, Edinb. 1785 (L). A. SAVAGE, Vienn. 1789 (L). G. F. DANZ, Marburg, 1791 (G). P. E. BOURDET, Paris, 1812 (F). G. GALLERAND, Paris, 1812 (F). ROBT. WATT, Glasgow, 1813. H. DESRU-ELLES, Paris, 1827 (F).

PERVER'SION (*Path.*) *διαστρεφῆ*, *Diastrophē*, *διαστρέμμα*, *Diastrem'ma*. One of the four modes of modification of

function in disease: the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Humorists used this term, also, to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids.

PES (*Anat.*) πους. The inferior extremity of the abdominal member, representing a bony arch, an elastic vault, which transmits the weight of the body to the ground. It is divided into three parts; — the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and *toes* (q. v.).

(F) *Pied*. (G) *Fuss*.

WRITER. J. LISFRANC (*mode of amputating the foot in the tarso-metatarsal articulation*), Paris, 1815 (F).

PES'SARY (*Surg.*) *Pessa'rium*, from πῆσσορ, 'a small stone.' *Pes'sus*, πῆσσα-γιον, *Pes'sulus*. A solid instrument, composed of cork, ivory, or elastic gum, which is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus, in cases of prolapsus or relaxation of that organ; to keep vaginal herniæ reduced, &c. The ancients made use of medicated pessaries, which they distinguished into emollient, astringent, aperient, &c.

The form of pessaries is very variable; — round, oval, &c. according to circumstances. (G) *Mutterkranz*.

PESTILEN'TIAL (*Path.*) *Pestilential'lis*. Relating to the plague. *Pestilential diseases* are those, that bear some resemblance to the plague, in respect to mode of propagation, symptoms, danger, &c.

WRITER. J. QUINCY (*causes of P. diseases*), Lond. 1721.

PETE'CHIE (*Path.*) *Petic'ulæ*. Small spots, similar in shape and color to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin, in the course of severe fevers, &c. They are, under such circumstances, signs of great prostration.

PETIT, ANTHONY (*Biog.*) A French anatomist of eminence; born at Orleans in 1708; died in 1794. **WORKS.** *Discours sur la chirurgie*. Paris. 1757. 4to. *Consultation en faveur des naissances tardives*. Paris. 1766. 8vo. *Premier et seconde rapport en faveur de l'inoculation*. Paris. 1766. 8vo. *Deux consultations medico-légales*: (relating to a case of supposed self-murder, and to a supposed infanticide.) Paris. 1767. *Mémoire sur la meilleure manière de construire un hôpital de malades*. Paris. 1774. 4to. He edited, also, *PALFIN'S Surgical Anatomy*.

PÉTIT, FRANCIS POURFOUR DU (*Biogr.*) A learned French physician; born at Paris in 1664; died in 1741. **WORKS.** *Trois lettres d'un médecin des Hôpitaux*

du Roi à un autre médecin de ses amis, sur un nouveau système du cerveau. Namur. 1710. 4to. *Dissertation sur une nouvelle méthode de faire l'opération de la cataracte*. Paris. 1727. 12mo. *Lettre dans laquelle il est démontré que le cristallin est fort près de l'uvée et où l'on rapporte de nouvelles preuves de l'opération de la cataracte*. Paris. 1729. 4to. *Lettres contenant de reflexions sur les découvertes faites sur les yeux*. Paris. 1732. 4to.

PETIT, JOHN LOUIS (*Biog.*) A celebrated French surgeon; born at Paris in 1674; died in 1750. **WORKS.** *Traité des maladies des os*. Paris. 1705. 12mo. In English, Lond. 1726. 8vo. M. LESNE, his pupil, published his posthumous works under the title, *Traité des maladies chirurgicales et des opérations qui leur conviennent*. Paris. 1774. 3 vols. 8vo.

PETIT-RADEL, PHILIP (*Biog.*) A French Physician, and President of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; born there in 1740; died in 1815. **WORKS.** *Dictionnaire de chirurgie*. 1790, &c. 3 vols. 4to.: forming part of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. *Instit. de médecine*. 2 vols. 8vo. He also published an edition of *MACBRIDE'S Introduction to the theory and practice of medicine*: with notes. 1787. 2 vols. 8vo.

PE'TRO-OC'CIP'ITAL (*Anat.*) *Petro-occipita'lis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone.

The **PE'TRO-OC'CIP'ITAL SU'TURE** is formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal, to the occipital, bone. It is a deep groove separating the bones, which have between them a thin layer of cartilage.

PE'TRO-SALPIN'GO-PHARYNGE'US (*Anat.*) A fleshy fasciculus, which extends from the sphenoid bone, from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and from the eustachian tube to the upper part of the pharynx. See **CONSTRIC'TOR**.

PE'TRO-SPHENOI'DAL (*Anat.*) *Petro-sphenoida'lis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

PE'TRO-SPHENOI'DAL SU'TURE; — a name given to the small suture, which is formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

PETROLÆ'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *Petræ'leum*, *Pe'træ o'leum*, *Petro'leum*, *Bitu'men Petro'leum*, *Pisselæ'um* *In'dicum*,

Rock Oil, Petro'leum Barbadensē, Barba'does Tar, from *πέτρος*, 'rock,' and *ελαίον*, 'oil.' A bituminous substance of a fœtid odor, and bitter, acrid taste. It is semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown color, insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils and sulphur; and is partially soluble in ether. The petroleum, found at Gabian, near Béziers, in France, has been called *O'leum Gabia'num*, (F) *Huile de Gabien, Petro'leum rubrum*.

PETRO'LEUM SULPHURA'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Bal'sam. Sulphuris Barbadensē*, — composed of *petrol. barbad.* \S xvj, *flor. sulph.* \S iv, — has been used as a pectoral; and as a detergent to ulcers. It has been accounted antispasmodic and sudorific. Dose, gr. x to xxx. Externally, it is used as a stimulant and discutient.

(G) Steinöl, Bergöl.

(F) *Pétrole ou Pétréole*.

PETRONIUS, ALEXAN'DER TRA'JAN (*Biog.*) An Italian physician of Citta di Castello, a town of Umbria; died in 1585. *WORKS. Proposita seu aphorismi medicinales*, 149. Ven. 1536. 8vo. *De aquâ Tiberinâ*. Rom. 1552. 8vo. *Dialogi de re medicâ*. Ibid. 1561. 4to. *De morbo gallico libr. vii*. Venet. 1566. fol. *De victu Romanorum et de sanitate tuendâ libr. v*. *De alvo sine medicamento molliendâ libelli duo* Rom. 1581. fol.

PETROUS (*Anat.*) *Petro'sus*, from *πέτρος*, 'a stone.' Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone.

OS PETROSUM. See **TEMPORAL**.

The **PETROSAL SI'NUSES** are two venous sinuses of the dura mater, connected with the petrous portions of the temporal bone, and distinguished, on each side, into: —

1. The *superior petrosal si'nus*. It arises from the cavernous sinus; follows the upper edge of the petrous portion, which affords it a gutter; passes into the great circumference of the tentorium cerebelli, and opens into the lateral sinus, where the latter experiences a bend, near the base of the pars petrosa. Its form is triangular.

2. The *inferior petrosal si'nus* arises from the cavernous sinus at the same point as the last, with which it communicates at the moment of its origin. It descends between the inferior edge of the pars petrosa and the basilar process; and terminates in the lateral sinus, at the sinus or gulph of the internal jugular vein. It is triangular, and

broader at its extremities than middle.

PEUCED'ANUM (*Mat. Med.*) *P. officina'le*, *Mar'athrum sylvest're*, *Marathrophyllum*, *Pinastellum*, *Feniculum porcinum*, *Bo'nus Ge'nus*, *αγαθος δαίμων*, *Hog's Fen'nel*, *Sulphur Wort*. The root has a strong, fetid smell — somewhat resembling that of sulphureous solutions, — and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as anti-hysterical and nervine.

(F) *Queue de Pourceau, Fenouil de Porc*.

(G) Saufenchel, Schwefelwurz.

PEUCED'ANUM SILA'US, — *Saxifraga vulgaris*, *S. An'glica*, *Hippomar'athrum*, *Feniculum erraticum*, *Eng'lish or Mea'dow Saxifrage*. The roots, leaves, and seeds have been recommended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives. Rarely used.

(F) *Séséli des prés*.

(G) Silau, Mattensteinbrech.

PEU'CER, GAS'PARD (*Biogr.*) A famous German physician and mathematician; born at Bautzen in 1525; died at Dessau in 1602. *WORKS. De præcipuis divinationum generibus*. Witteberg. 1553. 8vo. *Oratio quâ continetur explicatio aphorismi HIPPOCRATIS 42, partis secundæ, qui est de apoplexiâ*. Ibid. 1560. 4to. *De dignitate artis medicæ*. Ibid. 1562. 8vo. *Propositiones de hydrope, arthritide, et pleuritide*. Francf. 1563. 8vo. *Vitæ illustrium medicorum*. Argent. 1573. *Tractatus de febribus*. Francf. 1574. 8vo. *Practica seu methodus curandi morbos internos, tum generalis, tum particularis*. Ibid. 1614. 8vo.

PEY'ER JOHN CON'RAD (*Biogr.*) Member of the *Academ. Curios. Natur.* under the name **PYTHAGORAS**, and an anatomist of some celebrity; born at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, in 1653; died in 1712. *WORKS. Exercitatio anatomico-medica de glandulis intestinalium, earumque usu et affectionibus*. Schaffhausæ. 1677. 8vo. *Methodus historiarum anatomico-medicarum*. Paris. 1678. 12mo. **PEONIS et PYTHAGORÆ, id est, HARDERII et PEYERII exercitationes anatomicæ et medicæ**. Basil. 1682. 8vo. *Parerga anatomica et medica septem*. Genev. 1681. 8vo. *Experimenta nova circa pancreas*. Ibid. 1683. fol.

PEY'ER GLANDULÆ (*Anat.*) **PEY'ER'S Glands**, **BRUNNER'S Glands**. Small glands or follicles, situated beneath the villous coat of the intestines.

By some, the term *Glands of PEYER* is restricted to the larger glands, or rather follicles, which are particularly numerous in the ileum, near the ileo-cæcal valve. These valves are pitched upon by BRÉTONNEAU as the seat of a large class of fevers. See DOTHINENTERITIS.

PEYRILHE, BERNARD (*Biog.*) Professor of Materia Medica in the Faculty of Paris; born in 1735 at Perpignan; died in 1804. WORKS. *Histoire de la chirurgie*, 1774-80. 2 vols. 4to. *Dissertation academica de cancro*. 1774. 12mo. Translated into English, with notes. 1777. 8vo. *Tableau d'histoire naturelle des médicamens*. 1800. 1 vol. 8vo. New edition, by LULLIER-WINSLOW. 1818. 2 vols. 8vo.: with notes.

PE'ZA (*Anat.*) πεζα. This word, according to some anatomists, signifies *Malleolus*; according to others, the sole of the foot.

PEZI'ZA AURIC'ULA (*Mat. Med.*) *Auric'ula Ju'dæ*, *Fun'gus sambu'cinus*, *Agar'icus Auric'ulæ formâ*, *Jew's Ear*. This fungus is said to be astringent; but has chiefly been used as a gargle in relaxed sore throat.

PHACI'TIS (*Path.*) from φακος, 'a lens,' and itis, a termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

(G) Linsenentzündung.

PHACO'TOS (*Surg.*) *Phaco'tæ*, from φακος, 'a scraper.' A name given by the ancients to a kind of scissors or rasp, used in cases of fracture of the skull. J. CLOQUET.

PHA'ER, PHAI'ER, PHAIRE, or PHAYRE, THOMAS (*Biog.*) A Welsh physician, lawyer, and poet; a native of Pembrokehire; died about 1560. WORKS. *The regimēte of life, whereunto is added a treatise of the pestilence, with the booke of children*. Lond. 1544. 12mo. He was the first English translator of VIRGIL.

PHAGEDEN'IC (*Path.*) *Phagedæ'nicus*, φαγεδαινα, from φαγω, 'I eat.'

A PHAGEDEN'IC UL'CER, *No'mē*, ρομη, *Phagedæ'na*, *Ulcus depascens*, is one, which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

In *Materia Medica*, *Phageden'ic* is a substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, &c.

PHAL'ACRUM (*Surg.*) φαλακρον σιδηριον. An instrument, whose point is blunt or carries a button:—a blunt probe, for example.

PHALAI'A (*Med.*) A barbarous term, employed by BASIL VALENTINE, to

designate a universal medicine or panacea.

PHALANGET'TIEN (*Anat.*) Professor CHAUSSIER uses this term for any thing relating to the third phalanx of the fingers or toes:—*Phalangien*, for what relates to the first;—and *Phalangingien*, to the second.

PHALANGO'SIS (*Path.*) φαλαγγωσις, *Hispid'itas*, from φαλαγξ, 'a row of soldiers.' An affection of the eyelids, in which the lashes are arranged in two or three rows. Also, dropping of the upper eyelid, from paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

PHA'LANX (*Anat.*) same etymon. A name given to the small bones, which form the fingers and toes, because placed along-side each other like a phalanx. They are distinguished into the *Phalanges*, *Interno'dia*, *Skytal'ides*, σκυταλιδες, of the *Fingers*, and the *Phalanges of the Toes*.

I. PHALAN'GES OF THE FIN'GERS, (F) *Phalanges des Doigts*. They are, in each hand, 14, three to each finger, and two to the thumb; and are situated one above the other. They are distinguished, numerically, reckoning from the base towards the tip of the finger. 1. The first or metacarpal, (F) *Premières phalanges ou Phalanges métacarpiennes*. 2. The second or middle phalanges, (F) *Secondes phalanges ou Phalanges moyennes*, *Phalangines* (CH.). 3. The third phalanges, *Metacondyli*, μετακονδυλοι, *Phalanges unguium*, (F) *Troisièmes phalanges ou Phalanges unguéales, unguifères, unguinales*, *Phalangettes* (CH.), which terminate each finger, and support the nail.

(G) Glieder der Finger.

II. PHALAN'GES OF THE TOES, (F) *Phalanges des Orteils*. They are the same in number as those of the fingers, but much smaller, and of a very different shape.

(G) Glieder der Zehen.

The phalanges of a finger or toe are united with each other; and the first with the metacarpal or metatarsal bone. They are developed from two points of ossification; one for the superior extremity, and the other for the body and inferior extremity.

PHAL'ARÆ (*Surg.*) φαλαραι. A species of bandage for the nose. GALEN.

PHAL'ARIS CANARIEN'SIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Cultivated Cana'ry Grass*. The seed of this grass, (F) *Graines d'aspic*, afford a nourishing meal. The ancients

recommended them, for allaying pains in the kidney and bladder.

(F) *Alpiste*.

PHALLOPSO'PHIA (*Path.*) from φαλλος, 'the male organ,' and ψοφος, 'a noise.' Discharge of wind from the male urethra.

PHALLORRHA'GIA (*Path.*) from φαλλος, 'the male organ,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the male urethra.

PHA'NION (*Pharm.*) φανιον. A name for two compound medicines, described by GALEN.

PHAN'TASM (*Path.*) *Phantas'ma*, φαντασμα, from φανταζω, 'I make appear.' A phantom, false appearance; apparition. Derangement of the sense of sight or of the intellectual faculties, causing objects to be perceived, which are not before the eyes.

PHAR'ICON (*Toxicol.*) from Pharos, whence it was brought. An ancient, energetic poison, of whose composition we are ignorant.

PHARMACEU'TIC; *Pharmaceuticus*, φαρμακευτικος, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' An epithet for every thing belonging to Pharmacy. Thus, we say, *Pharmaceutical preparation*, &c.

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLO'GIA (*Phar.*) from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' κατα, 'beneath,' γραφη, 'a writing,' and λογος, 'a description.' The art of writing prescriptions. J. J. PLENK.

(G) *Receptschreibkunst*.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA, *Pharmacopœ'a*, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and ποιω, 'I make.' *Codex*. A work, containing a collection of formulæ for the preparation &c. of medicines: generally published by authority. (F) *Pharmacopée*.

The chief Pharmacopœias are the following.

Pharmacopœia Augustana, August. Vindel. 1601, 1694, 1695, 1710.

— *Londinensis*, London, 1618, 1632, 1678, 1699, 1722, 1724, 1736, 1746, 1748, 1751, 1762, 1788, 1809, 1815.

— *Lugdunensis*, Lugd. 1628, 1640.

— *Amstelodamensis*, Amstel. 1636, 1639, 1682, 1701, 1714.

— *Parisiensis*, Paris, 1639, 1645, 1732, 1748, 1758, 1818.

— *Hafniensis*, Hafniæ, 1658.

— *Ultrajectina*, Ultraject. 1664.

— *Persica*, Paris, 1681.

— *Bateana*, Lond. 1688.

— *Tolosana*, Tolosæ, 1648, 1695.

— *Borussico-Brandenburgica*, Berol. 1698, 1713, 1731, 1734, 1758.

Pharmacopœia, Bruxellensis, Bruxellis, 1702.

— *Suecica*, Holm. 1705, 1779.

— *Haarlemensis*, Haarlem, 1714.

— *Hamburgensis*, Hamburg, 1716.

— *Edinburgensis*, Edinb. 1721, 1727, 1784.

— *Ferrariensis*, Ferraræ, 1725.

— *Argentorensis*, Argent. 1725, 1757.

— *Ratisbonensis*, Ratisbon. 1726.

— *Austriaco-Viennensis*, Vien. 1729, 1765, 1770.

— *Groningana*, Groning. 1730.

— *Taurinensis*, August. Taurin. 1736.

— *Hagiensis*, Hagæ Comitum, 1738.

— *Madridensis*, Madrit. 1739.

— *Pragensis*, Prag. 1740.

— *Leidensis*, Leid. 1750.

— *Wurtembergica*, Stuttgart, 1750, 1770, 1798, 1799.

— *Lusitana reformatæ*, Lisbon, 1711.

— *Helvetica*, 1771.

— *Insulensis*, Insulis, 1772.

— *Danica*, Havn. 1772, 1805.

— *Austriaco-provincialis*, Vien. 1774.

— *Sardoa*, Cagliari, 1775.

— *Brunsvicensis*, Brunsvic. 1777.

— *Rossica*, Petropolis, 1778, 1784, 1798.

— *Bremensis*, 1792.

— *Borussica*, Berol. 1799, 1813.

— *Oldenburgica*, 1802.

— *Palatina*, 1803.

— *Batava*, 1811.

— *Hannoverana*, 1819.

— *Fennica*, 1820.

— *Saxonica*, 1820.

— *United States*, Boston, 1820, 1831.

— *Bavarica*, 1823.

WRITERS. E. G. CLARKE (*conspetus of the P. of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin*), Lond. 1810 (L). R. GRAVES (Do.), Lond. 1799 and 1810. S. F. GRAY (*supplement to the P's.*), Lond. 1824. A. T. THOMSON (*conspetus of the P. of Lond., Edinb., and Dublin*), Lond. 1824. E. H. DESPORTES and F. S. CONSTANCIO (*conspetus of the P. of Dublin, Edinb., London, and Paris*), Paris, 1820 (F). A. J. L. JOURDAN (*universal Pharmacopœia*), Paris, 1828 (F).

PHARMACOPOLI'UM (*Pharm.*) φαρμακοπωλειον, *Apotheca, Officina*. The shop of the druggist or apothecary, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and πωλειω, 'I sell.'

PHARMACOPO'SIA (*Pharm.*) φαρμακοποσια, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and ποσις, 'a portion.' A liquid medicine, especially one that is cathartic.

PHARMACO'SA MEDICAMEN'TA (*Phar.*) from *φαρμακον*, 'a poison.' Medicines, that contain poisonous substances. FALLOPIUS.

PHARMACOTHE'CA (*Pharm.*) *φαρμακοθηκη*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *τιθημι*, 'I place.' A case to certain medicines.

PHAR'MACUM AD AU'RES (*Pharm.*) *Ægyptium Medicamentum ad Au' res*. A name given to a medicine, composed of bitter almonds, white pepper, saffron, myrrh, opium, frankincense, castor, verjuice, sulphate of iron, vinegar, pomegranate bark, unguentum nardinum, &c. It was believed to be useful for cleansing fetid ulcers in the ears.

PHAR'MACY, *Pharmac'ia*, *φαρμακευτικη*, *φαρμακεια*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' The art, which teaches the knowledge, choice, preservation, preparation, and combination of medicines. It was, formerly divided into *Galen'ical* and *Chym'ical*. The former, called after GALEN, embraced the operations undertaken on medicines without analyzing them:—the latter, *Chym'ical Pharmacy* or *Pharmaceutic Chym'istry*, *Pharmacochym'ia*, comprised the preparation of medicines, founded on the chymical action of their principles.

(G) *Arzneibereitungskunst*, *Apothekerkunst*.

WRITERS. B. MONTAGNANA, Venet. 1497 (L). CL. GALEN, Paris, 1530 (L). G. FALLOPIUS, Venet. 1570 (L). N. HOVEL, Paris, 1571 (L). H. MERCURIALIS, Vien. 1590 (L). H. CAPIVACIUS, Franef. 1607 (L). N. FONTAYN, Amstel. 1633 (L). S. HAFENREFFER, Ulmæ, 1653 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1767 (L). A. DE HEYDE, Amsterd. 1682 (D). J. H. JUNGKEN, Franef. 1694 (L). Another work, Franck. 1711 (L). FR. MONK, Lond. 1702. G. E. STAHL, Budæ, 1728 (L). PYRAUX, Paris, 1751 (F). CAPELLO (*Dictionary of Chym. Pharm.*), Ven. 1754 (I). A. BAUMÉ, Paris, 1797 (F). C. W. PÖRNER, Lips. 1767 (L). A. J. RETZIUS, Stockholm, 1769 (Sw.). K. G. HAGEN, Königsberg, 1777 (G). Another work, Ibid. 1790 (G). J. A. F. GÖTTLING, Altenburg, 1778 (G). PH. J. PIDERIT, Marb. 1779, 1782 (L). J. F. GMELIN, Nürnberg. 1781 (G). J. F. B. HASSE, Lemg. 1782 (G). D. A. LANTOSCA, Ven. 1786 (I). J. PH. STEYRER, Salzburg, 1787–90 (G). DONALD MUNRO, Lond. 1788–90. GRENS, Hal. 1790. (G). J. HAÄRTMANN, Gotting. 1792 (G). MONTEGAZZA, Pavia, 1793 (I). S. HAN-NEMANN (*lexicon of*), Leipz. 1793–98

(G). A. BEAUMÉ, Paris, 1797 (F). J. B. TROMSDORFF, Erfurt. 1803 (G). Another work, a Lexicon, Erfurt. 1805–10 (G). Another, Erfurt. 1811 (G). J. H. W. KLINGE, Hanov. 1796 (G). G. H. PIEPENBRING, Erfurt. 1799 (G). J. J. PLENK, Vindob. 1800 (L). FR. CARBONELL, Barcinon. 1800 (L). J. F. WESTRUMB, Hanov. 1802–6 (G). C. F. BUCHOLZ, Erfurt. 1802 (G). (*A Catechism of*), Erfurt. 1802 (G). (*Theory and Practice of*), Leipz. 1813 (G). S. MORELOT, Paris, 1803 (F). J. CH. EBERMAIER, Leipz. 1804 (G). Another work, Lemg. 1806–10 (G). F. GIESE, Riga, 1806 (G). S. FR. HERBSTÄDT, Leipz. 1806–7 (G). J. WILSON (*surgical Ph.*), Lond. 1810: by W. MEADE, Philad. 1818. BOUILLON-LA-GRANGE, Paris, 1809 (F). J. J. VIREY, Paris, 1819 (F). J. A. BUCHNER, Nürnberg. 1821 (G). S. F. GRAY, Lond. 1823. R. H. BLACK (*Pharmaceutical guide*), Lond. 1824. W. T. BRANDE, Lond. 1825. C. F. BUCHOLZ, Basel, 1831 (G). FR. GÖBEL, Eisenach, 1831 (G). J. L. WINKLER, Darmstadt, 1831 (G).

PHARMIA'NUM (*Pharm.*) *φαρμακον*. Name of a malagma, mentioned by GALEN.

PHARYNGÆ'UM (SAL) (*Pharm.*) A compound of cream of tartar, nitrate of potassa, burnt alum, and distilled vinegar. It was formerly employed, united with honey and plantain water, to make gargles, which were advised in quinsey.

PHARYNGE'AL (*Anat.*) *Pharyngæ'us*. That which relates to the pharynx. A name given to the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the pharynx.

(F) *Pharyngé*, *Pharyngien*.

The PHARYNGE'AL AR'TERIES. These are two in number. The one—*superior* or *pterygo-palatine*, *Ramus Pharyngæ'us superior* of HALLER—arises from the internal maxillary at the base of the zygomatic fossa, passes through the pterygo-palatine canal, and proceeds to be distributed to the pharynx and the corresponding part of the eustachian tube. The other—the *inferior*,—*Pharyngæ'a ascendens* of HALLER—arises from the external carotid, on a level with the facial. It ascends along the lateral and posterior part of the pharynx, and divides into two branches: the one—the *pharyngeal*, properly so called—is distributed to the pharynx; the other—the *meningeal*—gives its branches particularly to the dura mater.

The *PHARYNGEAL NERVE*: — a branch sent by the pneumogastric to the pharynx. It descends behind the internal carotid; communicates with the glosso-pharyngeal; and divides, opposite the *middle constrictor* of the pharynx, into a great number of filaments, which anastomose, in a multitude of different directions, with filaments of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, of the superior laryngeal branch, and of the first cervical ganglion. These different nervous filaments, united, constitute the *pharyngeal plexus*, the irregular meshes of which send numerous ramifications to the pharynx.

PHARYNGOCELE (*Path.*) *Pharyngeurys'ma*, *Divertic'ulum*, seu *Her'nia*, seu *Prolap'sus* (*Esoph'agi vel pharyn'gis*). An enlargement at the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes rests in considerable quantity.

(G) *Schlundbruch*, *Schlundfall*, *Schlundfang*.

PHARYNGO-GLOSSAL (*Anat.*) *Glosso-pharynge'al*, *Pharyngo-glossia'nus*. That which belongs to the pharynx and tongue.

The *Glosso-pharynge'al Nerve* or *Pharyngo-glossal*, *Lingua'lis latera'lis* — a portion of the 8th pair — arises from the superior and lateral parts of the spinal marrow, between the facial and pneumogastric nerves, by several filaments, which soon unite into a single cord, that passes out of the cranium by the foramen lacerum anterius; goes downwards and forwards, and gains the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. Immediately after its exit from the cranium, it gives a branch to the meatus auditorius externus, and receives a filament from the facial, and another from the pneumogastric nerve. It then furnishes two other filaments, which descend upon the carotid artery, and unite at the bottom of the neck with branches from the cervical ganglions and cardiac nerves, and give two filaments to the stylo-pharyngeus muscle.

The glosso-pharyngeus, after sending a twig or two to the tonsil, to the upper part of the pharynx and membrane of the epiglottis, divides into many branches, which run partly to the margin and partly to the middle of the root of the tongue; supplying, especially, the papillæ majores, and the parts in their neighbourhood.

(F) *Nerf Glosso-pharyngien*, *Pharyngo-glossien*.

PHARYNGOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Pharyn-*

gogra'phia, from *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' Anatomical description of the pharynx.

(G) *Schlundbeschreibung*.

PHARYNGOLOGY (*Anat.*) *Pharyngologia*, from *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the pharynx.

(G) *Schlundlehre*.

PHARYNGOTOME (*Surg.*) *Pharyngotomus*, from *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' An instrument, invented by J. L. PETIT, and used to scarify inflamed tonsils, and to open abscesses, which form in the parietes of the pharynx. It is composed of a long, narrow blade with a lancet point, and inclosed in a sheath or canula of silver, slightly curved. This instrument is carried to the part to be cut, and the point of the blade is made to pass out of the sheath, by pressing on a button at the end of the pharyngotome. A spring causes the blade to re-enter as soon as the pressure is removed.

PHARYNGOTOMY (*Surg.*) *Pharyngotomia*; same etymon. Some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy (q. v.) It means, also, scarification of the tonsils or an incision, made for opening abscesses there, &c. (G) *Schlundschnitt*.

PHARYNX (*Anat.*) *φαρυγξ*, *Læ'mos*, *λαιμος*, *Fau'ces*, *Pharyn'gethon*, *φαρυγγεθρον*, *Os pos'terum*. A species of musculo-membranous, symmetrical canal, situated on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped, and situated between the base of the cranium and the œsophagus, in front of the vertebral column. It is very narrow above; but dilates in the middle, and again contracts below, at its junction with the œsophagus. Into the anterior paries of the pharynx open, successively, from above to below; — the posterior orifices of the nasal fossæ; the eustachian tubes; the posterior aperture of the mouth, and the top of the larynx.

The pharynx is formed, externally, of a muscular coat, and, internally, of a mucous membrane, which is continuous, — above, with the Schneiderian membrane; in the middle, with that of the mouth; below, with that of the œsophagus; and, at the sides, with those of the eustachian tubes. This membrane has no villi, and presents only a few inequalities, which are owing to the presence of muciparous follicles.

The muscular coat of the pharynx

is composed of the constrictor muscles, stylo-pharyngei, and pharyngo-staphylini. The vessels and nerves are called pharyngeal.

The pharynx serves as a common origin for the digestive and respiratory passages. It gives passage to the air, during respiration; and to the food, at the time of deglutition.

(F) *Arrière-bouche*, *Gosier*.

(G) Schlund, Schlundkopf.

PHASE'OLUS VULGA'RIS (*Mat. Alim.*) δολιχος, φασιολος, φασηλος, *Fase'lus*, *Fase'olus*, *Bo'na*, *Bo'ona*; the *Kid'ney Bean*; the *French Bean*. When young and well boiled, this is easy of digestion, and delicately flavored. It is less flatulent than the pea.

(F) *Haricot*.

(G) Gemeine Schminckbohne.

PHASE'OLUS CRET'ICUS, *Cajan*, *Cayan*. A decoction of the leaves, according to RAY, restrains the hemorrhoidal flux, when excessive.

PHASIA'NUS GAL'LUS (*Mat. Med. & Alim.*) The parts of generation of the cock, dried and pulverized, were formerly regarded proper for increasing the quantity of semen. The fat was used as emollient and resolvent; the brain, in diarrhœa; the gall, in freckles and diseases of the eyes. These phantasies are now abandoned.

(F) *Coq*. (G) *Hahn*.

PHATNORRHA'GIA (*Path.*) from φαττιον, 'an alveolus,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from an alveolus.

(G) Zahnhöhlenblutfluss.

PHAUSIN'GES (*Path.*) φανσιγγες. Red spots on the legs, produced by heat; and, in a more extensive signification, by any other cause. FOËSIUS.

PHAUSTIA'NOS (*Pharm.*) φανστιανος. The name of an acrid pastil, used for destroying considerable excrescences. AËTIUS.

PHELLAN'DRIUM AQUAT'ICUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Phellan'drium*, *Fenic'ulum aquat'icum*, *Cicuta'ria aquat'ica*, *Water Fen'nel*, *Fine-leav'ed Water Hem'lock*. This plant is stimulant and narcotic. It has been used in intermittents and dyspepsia. It has, also, been given in phthisis pulmonalis, and in cases of scrophulous, atonic ulcers.

(F) *Phellandre*, *Fenouil d'eau*, *Cigue d'eau*.

(G) Wasserfenchel, Pferde-samen.

WRITERS. A. C. ERNSTING, Bruns-vig. 1739 (L). J. H. LANGE, Francf. and Leipz. 1775 (G).

PHE'MOS (*Pharm.*) φημος. Name of a medicine described by AËTIUS, and used in cases of dysentery.

PHENIG'MUS (*Path.*) *Phænig'mus*, φαινιγμος, from φαινιξ, 'red.' *Red Jaundice*! A cutaneous affection, consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever. SAUVAGES makes it a genus of his order *Icteritiæ*.

PHENOM'ENON (*Med.*) φαινουμενον, from φαινομαι, 'I appear.' Any extraordinary and unexpected event.

In *Medicine*, it means any change, appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function:—as the *phenomena* of the circulation, respiration, &c. It is used in pathology, synonymously with *symptom*.

(G) Erscheinung.

PHI'ALA (*Pharm.*) A *Phi'al* or *Vi'al*. A small bottle, in which apothecaries are in the habit of sending out their mixtures, draughts, &c.: hence called *Medicine Vials*, (F) *Fioles à Médecine*. They are usually sold in grosses, and assorted into vials of oz. 8; oz. 6; oz. 4; oz. 3; oz. 2; oz. 1½; oz. 1; and oz. ½.

(F) *Fiole*. (G) *Phiole*.

PHILAGRIA'NON (*Pharm.*) φλιαγριανον. Name of a cataplasm, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

PHILANTHRO'POS (*Pharm.*) φιλανθρωπος, from φιλειω, 'I love,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' *Ami'cus hom'inum*. A medicine, described by NICOLAI, and used in nephritic and calculous affections.

PHILE'TIS COLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) A collyrium, referred to by CELSUS.

PHILIA'TROS (*Med.*) φιλιατρος, from φιλειω, 'I love,' and ιατρινη, 'medicine.' An amateur of medicine. One, who studies medicine.

PHILIP'PI TROCHIS'CUS (*Pharm.*) Φιλιππε τροχισκος. A troch, described by PAULUS of Ægina, and used against dysentery.

PHILOCOT'YCHĒ (*Pharm.*) φιλοχοτυχη. Name of a plaster, referred to by PAULUS of Ægina. GORRÆUS.

PHILOC'RATIS EMPLAS'TRUM (*Phar.*) φιλοκρατους εμπλαστρος. A plaster, described by CELSUS. GORRÆUS.

PHILOMED'ICA (*Pharm.*) A beverage for appeasing thirst in fever, described by TREUTNER and FRONDEK.

PHILO'NION (*Pharm.*) φιλωνιον, from PHILO, its originator. An opiate preparation. *Philo'nium*. See CONFECTIO OPII. It was much used of old.

PHILO'NIS COLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) Φιλωνος κολλουριον. A collyrium, described by CELSUS. GORRÆUS.

PHILOXENIAS ANTIDOTUS (Pharm.)
A pretended antidote, described by MYREPSUS.

PHIL'TER (Pharm.) from *φιλεω*, 'I love.' *Phil'trum*, *φιλτρον*, *Phar'macum* vel *poculum amatorium*, *Amatorium veneficium*. A medicine or drink, considered capable of causing love.

(F) *Philtre*.

(G) *Liebestrank*.

WRITERS. J. BOCKEL, Hamburg, 1599 (L). J. CORNBACHIUS, Ibid. 1609. ZOLLIKOFER, Basil. 1621 (L). HERON, Monspel. 1652 (L). FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1670 (L). FRANCUS A FRANKENAU, Heidelb. 1673 (L). GRÖLLMANN, Ibid. 1673 (L). PERTSCH, Argent. 1685 (L). DE SPINA, Lugd. Bat. 1687 (L). GERDES, Rostoch. 1690 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1696 (L). RÖSER, Altdorf, 1701 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1704 (L). A. VATER, Vitemb. 1706 (L). TEUSCHER, Lips. 1711 (L). CH. G. STENTZEL, Vitemb. 1747 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1729 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, Vitemb. 1747 (L).

PHIL'TRUM, *φιλτρον*, in Anatomy, means the fossula or depression on the upper lip, beneath the septum of the nose, which seems to divide the lip into two parts.

PHILUME'NI MEDICAMEN'TUM (Phar.)
A collyrium, described by ORIBASIVS.

PHIMOS'ICUS (Surg. Path.) Relating to phimosis.

SAUVAGES calls *Ischu'ria phimo'sica*, *Ischu'ria urethra'lis a phimo'si*, the retention of urine, which depends upon phimosis.

PHIMO'SIS (Surg. Path.) *Phymo'sis*, *Capistra'tio*, *φίμωσις*, from *φίμω*, 'I bind up.' A disease, which consists in a preternatural narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be carried behind the corona glandis. This affection is most commonly congenital. Sometimes, it is accidental, and dependent upon tumefaction of the glans, or of the prepuce, as occurs in syphilis. To remedy this state, the prepuce may be divided by means of a bistoury and director; or circumcision may be practised.

(G) *Vorhautsverengerung*.

WRITERS. VIERZIGMANN, Altdorf, 1695 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1705 (L). ZIER, Jenæ, 1786 (L). MÜLLER, Erford. 1797 (L).

PHLEBECTA'SIA (Path.) from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of a vein, or of a portion of a vein. ALIBERT.

PHLE'BION (Anat.) *φλεβιον*. Diminu-

tive of *φλεψ*, 'a vein.' A vein. HIPPOCR.

PHLEBI'TIS (Path.) from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *itis*, the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein, which sometimes follows blood-letting, and extends from the small wound, made in that operation, to the neighbouring parts of the venous system. The symptoms are, first, inflammation in the punctured part; and, afterwards, a knotty, tense, painful cord, following the direction of the vessel, and accompanied with more or less fever, according to the extent of the inflammation, the nervous symptoms, &c.

Phlebitis, also, sometimes supervenes on the ligature or excision of varices; after amputations, gunshot wounds, the ligature of the umbilical chord, &c. It may terminate by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene.

(G) *Blutaderentzündung*.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY (Anat.) *Phlebogra'phia*, from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' Description of the veins.

(G) *Aderbeschreibung*.

PHLEBOL'OGY (Anat.) *Phlebolo'gia*, from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the veins. (G) *Aderlehre*.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTO'MIA (Pathol.) *Ophthalmophleboto'mia*, from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Blood-letting in the eye.

PHLEBORRHA'GIA (Path.) from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break out.' Rupture of the veins; and, in a more extensive sense, venous hemorrhage.

PHLEBORRHEX'IS (Path.) from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *ρηξις*, 'a rupture.' Rupture of a vein. Also, hemorrhage from a vein. *Phleborrha'gia*.

PHLEBOT'OMIST (Surg.) from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' A bleeder. One who practises, particularly, the operation of phlebotomy. See BLOOD-LETTING.

PHLEGM (Med.) *Phleg'ma*, *φλεγμα*, *Pitu'ite*, *Pitu'ita*. One of the four natural humors of the ancients, which was, according to them, cold and moist, as atrabilis was cold and dry. It predominated, especially, in winter.

Pitu'ita was afterwards applied to every aqueous or excrementitious humor, such as the saliva, nasal and intestinal mucus, serum, &c. The terms *phlegm* and *pitu'ita* are no longer used in Physiology; the different humors having received particular names; but the vulgar

still use *phlegm* to designate a stringy mucus, expectorated or rejected by vomiting. The ancient chymists gave the name *phlegm* to aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products, obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matters to the action of heat.

(G) *Schleim*.

PHLEGMAGOGUE (*Mat. Med.*) φλεγμαγωγος, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and αγω, 'I expel.' A medicine, formerly believed capable of "cutting" or removing phlegm.

(G) *Schleimausleerendemitte*l.

PHLEGMA'TIA (*Path.*) from φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' Œdema, Anasarca.

PHLEGMA'TIA DO'LENS (*Path.*) *P. lactea*, *P. dolens puerperarum*, *Anasarca serosa*, *Ecphy'ma œdematicum*, *Spargano'sis puerperarum*, *Ecchymoma lymphatica*, *Ischias a spargano'si*, *Œdema puerperarum*, *Œd. lacteum*, *White leg*, *Swelled leg*, *White swelling of lying-in-women*. It occurs, for the most part, in the second or third week after delivery: — is limited to the lower extremity, and chiefly to one side; exhibiting to the touch a feeling of numerous irregular prominences under the skin. It is hot, white, and unyielding; and is accompanied, sooner or later, with febrile excitement. After a few days, the heat, hardness, and sensibility diminish; and the limb remains œdematous, for a longer or shorter period.

The disease frequently, if not generally, consists in obstruction of the iliac or other veins. Owing to the pressure of the gravid uterus — the flow of blood being obstructed — the serous part of it is thrown out into the cellular membrane of the limb. Sometimes, the vein is found completely obliterated.

The treatment consists in the use of antiphlogistics; — the application of leeches or cupping-glasses near the groin; fomentations to the limb, &c.; and, when the active state has subsided, the use of a roller, applied gently at first; but, afterwards, gradually tightened.

(F) *Dépot laiteux sur la cuisse*, *Œdème actif des nouvelles accouchées*, *Enflure des jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée*.

WRITERS. CH. WHITE, Lond. 1784. C. B. TRYE, Lond. 1792. J. HULL, Lond. 1800. N. PUZOS, Paris, 1801 (F).

PHLEGMATORRA'GIA (*Path.*) from

φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' STAHL and his partisans gave this name to a copious secretion, by the nostrils, of a limpid and thin mucus, without inflammation. It is the *Coryza Phlegmatorrhagia* of SAUVAGES.

PHLEG'MON (*Path.*) φλεγμονη, from φλεγω, 'I burn.' *Phlogo'sis phleg'monē*, *Phleg'monē*, *Inflamma'tio*. Inflammation of the cellular texture, accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat and pain; which is, at first, tensive and lancinating; afterwards, pulsatory and heavy. It terminates, most commonly, in suppuration. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment; until suppuration seems inevitable, when the suppuration must be encouraged, as the next favorable termination to resolution.

WRITERS. TRAMMUELLERUS, Lips. 1552 (L). A. PLANER, Tubing. 1584 (L). Another work, Tubing. 1584 (L). FRID, Basil. 1588 (L). TANCKIUS, Lips. 1608 (L). GÜNTHER, Lips. 1612 (L). BONCHENBORCH, Lugd. Bat. 1667 (L). AB HARTENFELS, Erford. 1690 (L). J. A. BRAMBILLA, Vienn. 1786 (G). A. TISSEYRE, Paris, 1811 (F).

PHLEG'MONOUS (*Surg. Path.*) *Phlegmono'des*, φλεγμονωδης, from φλεγμα, 'a phlegmon,' and εidos, 'resemblance.' That which relates or belongs to a phlegmon.

PHLEG'MONOUS INFLAMMA'TION is the active inflammation of the cellular membrane; in contradistinction to erysipelatous inflammation or that of the skin.

PHLEGMYME'NITIS (*Path.*) from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' υμην, 'a membrane,' and itis, the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

(G) *Schleimhautentzündung*.

PHLOG'INON (*Pharm.*) φλογινον. A collyrium, described by GALEN.

PHLOGO'DES (*Path.*) φλογωδης, *Infla'med*, *Inflamma'tus*. An epithet employed, particularly, to express the red color of the face.

PHLOGO'SIS (*Path.*) φλογωσις, *Inflamma'tion*. Some writers use the word exclusively for external inflammations — phlegmons; others, for those that are superficial or erysipelatous.

PHLOGOT'ICA (*Nosol.*) *Inflamma'tions*. The second order in the class *Hæmatica* of GOOD.

PHLYCTÆ'NÆ (*Path.*) φλυκταιναι, *Phlyza'cion*, φλυζακιον, *Ampullæ*, *Holophlyc'tides*, όλοφλυκτιδες, *Phlyc'tides*,

φλυκτιδες, from φλυζω, 'I boil.' Tumors, formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis.

PHLYCTENOID (*Path.*) *Phlyctenoides*. Resembling phlyctenæ. An epithet for a variety of herpes.

PHLYSIS (*Path.*) φλυσις, from φλυζω, 'I am hot,' 'I boil.' A cutaneous eruption. An ulcerative, subcutaneous tumor: flat; tensive, glabrous; diffused; hot; throbbing: at length fluctuating with an acrid ichor. Good.

PHONA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Phona'tio*, from φωνη, 'voice.' The physiology of the voice.

PHONICA (*Nosol.*) φωνικα, from φωνη, 'voice.' The first order of the class *Pneumatica* in Good's Nosology. Defined:—diseases affecting the vocal avenues:—the passage of the voice impeded, or its power suppressed or depraved.

PHONON'OSI (*Path.*) *Phononu'si*, from φωνη, 'the voice,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' *Mor'bi vo'cis*. Diseases of the voice. *Phonopath'ia*.

PHOSPHORENÈSES (*Nosol.*) M. BAUMES unites, under this generic name, the diseases which he attributes to disordered phosphorization: i. e. to excess or deficiency of calcareous phosphate or its decomposition. Amongst these affections he ranks rachitis, osteomalacia, and gout.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, *Phosphorescentia*. The property, possessed by certain bodies of being luminous in obscurity, or under particular circumstances. In the eye of the cat, something of this kind seems to occur.

PHOSPHOR'IC AC'ID (*Mat. Med.*) *Ac'idum Phosphor'icum*. A solid, colorless compound; very sapid; very soluble in water, and vitrifiable by fire. It exists in bones combined with lime. It has been employed in medicine in the form of lemonade, in passive hemorrhage, typhus, phthisis, marasmus, &c., and in injection in cases of cancer of the uterus. It does not seem preferable to other acids.

WRITER. H. A. GÖDEN (*in typhus*), Berlin, 1814 (G).

PHOS'PHORUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Phosphorum*, *Autophos'phorus*, from φως, 'light,' and φερω, 'I carry.' 'A light-carrier.' An elementary or undecomposed substance; not metallic; solid; transparent or semi-transparent; colorless; brilliant; flexible; of a sensible garlic odor; very inflammable, and susceptible of combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, at even the

ordinary temperature. It does not exist pure in nature, but is found frequently united to other bodies.

Phosphorus has been used in medicine, dissolved in ether or suspended in the yolk of an egg, as a stimulant: but the greatest precautions are necessary in its administration, so that it is rarely employed.

(F) *Phosphore*.

WRITERS. A. VATER, Vitemb. 1751 (L). P. E. HARTMANN, 1752 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1755 (L). THOMAS, Regiom. 1762 (L). C. TIETZ, Traject. ad Rhen. 1786 (L). A. F. WOLFF, Jun., Gotting. 1790 (L). CH. E. WEIGEL, Jenæ, 1798 (L). V. L. BRERA, Pavia, 1798 (I). FR. BOUTTATZ, Gotting. 1800 (G). H. WEGELIN, Ibid. 1813 (L). J. FR. D. LOBSTEIN, Strasburg, 1815 (F): in Engl. Philad. 1825.

PHOTOPHO'BIA (*Path.*) from φως, 'light,' and φοβος, 'fear.' Aversion to light:—intolerance of light.

(G) *Lichtscheue*.

PHRAG'MOS (*Anat.*) φραγμος, from φρασσω, 'I inclose.' A row of teeth.

PHREN'ICA (*Nosol.*) from φρεν, 'the mind.' Diseases, affecting the intellect; characterized by error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the mental faculties. The first order of the class *Neurotica* of Good.

PHRENITIS (*Path.*) φρενιτις, φρενιτασις, *Phrene'sis*, *Phreneti'asis*, *Phrenis'mus*, *Cephalit'is*, *Sphacelis'mus*, *Cephalal'gia inflammato'ria*, *Karabitus* (Arab.), *Sibare*, *Empres'ma cephalit'is*, *Siri'asis*, σιριασις, σειριασις, *Sidera'tio*, *Inflamma'tio phrenit'is*, *Encephalit'is*, *Cauma phrenit'is*, *Phren'sy*, *Brain Fe'ver*. A disease, characterized by violent pyrexia; pain in the head; redness of the face and eyes; intolerance of light and sound; watchfulness; and delirium, either furious or muttering. Its causes are the same as those of other inflammations: sometimes, however, it is induced by a *Coup de soleil*; by inebriation; violent mental emotions, &c.

Some authors have given the name *Phrenitis* to inflammation of the membranes of the brain; and that of *Cephalitis* or *Encephalitis* to inflammation of the substance of the brain: but there are no pathognomonic symptoms, which can lead us to refer the seat of the disease to either of those parts exclusively.

Phrenitis is, of course, a very dangerous affection, from the importance of the organ concerned. The most ac-

tive treatment must, necessarily, be pursued. Bleeding, *ad deliquium*; purging; the application of ice to the shaved head; a position in which the head is raised; and the avoiding of irritation of every kind; — form the remedial means during the violent stage. After this has yielded, counter-irritants to the nape of the neck or to other parts of the body will be useful adjuvants.

When the brain and meninges were affected only symptomatically, as in inflammation of the diaphragm, the disease was formerly called *Paraphrenitis* (q. v.)

Hydrocephalus acutus (q. v.) is a variety of phrenitis.

(F) *Phrénésie*. (G) *Hirnwuth*.

WRITERS. H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1621 (L). W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1629 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1645 (L). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1647 (L). MICHAELIS, Lips. 1648 (L). SCHULZE, Basil. 1657 (L). J. TH. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1666 (L). J. N. PECHLIN, Kilon. 1681 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1684 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1689 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1692 (L). G. W. WEDDEL, Jenæ, 1710 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1736 (L). L. TH. LUTHER, Erford. 1733 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1739 (L). H. P. JUCH, Erford. 1742 (L). A. HALLER, Gotting. 1747 (L). C. A. DE BERGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1756 (L). J. G. BRENDDEL, Gotting. 1756 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMID, Jenæ, 1756 (L). PH. G. SCHRÖDER, Gotting. 1766 (L). FALKENSOHN, Hal. 1772 (L). TIMMERMANN, Rintel. 1778 (L). GOLDHAGEN and WEINSCHENCK, Hal. 1785 (L). ARONSSOHN, Giess. 1790 (L). C. HORNSTEIN, Giess. 1791 (G). OBERKAMP, Heidelb. 1791 (L). J. B. LAVERGNE-LACOMBE, Paris, 1802 (F). J. BOUILLAUD, Paris, 1825 (F).

PHRICO'DES (FEBRIS) (Path.) *φριζωδης*, from *φριζω*, 'a shivering.' *Horrificus*. A fever, in which the chill is very intense and prolonged.

PHRYG'IUS (LAPIS) (Therap.) *φρυγιος λιθος*. An earthy matter, found in Phrygia and Cappadocia, and formerly employed as an astringent. GORREUS.

PHTHEIRI'ASIS (Path.) *Phthiri'asis*, *φθειρίασις*, from *φθειρα*, 'a louse.' *Morbus pediculo'sus*, *Pedicula'tio*, *Mal'is pedic'uli*, *Lous'iness*, *Lousy disease*. A disease, which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body, under conditions, in which it does not ordinarily take place, and in

spite of cleanliness. It has been asserted, that the affection has often caused death.

Simple and medicated baths have been recommended for its removal; lotions of the decoction or infusion of tobacco and stavesacre, mercurial frictions, &c.

(F) *Maladie pédiculaire*.

(G) *Läusekrankheit*, *Läuse-sucht*.

PHTHISIS (Path.) *Phtho'e*, *Ta'bes*, *φθοη*, *Consump'tion*, *Decline*, *φθοις*, from *φθιω*, 'I dry,' 'I fade.' This word, taken in a general sense, means progressive emaciation of every part of the body. It is usually, however, restricted to

PHTHISIS PULMONA'LIS, *Maras'mus phthi'sis*, *Hectica phthi'sis*, *Hæmopt'ysis phthi'sis*, *P. pulmona'ris*, *Phthi'si-pneumo'nia*, *Ta'bes pulmona'lis*, *Phthi'sis scrophulo'sa*, *Pneumop'thoë*, *Pulmo'nia*, *Phthi'sis tuberculo'sa*, *Pulmonary consump'tion*, *Consump'tion*, *Decline*. Occasionally, this formidable disease occurs accidentally; but, usually, it is caused by a conformation obtained from progenitors. This, at least, predisposes to it; and but a slight exciting cause is required to rouse the predisposition into action. It is not a disease of the torrid zone; and, in the temperate regions of the globe, its pathology is often intimately allied with that of scrophula: in this case it usually consists in the formation of tubercles in the lungs, which sooner or later inflame and break down. In such a constitution, ulcerations of the lungs do not readily heal; and hectic fever — the universal attendant upon irritability and debility — is established. This persists, and gradually wears down the patient, till he ultimately expires, exhausted by the irritative fever. The chief symptoms are the following. The patient feels a sense of uneasiness in the chest, with severe fits of coughing, or a short and dry cough, with dyspnœa. This may be considered the incipient stage. The cough then becomes extremely troublesome, especially in the morning; dyspnœa is increased on the slightest exertion. Expectoration evidently purulent: — pectoriloquism; fever in the evening, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks; wasting; colliquative sweats early in the morning. This must be considered the confirmed stage. In the third or last stage, the hectic becomes constant, with small pulse, pun-

gent heat, colliquative sweats, and diarrhœa. The weakness becomes extreme, and the patient exhausted.

BROUSSAIS regards the affection as a chronic inflammation of the lungs.

It is only in the incipient state of this formidable disease, that advantage can be expected from any plan of treatment; and of all means that can be devised, that of removing to a climate of a warm and equable temperature is the most desirable. See CLIMATE. If this be impracticable, the patient must be kept in an artificial temperature, resembling that of the torrid regions of the earth. The air in the room should not be lower than 80° Fahrenheit.

The other indications will be: 1. To moderate inflammatory action: 2. To support the strength: and, 3. To palliate urgent symptoms.

The whole treatment is indeed palliative. Counter-irritants relieve pain: demulcents and mild opiates alleviate the cough: the mineral acids united with opium relieve the colliquative sweats: and chalk and opium the diarrhœa.

DR. WILSON PHILIP has pointed out a particular species of phthisis, which is characterized, in the early stage, by a deranged state of the digestive organs; flatulent, irregular bowels; furred tongue; impaired appetite; unnatural fœces; and the epigastric region more or less full and tender on pressure. The affection of the lungs is here secondary. He calls it *Dyspeptic phthisis*.

Phthisis laryngea, (F) *Phthisie laryngée*, *Ulcère du larynx*, is a species of consumption analogous to phthisis pulmonalis, and produced by inflammation and ulceration of the interior of the larynx, and sometimes by caries of the cartilages. *Phthisis trachealis* is a similar affection, seated in the trachea.

(F) *Phthisie*, *P. pulmonaire*, *Crachement de pus*.

(G) *Schwindsucht*, *Lungenschwindsucht*.

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M. ALBERTI, Erford. 1692 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1700 (L). J. H. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1700 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1704 (L). T. FR. DE PRÉ, Erford. 1722 (L). G. D. COSCHWITZ, Hal. 1720 (L). E. BARRY, Lond. 1727. 2d edit. J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1735 (L). BENNET, Leyd. 1742 (L). P. DESAULT, by ANDREE, Lond. 1738. ROSEN A ROSENSTEIN, Upsal. 1740 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1752 (L). J. G. BRENDL, Gotting. 1754 (L). M. LYSER, Lond. 1754 (L). CH. BENNET, Lips. 1760 (L). J. JUNKER, Hal. 1760 (L). DUPRÉ DE LISLE, Paris, 1769 (F). L. P. SCHRÖTER, Rintel. 1769 (L). DE ROSIÈRE DE LA CHASSAGNE, Paris, 1770 (F). E. GILCHRIST (*sea voyages in*), Lond. 1771. J. A. MURRAY, Gotting. 1776 (L). J. N. A. LEUTHNER (*oil of Asphaltum in P.*), Augsburg, 1777 (G). MURRAY, Edinb. 1777 (L). S. F. SIMMONS, Lond. 1780. J. RAULIN, Paris, 1784 (F). TH. REID, Lond. 1783. M. J. MARX, Hanov. 1784 (G). M. NARDUCCI (*contagion of Ph.*), Perugia, 1785 (I). VAN ROSSUM, Lovan. 1785 (L). RUTTER (*from tubercles*), Edinb. 1786 (L). M. SALVADORI, Trent. 1787 (I). MICH. RYAN, Dublin, 1787. R. CHARLES, Lond. 1788. O'HALLARAN (*scrophulous Ph.*), Edinb. 1788 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET (*nosology of Ph.*), Tubing. 1789 (L). FR. MECKEL, Hal. 1791 (L). PETIT, Stuttgart, 1791 (L). L. CASTELLANI, Mantua, 1791 (I). W. WHITE, by A. HUNTER, York, 1792. W. MAY, Lond. 1792. A. FR. METTERNICH (*objections to emetics in Ph.*), Mainz. 1792 (G). ZOLLIKOFER (*tubercular Ph.*), Gotting. 1792 (L). TH. BEDDOES, Lond. 1793, 1799, and 1801. Another work, Lond. 1799. Another, Lond. 1801. BUCHAN, Lugd. Bat. 1793 (L). A. PORTAL, Paris, 1793 (F). CLEGHORN, Edinb. 1793 (L). JACKSON, Edinb. 1794 (L). FERGUSON, 1794 (L). N. GRIFFITHS, Lond. 1795. WM. NISBET, Edinb. 1795. J. B. T. BAUMES, Montpellier, 1795 (F). JANSSENS, Lugd. Bat. 1795 (L). ADAMS, Edinb. 1796 (L). FRASER, Edinb. 1799 (L). DIMSDALE, Edinb. 1799 (L). TH. SUTTON, Lond. 1799: also, 1814. HOME, Edinb. 1800 (L). J. J. BUSCH, Strasburg, an. ix (F). CH. PEARS (*tonic plan of treatment*), Lond. 1801. MITCHELL, Edinb. 1801 (L). WILLIAMSON, Edinb. 1801 (L). BRIEUDE, Paris, 1802 (F). J. BURDIN, Paris, 1803 (F). J. BONNAFOX DE MALLET, Paris, 1804 (F). R. BOURNE, Oxford, 1805. BAUMES, Paris, 1805 (F). E. WICHELHAUSEN, Manheim, 1806

(G). J. REID, Lond. 1806. J. B. REGNAULT, Lond. 1806. T. REID, Lond. 1806. A. WIENHOLT (*contagion of Ph.*), Bremen, 1807 (G). JAS. SANDERS, Edinb. 1808. SMYTH, Uttox. 1809. ROBT. WATT, Paisley, 1808. W. WOOLCOMBE, Lond. 1808. G. L. BAYLE, Paris, 1810 (F). J. V. MÜLLER, Francf. 1812 (G). A. DUNCAN, Edinb. 1813. TH. SUTTON, Lond. 1814. G. MOSSMAN, Lond. I. BUXTON (*regulated temperature in Ph.*), Lond. 1810. H. H. SOUTHEY, Lond. 1814. J. A. GALLUP, Boston, 1815. G. L. BAYLE, by W. BARROW, Liverpool, 1815. THOMAS YOUNG, Lond. 1815. SIR A. CRICHTON (*on tar vapor in Ph.*), Edinb. 1817. J. ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1818. J. A. WALTHER, Bamb. 1821 (G). K. A. KOCH, Leipz. 1822 (G). A. HAMERSLEY, N. York, 1827.

PHTHISIOLOGY (*Path.*) *Phthisiologia*, from *φθισις*, and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on phthisis.

PHTHIS'ICUS (*Path.*) *Phthino'des*, *φθινωδης*, *Tab'idus*. Belonging to phthisis. *Phthysical*. Also, one laboring under phthisis.

(F) *Poitrinaire*.

PHYCOT'YCHĒ (*Pharm.*) *φυκοτυχη*. Ancient name of a plaster, employed in the cure of ulcers; especially of those in the neighbourhood of the anus.

PHYGETH'LON (*Path.*) *φυγεθλον*, *Panus*, *Phypella*. Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands, not ending in suppuration.

PHYLACTE'RIUM (*Therap.*) *φυλακτηριον*, from *φυλασσω*, 'I preserve.' A *Phylactery*. An amulet:—a prophylactic.

PHYLLAN'THUS URINA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Binkohumba*. A plant, employed in Ceylon, in decoction, as a diuretic.

PHY'MA (*Path.*) from *φυμαι*, 'I spring up': *φυμα*. With the ancients this word was used with great latitude: sometimes, in the sense of phlegmon, for tumors larger than a boil, and perfectly suppurative. In the Nosology of SAUVAGES, *Phymata* is an order of diseases, to which he refers erysipelas, œdema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhous, &c. In that of DR. GOOD it is a genus, including hordeolum, furunculus, sycosis, and anthrax.

PHY'NON (*Pharm.*) *φυνον*. Ancient name of a collyrium, described by CELSUS. GORREUS.

PHYS'ALIS (*Mat. Med.*) *P. Alkeken'gi*, *Sola'num vesica'rium*, *Alchachen'ge*, *Alkeken'gi*, *Halicac'abum*, *Win'ter Cher'ry*. The berries are recommended

as a diuretic, from 6 to 12 for a dose, in dropsical and calculous cases.

(F) *Alkekenge*, *Coqueret*.

(G) *Judenkirschen*.

PHYSCO'NIA (*Path.*) from *φυσκη*, 'a bladder.' *Ventros'itas*, *Ecphy'ma physco'nia*, *Hyposar'ca*, *Emphrac'tica*. A generic term, under which SAUVAGES has comprised every large tumor, developed in the abdomen, that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. LINNÆUS calls them HYPOSARCA. *Hypersar-chidios*.

WRITERS. HOFFMANN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1794 (L). VOGT, Vitemb. 1804 (L).

PHYSE'SIS (*Path.*) *φυσσις*, *Physe'ma*, *φυσημα*, from *φυσω*, 'I inflate.' An emphysematous tumor.

PHYSI'CIAN (*Med.*) *Med'icus*, *ιατρος*, from *φυσις*, 'nature.' One who has graduated at a University as Doctor of Medicine. The French, formerly, used the word *physicien* in the same sense. It is now appropriated to the natural philosopher.

(F) *Médecin*. (G) *Arzt*.

WRITERS on the Duties and Conduct of the Physician. P. CASTELLI, Rom. 1630 (L). F. A. REIS, Altdorf, 1740 (L). JOHN GREGORY, Lond. 1772 (L). FINKE, Rinteln, 1785 (G). WEDEKIND, Mainz. 1789 (G). STIEGLITZ, Hanov. 1798 (G). T. PERCIVAL, London, 1800.

PHYS'ICS (*Medical.*) *Iatrophys'ics*. Physics, directly applied to Medicine: either to the explanation of the vital phenomena, the preservation of individuals, or the treatment of disease.

WRITERS. J. A. BORELLI (*de motu animalium*), Rom. 1680 (L). F. FONTANA, Firenze, 1775 (I). P. J. BARTHEZ, Carcassonne, 1798 (F). L. P. G. HAPPAH, Quedlinburg, 1812 (G). T. ELLIOT, Lond. 1786. T. MORGAN, Lond. 1738. N. ARNOTT, Lond. 1828, by I. HAYS, Philad. 1828.

PHYSIOG'NOMY, *Physiognomo'nia*, *Physiognom'ony*, *Metopos'copy*, *φυσιογνωμια*, *Prosopo'sis*, from *φυσις*, 'nature,' and *γινωσκω*, 'I know.' The art of knowing the dispositions of men from their external appearance; especially from the features.

Every inference of this kind must necessarily be extremely fallacious, and cannot be reduced to rule, as was attempted by LAVATER and others.

In infantile diseases a multitude of shades of expression are evident, which experience teaches how to appreciate;

and which afford useful guides in the pathology of that period of existence.

(G) Gesichtskunde.

WRITERS. B. COCLES, Bonon. 1504 (L). Another work, Argent. 1533 (L). M. A. BLONDUS, Rom. 1544 (L). ADAMANTIUS, Rom. 1545 (L). J. B. PORTA, 1601 (L). J. FONTANUS, Paris, 1611 (L). S. FUCHSIUS, Argent. 1615 (L). CH. MOLDENARIUS, Lips. 1616 (L). CL. TIMPLER, Hanov. 1617 (L). A. OTTO, Regiom. 1647 (L). MÜLLER, Vitemb. 1676 (L). J. FR. HELVETIUS, Amstelod. 1676 (L). PH. MAY, Dresd. 1681 (G). KNIPHOFF (*in disease*), Erford. 1737 (L). KRÜGER (Do.), Hal. 1745 (L). D. J. PERNETTY, Lyons, 1746-60 (F). LAVATER, Winterthur, 1775-78 (G): in English, by HUNTER. ISENFLAMM (*in disease*), Erlang, 1782 (L). CLAIRIER, Strasburg, 1791 (F). MARTENS, Vienn. 1802 (G). PLANE, Paris, 1803 (F). C. STÖHR, Coburg, 1804 (G). GALL, by HUFELAND, 1807. MEISTER, Paris, 1806 (F). J. CROSS, Lond. 1817.

PHYSIOL'OGY, *Physiolo'gia*, *Biol'ogy*, φυσιολογια, φυσιολογιακη, from φυσις, 'nature,' and λογος, 'a description.' Formerly, Physiology meant the same as Physics, in its extensive signification, now does. At the present day, it includes the science, which treats of the functions of animals or vegetables; an acquaintance with the phenomena, the aggregate of which constitute life. It is the *science of life*.

It is divided into *animal* or *vegetable*, according as it considers the life of animals or of vegetables singly. *Comparative Physiology* is that of the various classes of animals. Physiology is, also, *general* or *special*; according as it treats of life in the abstract or in some particular species. To the latter belongs the *Physiology of Man*, called, also, *Hygienic Physiology*, to distinguish it from *Pathological Physiology* or *Pathology*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1679 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1683 (L). A. HALLER (*first lines*), Gotting. 1747 (L): in Engl. by W. CULLEN, Edinb. 1786. (*Elements*), Lausanne, 1758-1766 (L). J. LIEUTAUD, Paris, 1749 (L). J. A. UNZER, Hal. 1750 (G). Another work, Leipz. 1771 (G). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1751 (L). G. HEUERMANN, Copenhag. 1751-55 (G). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1752 (L). M. FLEMING, Lond. 1759. L. M. CALDANI, Pav. 1778 (L). W. G. PLOUQUET, Tubing. 1782 (G). N. JADELOT,

Vindob. 1782 (L). J. D. METZGER, Königsb. 1783 (G). Another, Ibid. 1789 (G). W. CULLEN, Edinb. 1785. J. HUNTER (*on the animal economy*), Lond. 1786. BORDENAVE, Paris, 1787 (F). R. SAUMAREZ, Lond. 1798. E. PEART, Lond. 1798. JAS. GREGORY (*consp. med. theoret.*), Edinb. 1790 (L). K. CH. E. SCHMID, Jenæ, 1798-9 (G). G. R. TREVIRANUS, Götting. 1802-14 (G). J. H. F. AUTENRIETH, Tubing. 1801-2 (G). M. F. R. BUISSON, Paris, 1802 (F). J. J. DÖMLING, Gotting. 1802-3 (G). A. WINKELMANN, Ibid. 1803 (G). J. K. WEZEL, Leipz. 1803 (G). T. GARNETT (*Zoönomia*), Lond. 1804. GOERRES, Coblenz, 1805 (G). CH. BERNOULLI, Hal. 1804 (G). J. J. BERNHARDI, Erfurt. 1804 (G). J. F. ACKERMANN, Francf. 1797-1800 (G). I. DÖLLINGER, Bamberg, 1805 (G). TH. BUNTZEN, Copenhag. 1805 (G). L. OKEN, Gotting. 1805 (G). A. R. VETTER, Vienn. 1805 (G). G. PROCHASKA, Vienn. 1805-6 (L). FR. E. FODÉRÉ (*applied to Therap.*), Paris, 1806 (F). CH. L. DUMAS, Paris, 1806 (F). W. LIEBSCH, Gotting. 1806 (G). K. E. SCHELLING, Landshut. 1806 (G). P. J. BARTHEZ, Paris, 1806 (F). TH. G. A. ROOSE, Brunswick, 1807 (G). A. E. KESLER, Jenæ, 1807 (G). J. CH. A. HEINROTH, Leipz. 1807 (G). PH. FR. WALTHER, Landshut, 1807-8 (G). G. F. HILDEBRANDT, Erlang. 1809 (G). FR. L. AUGUSTIN, Berlin, 1809 (G). E. BARTHEL, Friburg, 1809 (G). K. SPRENGEL, Amstel. 1809-10 (L). J. FR. BLUMENBACH, 3d edition, Gotting. 1810 (L): in English, by ELLIOTSON, 4th edition, Lond. 1823: by CH. CALDWELL, Philad. 1795. K. FR. BURDACH, Leipz. 1810 (G). M. LENHOSSEK, Vindob. 1810 (G). B. MOJON, Genoa, 1810 (I). A. P. BUCHAN (*Bionomia*), Lond. 1811. R. SAUMAREZ, Lond. 1812. M. GAITNER, Jena, 1812 (G). E. DARWIN (*Zoönomia*), Lond. 1801. A. RICHERAND, 6th edition, Paris, 1814 (F): in Engl. by R. KERRISON, Lond. 1803: by G. M. DE LYS, 2d edition, Lond. 1815, with notes by N. CHAPMAN, Phil. 1813: Do. by J. COPLAND, Lond. 1824. J. B. WILBRAND, 1815 (G). M. a LENHOSSEK, Pest. 1816-18 (L). A. FR. HEMPEL, Gotting. 1818 (G). K. G. NEUMANN, Berlin, 1815-18 (G). F. MAGENDIE, Paris, 1816-17 (F): in Engl. by J. REVERE, Baltimore, 1822: by E. MILLIGAN, 1823. W. LAWRENCE, Lond. 1819. JAS. BLUNDELL, Lond. 1825. J. BOSTOCK, Lond. 1824-28. F. J. V. BROUSSAIS (*Ph. applied to*

Pathology), Paris, 1822 (F): in Engl. by JOHN BELL and R. LA ROCHE. Phil. 1826. PH. HUTIN, from the French by JOS. TOGNO, Philad. 1828. H. MAYO, Lond. 1827. B. MOJON, from the Italian, by G. R. SKENE, Lond. 1827. P. M. ROGET (*human and comparative Ph.*), Lond. 1826. K. A. RUDOLPHI, (G): in Engl. by W. D. HOW, Lond. 1825. J. ABERNETHY (*physiological lectures*), Lond. 1821. M. BLAUD, Paris, 1830 (F). K. F. BURDACH, Leipz. 1826 (G). F. TIEDMANN (G), by JOURDAN (F), 1831. S. JACKSON, Philad. 1832. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Philad. 1832.

PHYSOCE'LE (*Path.*) φυσοκηλη, *Pneumatocellē*, *Her'nia vento'sa*, from φυσω, 'I insufflate,' and κηλη, 'a tumor.' An emphysematous tumor of the scrotum; probably, a case of intestinal hernia, containing much flatus.

PHYSOCEPH'ALUS (*Path.*) from φυσω, 'flatus,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' *Physicoceph'alus*. Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

PHYSOME'TRA (*Path.*) *Emphyse'ma U'teri*, *Hysteroph'ysē*, *Emphyse'ma uteri'num*, *Infla'tio U'teri*, *Tym'pany of the Womb*, from φυσω, 'I inflate,' and μετρα, 'the womb.' A light, tense, circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, obscurely sonorous, — with wind, occasionally discharged through the os uteri. *Uterine tympanites*.

PHYTOLAC'CA DECAN'DRA (*Mat. Med.*) *Poke Weed*, *Amer'ican Night Shade*, *Can'cer root*, *Jucato Calleele (?)*, *Jal'ap*, *Pig'leon Ber'ries*, *Sola'num racemo'sum Amer'icanum*, *S. mag'num Virginia'num ru'brum*. The leaves, berries, and roots are employed. The young stems, when boiled, are sometimes eaten at table; but when old, they must be cautiously used, as the plant, is emetic and cathartic. It is most celebrated as a remedy in chronic rheumatism; and is given in the form of tincture of the ripe berries. It is, also, used in cutaneous eruptions; as tinea capitis, itch, cancerous ulcers, &c.

The root is gathered and dried in the fall.

(F) *Raisin d'Amérique*, *Phytolaque à dix étamines*, *Morelle en grappes*, *Mechoachan du Canada*.

(G) *Amerikanische Scharlachbeere*, *A. Kermesbeere*.

PI'A MA'TER (*Anat.*) λεπτη μηνιγξ; μηνιγξ χοροειδης, *Pila seu mollis ma'ter*, *Me'ninx inte'rior*, *Me'ninx choro'i'des*, *In'ner lam'ina of the Méninge* (Ch.). The pia mater is a very delicate membrane, which covers the brain

immediately, penetrates into its anfractuositities, and envelopes, also, the cerebellum and the spinal prolongation, &c. BICHAT does not regard it as a membrane, properly so called, but as a network of blood-vessels, united by a lax cellular tissue. The *Pia Mater exterior* is the portion of membrane, which covers the exterior of the encephalon, and faces the arachnoid externally. The *Pia Mater interior* is that, which lines the cerebral fossæ; into which it penetrates by a cleft situated beneath the posterior part of the corpus callosum and the fornix; and by two other fissures, situated between the corpora fimbriata and thalami nervorum opticorum. The pia mater contains a great number of granulations, similar to the *Glandulæ PACCHIONI*.

(F) *Pie mère*, *Méningette*.

(G) dünne Hirnhaut.

PICROTOX'INE (*Pharm.*) *Picrotoxi'na*, *Picrotox'ia*, from πικρος, 'bitter,' and τοξινον, 'poison.' A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. BOULLAY in the *Ménispermum Cocculus*. It crystallizes in quadrangular, white, brilliant, semi-transparent prisms; which are excessively bitter, soluble in 3 parts of alcohol and in 15 of boiling water.

The *Cocculus Indicus* owes its poisonous properties to this principle.

PIEPENBRING, GEORGE HENRY (*Biogr.*) An eminent German chemist and apothecary; died at Meinberg in 1806. WORKS. *Auserlesene Bereitungsarten pharmaceutisch-chemischer Arzneimittel*. Gött. 3 Hefte. 1789. 8vo. *Pharmacia selecta, oder Auswahl der besten Arzneimittel*. Erf. 2 Th. 1792. 8vo. *Pharmacia selecta pauperum*. Lips. 1794. 2 Tom. 8vo. *Deutscher Kaffee und Thee*. Ibid. 1798. 8vo. *Grund-begriffe pharmaceutischer Operationen*. Erf. 1799. 8vo. *Deutschlands allgem. Dispensatorium*. Ibid. 3 Bde. 1803. 8vo.

PIES'TRON (*Surg.*) πιεστρον, from πιεζω, 'I press.' An instrument, recommended by HIPPOCRATES for breaking the bones of the foetal head, when too large to be extracted otherwise.

PIG'NUT (*Mat. Med.*) *Earth'nut*, *Ground'nut*. The bulbous root of the *Bu'nium Bulbocas'tanum*. Called *pignuts* from the fondness of the pig for them. They have been considered to possess a styptic quality; and are deemed serviceable in atonic affections of the kidney. HOOPER.

PI'LA (*Hyg. & Pharm.*) σφαίρα, *Ball*.

A gymnastic exercise, much used by the ancients as well as moderns. GALEN. Also, a mortar and a pestle. *Ac'onē*, ἀκονή.

PILA MARINA (*Mat. Med.*) *Sphæ'ra Mari'na*, *Sphæ'ra Thalass'ia*, *Halcyonium rotundum*. Certain light, round, depressed or oblong masses:—inodorous and insipid—in which rushes, hairs, and the debris of shells are met with. These are found on the seashores, and have been regarded by SPIELMANN as consisting chiefly of the roots of the *Zostera Marina*. Iodine is detected in the ashes, which accounts for its success in goitre. They have, also, been given as a vermifuge.

(F) *Pelote de Mer*.

PILA'TIO (*Path.*) Fracture of the cranium, in which the fissure is narrow, and has the appearance of a hair. A *Capillary fissure*, (F) *Fente capillaire*.

PIL'EOUS (*Anat.*) *Pilo'sus*. That which relates to the hair.

(F) *Pileux*.

The **PIL'EOUS SYSTEM** of BICHAT is that formed by the hair. It comprises the different species of hair of the human body.

PIL'EOUS (*Surg.*) *Pile'olus*. A shield. A nipple-like instrument, formed of various materials, and used by females for protecting the nipple, during the child's sucking, when the part is painful. Also, a CAUL (q. v.).

(G) *Hütchen*.

PIL'AR (*Anat.*) *Pi'la*, *Colum'na*, *Columella*. A name given to several parts; as the pillars of the *velum palati*, *diaphragm*, &c. (q. v.)

(F) *Pilier*. (G) *Säule*.

PIL'ULA (*Pharm.*) Diminutive of *pila*, 'a ball': σφαίριον, *Catapo'tion*, καταποτιον, or καταποτιον, *Sphæ'rion*, Gongyl'ion. A simple or compound medicine, weighing from one to five grains, of a firm consistence and spherical form, intended to be swallowed at once, without chewing. The *Pill* differs from the *Bolus*, in the latter being softer and larger.

Medicines are often given in the form of pill, on account of their disagreeable taste and odor. *Pilula*, also, means a *Pilular mass*.

(F) *Pilule*. (G) *Pille*.

PIL'ULÆ ALOET'ICÆ, *Pil'ulæ ex Al'oë et Sapo'nē*, *Aloet'ic Pill*. (*Gummi resin.*, *aloes socotrin.* in pulv. trit.; *saponis*, sing. p. æ. syr. q. s. Ph. E.) Dose, gr. x to xx in habitual costiveness.

(F) *Pilules d'aloës ou aloétiques*.

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES ET ASSAFÆT'IDÆ, *Aloet'ic and Assafæ'tida Pills*. (*Gum. res.*, *aloes socotr. trit.*; *assafætidæ*, *saponis*, sing. p. æ.; *mucilag. mimos. nilotic.* q. s. Ph. E.) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x.

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES ET CAMBO'GLE, *P. de Al'oë et Cambo'giâ*, *P. Hydragogæ BONTII*, *Pill of Al'oes and Cam'boge*. (*Aloes, cambog.*, *gum. ammoniac.*, āā. p. æ. Make into a powder. Dissolve in vinegar; pass through a cloth; express the residuum strongly; and afterwards evaporate, in a water-bath, to a pilular consistence. Ph. P.) Purgative: used in dropsy. Dose, gr. xij to xxx.

PE'TER'S PILLS—a nostrum—are formed of *aloes*, *jalap*, *scammony*, and *camboge*, each equal parts.

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES ET COLOCYN'THIDIS, *P. ex Colocyn'thidē cum al'oë*, *P. Al'oes cum Colocyn'thidē*, *P. cocci'næ*, *P. coc'chiū*, *P. colocyn'thidis compos'itæ*, *P. coc'ciæ mino'res*, *Pill of Al'oes and Col'ocynth*. (*Pulp. coloc.* ʒ ss, *aloes hepat.*, *scammon.*, āā ʒj, *sapon.* ʒij, *ol. caryoph.* ʒj, *syrup.* q. s. Ph. D.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. v to x or more.

FOTH'ERGILL'S PILLS consist of *aloes*, *scammony*, *colocynth*, and *oxide of antimony*.

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES COMPOS'ITÆ, *Pil'ulæ ex Al'oë*, *Compound Aloet'ic Pills*. (*Aloes spic. extract. cont.* ʒj, *ext. gentianæ* ʒ ss, *olei carui* gtt. xl. syr. q. s. Ph. L.) These are sometimes, also, called *Family pills*, *Antibilious pills*, &c.

PIL'ULÆ DE AL'OE ET FÆT'IDIS, *P. Benedic'tæ FUL'LERI*, *Pill of al'oes and fæt'id gums*; *Pil'ulæ ecphrac'ticæ*, *Fe'male pills*, *Pil'ulæ al'oes martia'les*. (*Aloes socotr.*, *sennæ*, *assafætidæ*, *galbani*, āā ʒij, *myrrh.* ʒiv, *croci*, *macis*, āā ʒj, *ferri sulphat.* ʒ iss. Reduce to powder separately, and add *ol. succin.* gtt. viij, *syr. artemisiæ* q. s. Ph. P.) Purgative, and given in hysteria. Dose, gr. xv to xx.

(F) *Pilules bénites de FULLER*.

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES ET JALAP'Æ, commonly called *AN'DERSON'S PILLS*, *AN'DERSON'S Scots' PILLS*, *Scotch PILLS*. (*Aloes Barbad.* ʒbj, *rad. helleb. nigr.*, *rad. jalapæ*, *potassæ subcarb.*, āā ʒj, *ol. anisi* ʒiv, *syrup. simpl.* q. s. One formula. GRAY.) Dose, gr. x to xxx.

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES ET KI'NÆ KI'NÆ, *P. stomach'icæ*, *P. an'te ci'bum*; *Pill of Al'oes and Cincho'na*. (*Aloes socotr.* ʒvj, *ext. cinchon.* ʒiij, *cinnam.*

3j, *syrup. absinth. q. s. Ph. P.*) Stomachic and laxative. Dose, gr. x to xx.

La'dy Crespi'gny's Pills, La'dy Webster's Pills, and the Pil'ulæ stomachicæ Mes'ues. Ph. L. 1635, resemble those.

(F) *Pilules Gourmandes.*

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES ET MYR'RHÆ, P. Aloes cum Myr'rhâ, P. de Aloë et Myr'rhâ, RU'FUS'S Pills, Common Pills, Pil'ulæ RU'FI, P. commu'nes, Pills of Aloes and Myrrh. (Aloes spic. ext. 3ij, croci stigmat., myrrh, sing. 3j, syr. q. s. Ph. L.) Cathartic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

HOOPER'S PILLS, according to one of GRAY'S formulæ, are made as follows. Ferri sulph., aquæ, aa 3viij: dissolve. Add aloes barbad. 1bij and 3viij, canellæ albæ, 3vj, gum. myrrh. 3ij, opopanax 3iv.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS consist of aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and essential oil of chamomile.

PIL'ULÆ AL'OES CUM ZINGIB'ERE, Pill of aloes and gin'ger. (Aloes hepat. 3j, rad. zingib. in pulv. 3j, sapon. hispan. 3ss, ol. ess. menthæ pip. 3ss. Ph. D.) In habitual costiveness. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PIL'ULÆ AMMONIURE'TI CU'PRI, Pills of Ammon'iuret of Cop'per, Pil'ulæ Cu'pri. (Ammoniur. cupri in pulv. ten. trit. gr. xvj, micæ panis 3iv, aquæ carbonatis ammoniæ q. s. Beat into a mass, and divide into xxxij pills. Ph. E.) Tonic and antispasmodic, in epilepsy, &c. Dose, one pill twice daily: gradually increasing the dose.

(F) *Pilules d'ammoniure de cuivre.*

PIL'ULÆ ANTIBILIO'SÆ, — BAR'CLAY'S Antibil'ious Pills. (Extract of colocynth 3ij, resin of jalap 3j, almond soap 3iss, guaiac. 3iij, emetic tart. gr. viij, ol. junip., ol. carui, ol. rosmarin. aa gtt. iv, syrup of buckthorn q. s., to form 64 pills.) Dose, 2 or 3.

DIXON'S ANTIBIL'IOUS PILLS are formed of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

PIL'ULÆ ANTI-SCROPHULO'SÆ, P. ex Ox'ido Stib'i et Hydrar'gyri sulfure'to ni'gro compos'itæ. (P. scammon., hydrarg. sulphur. nigr., aa 3ij, antimonii oxidi albi, milleped., sapon. amygdalin., aa 3iij, extract. glycyrrh. 3v. Make into a mass. Ph. P.) Dose, gr. iv to l.

PIL'ULÆ BALSAM'ICÆ, P. DOCTORIS MOR'TON. (Milleped. pulverisat. 3xviij, gum. ammon. 3xj, acid. benzoic. 3vj, croci, balsam. Peruv. aa 3j, balsam. sulph. anisat. 3vj. Mix.

Ph. P.) Tonic, expectorant, and balsamic.

PIL'ULÆ CAMBO'GIÆ COMPOS'ITÆ, P. de gut'tâ gaman'drâ, P. hydragol'gæ, Gamboge pills, Pil'ulæ gum'mi gut'tæ aloet'icæ; Compound camboge pills. (Cambogiæ contritæ, aloes spicat. extract. contriti, pulv. cinnam. comp. sing. 3j, saponis 3ij. Ph. L.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

(F) *Pilules de gomme gutte composées.*

PIL'ULÆ DE CYNOGLOS'SO, P. de extrac'to o'pii. (Pulv. rad. cynogloss., semin. hyoscyam. alb., extract. opii vinos. aa 3iv, pulv. myrrh. 3vj, oliban. 3v, croci, castor., aa 3iss, syrup. opii q. s. Ph. P.) Anodyne. In cough, &c. Dose, gr. iv to gr. viij.

PIL'ULÆ FER'RI COMPOS'ITÆ, Compound Pills of Iron, Pil'ulæ Fer'ri cum Myr'rhâ. (Myrrh. cont. 3ij, sodæ subcarb., ferri sulph., sacch. aa 3j. Mix. Ph. L.) Tonic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

(F) *Pilules de Fer composées.*

PIL'ULÆ GAL'BANI COMPOS'ITÆ, P. assafet'idæ compos'itæ, P. fæt'idæ, P. gummo'sæ, P. e gum'mi, Compound galbanum pill, Pil'ulæ antispas'ticæ, P. antihyster'icæ, P. myr'rhæ compos'itæ, Gum pill. (Galban. gum. 3j, myrrhæ, sagapeni, aa 3iss, assafet'idæ 3iv, syrup. q. s. Ph. L.) Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PIL'ULÆ EX HELLEB'ORO ET MYR'RHÆ, P. ton'icæ, BACH'ER'S Pills, Ton'ic Pills of BACH'ER, Pills of Hellebore and Myrrh. (Ext. helleb. nigr., extract. myrrh., aa 3j, fol. cardui benedict., in pulv. 3iij. Mix. Ph. P.) Tonic and emmenagogue. In dropsical, cutaneous, and verminous affections. Dose, gr. iv to viij.

MATTHEWS' PILLS, — STARKEY'S PILLS, are formed of rad. helleb. nigr., rad. glycyrrh., sapon. Castill., rad. curcumæ, opii purif., syrup. croci, aa 3iv, ol. tereb. q. s. ut fiat massa. GRAY.

PIL'ULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI, P. mercuria'les, Mercurial pill, Blue pill. (Hydrarg. purif. 3ij, confect. rosæ gallic. 3iij, glycyrrh. rad. cont. 3j. Rub the quicksilver with the confection, until the globules disappear: then add the liquorice powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass. Ph. L.) Antisyphilitic. Mercurial: — in large doses, purgative.

(F) *Pilules de Mercure.*

PIL'ULÆ DE HYDRAR'GYRO, SCAMMO'NIO, ET AL'OE, VUL'GO MERCURIA'LES. (Hydrarg. purif. 3j,

mellis ℥ xij. Rub until the globules disappear: then add *aloes socot.*, *scammon.* āā ℥ ij, *macis*, *cinnam.*, āā ℥ ij. Make into a mass. *Ph. P.*) *Uses*, same as the last, but they are more purgative. Dose, gr. viij to xxx. These pills are nearly the same as the *Pastilles de Renaudot*.

(F) *Pilules Mercurielles, ou de Mercure*, *Scammonée et Aloès*.

PIL'ULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI SUBMURIA'TIS COMPOS'ITÆ, *Pil'ulæ ex Stib'io et Hydrar'gyro*, *P. antiherpet'icæ*, *P. ex hydrar'gyro muriat'ico mi'ti cum sulphure stibia'to auranti'aco*, *P. resolut'es cum mercu'rio*, *P. depuran'tes*; Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury, *P. Hydrar'gyri Submuriat'is*, *Cal'omel Pills*, *PLUM'MER'S Pills*, the Red Pill. (*Hydrarg. submur.*, *antimon. sulphur. precipitat.* sing. ℥ ij, *guaiac gum resin contrit.* ℥ iv, *spirit rect.* ℥ ss. Beat together. *Ph. L.*) Mercurial, and reputed to be diaphoretic and alterative. Dose, gr. v to x.

PIL'ULÆ OPIA'TÆ, *P. Theba'icæ*, *O'pate Pills*, *Com'mon Night Pills*, *An'odyne Pills*, *Nepen'thes opia'tum*. (*Op'ii*, p. 1; *ext. glycyrrh.* p. 7; *fruct. myrt. piment.* p. 2. *Mix. Ph. E.*) Five grains contain gr. ss of opium.

(F) *Pilules Opiacées*.

PIL'ULÆ RHEI COMPOS'ITÆ, *P. de Rhabar'baro*, *Com'pound Rhu'barb Pills*. (*Pulv. rhei* ℥ j, *aloes socotr.* ℥ vj, *myrrh.* ℥ iv, *ol. menthæ pip.* ℥ ss. Beat into a mass, with syrup of orange peel. *Ph. E.*) Laxative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

The stomachic nostrum, sold under the name *Moseley's Pills*, consists merely of *rhubarb* and *ginger*.

PIL'ULÆ SAPO'NIS CUM O'PIO, *P. saponaceæ*, *Pills of Soap and O'pium*, *Pil'ulæ O'pii*. (*Op'ii duri contriti* ℥ iv, *saponis duri* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Five grains contain one of opium.

(F) *Pilules de Savon et d'Opium*.

PIL'ULÆ SCIL'LÆ COMPOS'ITÆ, *P. Scillit'icæ*, *P. Scill'æ cum Zingib'erē*, *P. e Scill'â*, *Com'pound Squill Pill*. (*Scill'æ rad. recent. exsiccata. et contusa.* ℥ j, *zingiberis rad. contrita*, *saponis duri*, āā ℥ iij, *ammoniaci contriti* ℥ ij. Form the mass into syrup. *Ph. L.*) Expectorant and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PIL'ULÆ STRYCHNINÆ, *Pills of Strych'nine*. (Very pure strychnine, 2 gr.; conserve of roses, ℥ ss. Make into 24 pills.) One or two for a dose.

PIL'ULÆ E STYR'ACE, *Sto'rax Pills*. (*Styracis pur.* ℥ iij, *op'ii purif.*, *mellis*,

croci, sing. ℥ j. *Ph. D.*) Six grains contain one of opium.

PIL'ULÆ DE TEREBIN'THINA, *Tur'pentine Pills*. Made of turpentine boiled in 3 times its weight of water, until, when thrown into cold water, it forms a soft paste. It has the properties of turpentine, and has been administered in gleet, &c.

PILULIER (F) (*Pharm.*) *Pill machine*. An instrument, invented by the Germans for rolling and dividing pills. Also, the earthen pot in which pills are preserved.

PI'LUM (*Pharm.*) *Pistill'us*, *Pistill'um*, *Hyp'eros*, *Cer'cis*, *ὑπερος*, *ὑπερον*, *κερκis*. A pestle. A wooden, iron, bell-metal, marble, agate, porcelain, or glass instrument for beating or dividing substances in a mortar.

(F) *Pilon*. (G) *Stössel*.

PIMPINEL'LA ANI'SUM (*Mat. Med.*) The *An'ise plant*. *Ani'sum*, *Ani'sum vulga're*, *Sola'men intestino'rum*, *Ane'sum*, *ανισον*, *ανισον*. A native of Egypt. The seeds, *Sem'ina Ani'si*, *An'iseed*, have an aromatic odor; and sweetish, warm, grateful taste. They are carminative; and used in dyspepsia and the tormina of infants. Dose, gr. xv to ℥ j, bruised.

(F) *Anis*. (G) *Anies*, *Anis*.

The oil, — *O'LEUM ANI'SI*, — is officinal. Dose, gtt. v to xv.

(F) *Huile d'anis*. (G) *Aniesöl*.

WRITER. J. S. HENNINGER, Argent. 1704 (L).

PIMPINEL'LA MAG'NA, *P. ni'gra*; the greater *Pimpinell'a*; *Tragoseli'num majus*, *Dau'cus Cyan'opus*. The root has been extolled as diuretic and resolvent, as well as in erysipelatous ulcerations, tinea capitis, rheumatism, &c. (F) *Boucage majeur*.

(G) *Schwarze Bibernellwurzel*.

PIMPINEL'LA SAXIF'RAGA, *Bur'net saxifrage*, *Pote'rium sanguisor'ba*, *Sorbastrell'a*, *Tragoseli'num*, *Pimpinell'a hirci'na*, *P. umbellif'era*. The root has an unpleasant smell, and hot, pungent, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as a stomachic; and as a stimulating gargle in paralysis of the tongue.

(F) *Boucage mineur*, *Petit B.*, *Pimprenelle*.

(G) *Bibernullwurzel*, *Rossbibernelle*, *Steinbibernelle*, *Beckspeterlein*.

PIN (*Surg.*) Perhaps from *Pen'num*, low Latin; or from *Sp'i'na*; *Sp'i'na fer'rea*, *A'cus capita'ta*. An iron or

brass instrument, generally of small size; pointed at one extremity, and having a head at the other. It is used, in Surgery, to fix rollers and dressings; and, occasionally, in sutures.

(F) *Epingle*. (G) *Stecknadel*.

PINCH'ED (Path.) (F) *pincé*, *Contractus*. An epithet applied to the face, when the features are contracted; as in violent abdominal affections, or during intense pain.

(F) *Grippé*.

PINCKNE'YA PUBES'CENS (Mat. Med.) *Georg'ia Bark*. This bark has been used in Georgia in the cure of intermittents, and successfully. It is a powerful bitter. Dose, of the powder, ʒj.

PIN'EAL (Anat.) *Pinea'lis*, from *pinus*, 'a pine.' That which resembles a pine apple.

The PIN'EAL GLAND, *Glandula pinea'lis*, *Cerebral epiph'ysis*, *Conarium*, *κωρακίον*, *Cono'ides corpus*, *Pennis cerebri*, *Corpus turbinatum*, is a small body, of a conical shape; pale red or grayish color; and soft consistence; situated between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina. It almost always contains sabulous particles. When these are grouped together over the base of the gland, they form the *Acervulus Cerebri* of SÖMMERING. From its anterior part arise two medullary striæ, which proceed over the posterior commissure; coast along the optic thalami, and unite at the anterior pillar of the fornix.

The uses of the pineal gland are unknown. DESCARTES supposed it to be the seat of the soul!

(G) *Zirbeldrüse*.

PINEA'TUM (Pharm.) The name of several medicines, of which the seeds of the pine form the basis.

PINEL, PHILIPPE (Biogr.) An eminent French physician, and Professor of the Faculty of Paris; born at St. Paul, in the department of Tarn, in 1745; died in 1826. WORKS. *Nosographie philosophique, ou la méthode de l'analyse appliqué à la médecine*. Paris. 6th edit. 1818. 3 vols. 8vo. *Traité médico-philosophique sur l'aliénation mentale*. Paris. 1809. 8vo. *Médecine clinique*. Paris. 1815. 8vo.

PINGUE'DO (Anat.) *Pim'elē*, *πινελή*, *πιαρ*, *πιαριον*, *λίπος*, *Ad'eps*, *Se'vum*, *Se'bum*, *Corpus adipo'sum*, *Axun'gia*, *στεαρ*, *αζουγγία*, *αζουγγιον*, *Fat*. A soft, white, animal substance; inodorous; insipid; oily; inflammable; easy to melt; spoiling in the air, and becoming

rancid by union with oxygen: almost insoluble in alcohol; insoluble in water; soluble in the fixed oils. Fat is formed of two immediate principles, *stearine* and *elaine*, to which are, almost always, joined an odorous and a coloring principle. It is found in a number of animal tissues, and is very abundant in the neighbourhood of the kidneys and in the epiploon. It is generally fluid in the cetacea; soft, and of a strong smell in the carnivora; solid, and inodorous in the ruminating animals; white, and abundant in young animals; and yellowish in old. It forms about a 20th part of the weight of the human body.

The fat, considered physiologically, has, for its function, to protect the organs; maintain their temperature; and to serve for nutrition in case of need; as is observed in torpid animals.

(F) *Graisse*.

(G) *Fett*.

WRITERS on the *Physiol. and Pathol. of the Fat*. W. X. JANSSEN, Hal. 1786 (G). LEIDENFROST, Duisb. 1772 (L). QUELMALZ, Lips. 1738 (L). VERDRIES, Giess. 1702 (L).

PINGUIC'ULA VULGA'RIS (Mat. Med.) *Sanic'ula montana*, *S. Eboracen'sis*, *Viola palus'tris*, *Dodecath'eon PLIN'II*, *Bul'ter-wort*, *Yorkshire San'icle*. The unctuousness of this plant has caused it to be applied to chaps, and as a pomatum to the hair. Decoctions of the leaves, in broths, are used by the common people in Wales as a cathartic.

PINK DYE (Hyg.) *Stripped safflower* ʒj, *subcarb. of potass*, gr. xvij, *spirit of wine* ʒvij: digest for two hours, add *distilled water* ʒij: digest for two hours more, and add *distilled vinegar or lemon juice* q. s., to reduce it to a fine rose-color. Used as a cosmetic.

PINUS A'BIES (Mat. Med.) *Abies rubra*, *El'atē thele'a*, *Pic'ea*, *Nor'way Spruce Fir*, *Yew-leav'ed Fir*. The tops are used in making *Spruce Beer* (q. v.).

The ESSENCE OF SPRUCE is a fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of this species of fir. From this is made the *Spruce Beer* (q. v.).

This fir affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense.

1. BUR'GUNDY PITCH, *White pitch*, *Pix Burgun'dica*, *Pix al'ba*, *Resi'na abie'tis hu'mida*, *Resi'na al'ba hu'mida*, *Pi'ni abie'tis resi'na spon'tē concre'ta*, *Pix ar'ida*, *Pix abieti'na*. It is of a

close consistence, rather soft, of a reddish-brown color, and not unpleasant smell. It is very adhesive to the skin; and, consequently, forms excellent plasters for remaining upon the part, for some time; — as in cases of affections of the chest.

(F) *Poix blanche, Poix grasse, P. jaune, P. de Bourgogne.*

2. *ABIE'TIS RESINÆ* (Ph. L. since 1809.) Thus, *Com'mon Fran'kincense, Perrosin, Thus fæmini'num, T. vulga'rē, Olib'anum vulga'rē, Resi'na abie'tis sic'ca, Res'in of the Spruce Fir.* It is solid, dry, brittle; externally, brownish-yellow; internally, whitish. Used in plasters like the last.

PINUS BALSAMEA (Mat. Med.) *Abies Canaden'sis.* The tree which affords the *Canada Bal'sam, Bal'samum Canaden'sē, Resi'na strobili'na, Terebin'thina Canaden'sis, Pi'ni balsa'meæ resi'na li'quida, Resi'na flu'ida Canaden'sis, Terebin'thina balsa'mea.* *Can'ada Bal'sam* is one of the purest turpentine. It has the common properties of those substances.

PINUS CEMBRA (Mat. Med.) *Aphernous'li Pine.* It yields an agreeably scented turpentine: — the *Carpa'thian Bal'sam, Bal'samum Carpath'icum, B. Lib'ani, Carpath'icum, Bri'ançon Tur'pentine.* The nuts, *Cem'bro nuts,* have an eatable kernel, and yield oil. The shoots yield *Riga balsam* by distillation.

PINUS LAR'IX (Mat. Med.) *Lar'ix.* The *Larch, (F) Melèze, (G) Lerche, Lerchenbaum.* From this tree exude *Or'enburg gum, and Bri'ançon man'na.* It also yields, by boring, *Com'mon Ven'ice Tur'pentine, Resi'na Lar'icis, Terebin'thina Ven'eta, Pi'ni Lar'icis resi'na li'quida.* It is usually thinner than the other sorts of turpentine.

(F) *Térébenthine de Vénise, T. de Melèze.*

PINUS MU'GHOS (Mat. Med.) The *Moun'tain or Mu'gho Pine, Pi'nus Pumil'io.* From the extremities of the branches exudes the *Resi'na strobili'na* of the Germans, or *Hunga'rian bal'sam.* It is also obtained, by expression, from the cones. By distillation, the Hunga'rian balsam affords the *Krumholz Oil, O'leum Templi'num.*

PINUS PIC'EA (Mat. Med.) *Sil'ver Fir Tree, (F) Sapin commun, ελατη, Abies, A. Gal'lica.* By piercing the tubercles of the bark of this fir, the *Stras'burgh Tur'pentine* is obtained: — the *Resi'na Abie'tis* (Ph. L. before

1809.), *O'leum Abie'tis, Terebin'thina Argentoraten'sis.*

PINUS PIN'EA (Mat. Med.) *Stone Pine, Pin'ea, πιτυς, Pi'nus, P. uber'rima.* The nuts, *Zir'belnuts, Pine nuts,* are eaten raw; or preserved like almonds. They are, also, used in emulsions. (F) *Pin a pignons.*

(G) *Pinienbaum.*

PINUS SYLVES'TRIS (Mat. Med.) *Pinas'ter, πευκη, Scotch Fir.* This pine affords common turpentine and its oil, resin, tar, and pitch.

1. *COM'MON TUR'PENTINE, Terebin'thina vulga'ris, T. commu'nis, Resi'na Pi'ni, Bijon, Horse Tur'pentine,* obtained by wounding the tree in hot weather. It is used, chiefly, as a dressing for wounds &c. in horses, and for the distillation of the oil (see *OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ*). When the oil is distilled with water, yellow resin or *Ros'in — Resi'na fla'va* — is left, which is only used in the formation of ointments and plasters: if without the addition of water, the residuum is common resin or *COLOPHONY* (q. v.).

2. When the cold begins to check the exudation of the common turpentine, part of it concretes in the wounds. This is called, in France, *Galipot, Barras, and White Rosin, Resi'na al'ba,* when hardened after long exposure to the air.

3. When the old trees are subjected to distillation, in a coarse manner, *TAR* is obtained, — *Hygropissos, ὑγροπίσος, Alchitram, Alchitu'ra, Celdria, Pix liq'u'ida, (G) Theer, (F) Goudron, Brai liquide.*

Tar water, (F) Eau de Goudron, was, at one time, a fashionable remedy in numerous complaints (WRITERS. BISHOP BERKELEY, Lond. 1744, and PRIOR, Lond. 1746); and the vapor has been recommended in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs. (WRITER. SIR ALEX. CRICHTON, Lond. 1823.) It is used, externally, as a detergent.

4. *COM'MON PITCH, Pix ni'gra, Black Pitch, Bur'nea, Bur'nia, Stone Pitch, Pix sic'ca, P. a'tra, P. nava'lis, Palimpis'sa, παλιμπισσα, P. arida* (Ph. L. before 1809), is obtained by inspissating tar. It is used only as a resolvent, in plasters.

(F) *Poix navale, P. noire.*

(G) *Pech.*

PIOULQUES (F) (Surg.) A kind of sucking-pump, invented by Louis, for extracting water that had entered internal cavities, in cases of drowning. A useless instrument.

PIPER CUBEBA (*Mat. Med.*) *Com'peper*, *Com'peb'a*, *κομπειπερ*, *Cubal sini*, *Piper caudatum*, *Cub'eb Pep'per*, *Tail'ed Pep'per*, *Cuma'mus*. A native of Java and Guinea. The odor of these berries is aromatic; taste at first cooling, afterwards pungent. The active principle is an essential oil. The properties of the cubeb are stimulant and purgative. It is used only in gonorrhœa. Dose, from \mathfrak{Dj} to \mathfrak{Zj} , in powder, three or four times a day.

(F) *Poivre-à-queue*, *Quabebe*.

(G) Cubeber, Kubeben, Schwindelkörner.

PIPER LONGUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Macrop'iper*, *Acapat'li*, *Ca'tu-trip'ali*, *Pim'pilim*, *Long Pep'per*. As we receive the berries, they consist of the unripe fruit, dried in the sun; and are small, round grains, disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle. They are stimulant, carminative, and tonic, like the other peppers. Dose, gr. v to \mathfrak{Dj} .

(F) *Poivre long*.

(G) Langer Pfeffer.

PIPER NIGRUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Melanop'iper*, *Molagocol'di*, *Lada*, *P'iper arom'aticum*, *Black Pep'per*. Black pepper is the unripe fruit, dried in the sun. *Virtues*, same as those of the other peppers.

(F) *Poivre noir*.

PIPER ALBUM, *White Pep'per*, is the black, freed from its cuticle.

PIPERINA (*Mat. Med.*) *Pip'erine*. A resinoid substance, obtained from the piper nigrum, by M. CÆRSTÄDT, and in which the virtues of the pepper seem to reside. It has been employed, like the quinine, in intermittents and successfully.

PISIFORM (*Anat.*) *Pisifor'mis*, from *pisum*, 'a pea,' and *forma*, 'shape.'

OS PISIFORME, *Os lenticula'rē*, *Os orbicula'rē*, (F) *Os hors de rang*, is the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus. It is round, and gives attachment to the tendon of the cubitalis anterior, and to the anterior transverse ligament of the carpus. It is articulated, behind, with the os cuneiforme.

PISSASPHALTUS (*Mat. Med.*) *πισσαφαλτος*, *Pissasphal'tum*, *Min'eral Pitch*, from *πισσα*, 'pitch,' and *ασφαλτος*, 'bitumen.' A thicker kind of *Petroleum* or *Rock Oil*; formerly employed as a vulnerary. It is synonymous with *Glu'tinous bitu'men*, *Mal'ta bitu'men*, and *Min'eral tar*.

(F) *Poix minérale*.

PISSELEUM (*Pharm.*) *O'leum Picil'num*, *πισσελαιον*, from *πισσα*, 'pitch,'

and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' An oily matter, obtained from boiling pitch, and used for the same purposes as tar.

PISSE'ROS (*Pharm.*) *πισσηρος*, from *πισσα*, 'pitch.' Ancient name of a cerate, prepared of *olive oil*, *oil of roses*, and *dried pitch*. It was, also, called *Cera'tum pica'tum*, and *C. tetraphar'macum*. HIPPOCR.

PISSE'TES (*Pharm.*) *Vi'num pica'tum*. A wine, prepared from tar and the must of the grape. It was regarded to be stomachic.

PISTA'CHIA LENTIS'CUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Terebin'thus lentis'cus*, *Lentis'cus vulga'ris*; the *Mas'tich Tree*. The wood of this tree abounds with the resinous principle of mastich; and a tincture, made from it, has been used in the cure of dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery. It yields, by incision, the resin **MAS'TICH**, *Resi'na Lentisci'na*, *Men'frigē*, *μαστιχη*, *Mas'tichē*, *Mas'tix*, *Pistaciae Lentis'ci Resi'na*. This resin has an agreeable smell, when heated: it is almost insipid: in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses: soluble in ether; partially so in alcohol. It is stimulant, and has been used in old coughs, and gleet, and is chewed to sweeten the breath. It is sometimes, also, employed to stop the holes in carious teeth.

PISTA'CIA TEREBIN'THUS, *Tur'pentine Tree*, *Hab-el-Kalimbat*, *Terebin'thus vulga'ris*, *τερεβινθος*, *τεquirθος*. The tree, which affords the *Cyprus Tur'pentine*, *Ch'io Tur'pentine*, *True Ven'ice Tur'pentine*, *Resi'na Terebin'thi*, *Terebin'thina ve'ra*, *T. Ch'ia*, *T. Cyp'ria*. This substance is classed amongst the resins. It is procured by wounding the bark of the trunk. The best Chio turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; very tenacious, clear, and almost transparent; of a white color, inclining to yellow, and of a fragrant smell; moderately warm to the taste, but free from acrimony and bitterness. It resembles, in virtues, the other turpentines.

PISTA'CIA VE'RA. Name of the tree, which affords the *Nux Pista'cia*. *Pista'chio nuts* have a sweetish, unctuous taste, resembling that of sweet almonds. Like these they afford an oil, and may be formed into an emulsion.

(G) Pistazien, Syrische Nüsschen, Pimpérnüsschen.

PISTA'CUM (*Pharm.*) A piece of stuff, impregnated with a medicinal substance, and employed externally.

PITCAIRN', ARCHIBALD, M. D. (*Biog.*) An eminent Scotch physician, of the Mechanical Sect; Professor at Leyden, and afterwards at Edinburgh: born in 1652; died in 1713. *WORKS.* *Oratio, quæ ostenditur medicinam ab omni philosophandi sectâ esse liberam.* Lugd. Bat. 1692. 8vo. *De sanguinis circulatione in animalibus genitis et non genitis.* Leyd. 1693. 4to. *Apollo mathematicus; or the art of curing diseases by the mathematics, according to Dr. PITCAIRNE'S principles.* 1695. 8vo. *Dissertatio de curatione febrium, quæ per evacuationes instituitur.* Edinb. 1695. *Dissertationes medicæ.* Roter. 1701. 4to. *Opuscula medica.* Roter. 1741. 4to. *Elementa medica libris duobus, quorum prior theoriam, posterior praxin exhibet.* Hag. 1718. 4to. *Opera omnia, duobus tomis comprehensa.* Hag. Com. 1722. 4to. *Opera omnia medica.* Ven. 1733.

PITTA'CIIUM (*Pharm.*) *πῖττακιον*. A pitch plaster, from *πῖττα*, 'pitch.'

PITTO'TA (*Pharm.*) *πῖττωτα*. Medicines, in which pitch is the chief ingredient.

PITTS'BURG, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A chalybeate mineral spring, situated about four miles S.W. of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. It contains muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, oxide of iron, sulphate of lime, and carbonic acid.

PITU'ITARY (*Anat.*) *Pituita'ris*, from *pituita*, 'phlegm.' A name given to several parts.

1. **FOS'SA PITUITA'RIA.** A depression on the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone, which lodges the pituitary gland. It is called, on account of its shape; — *Sella Turcica*, *Ephippium*, *ἐπιππιον*. CHAUSSIER calls it *Fos'sa supra-sphenoidalis*, from its situation. (G) *Türkensattel*.

2. The **PITU'ITARY GLAND**, *Glandula Pituitosa* vel *pituitaria*, *Glandula basilaris*, *Lacuna* vel *Appendicula cerebri*, *Hypophysis*, *Pituitary body*, *Corpus pituitare*; — *Appendice supra-sphenoidale du cerveau* (Ch.). A small, round body; the anterior portion of which is of a cineritious yellow hue, and the posterior, which is smaller, is whitish and pulpy. Its functions are unknown.

(G) *Schleimdrüse*.

3. The **PITU'ITARY MEMBRANE**, *SCHNEIDERIAN Membrane*, *Membrana pituitaria*, *M. olfactoria*. The mucous membrane, which lines the nasal fossæ, and extends to the differ-

ent cavities communicating with the nose. In the nasal fossæ, the membrane appears formed of two layers, intimately united: — the one, in contact with the bones, is fibrous; — the other, free at one surface. The latter is a mucous membrane, on which papillæ are not easily distinguishable, but which contains them, as well as a number of very small mucous follicles, that open into the cavity of the nares. On penetrating the maxillary, frontal, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal sinuses, the membrane becomes very thin, transparent, less vascular, and seems reduced to its mucous layer.

The pituitary membrane receives the impression of smells, by means of the expansions of the olfactory nerves upon it. It is the seat of smell.

(G) *Schleimhaut*.

PITYRI'ASIS (*Path.*) *πιτυρίασις*, from *πιτυρον*, 'bran'; *Lepido'sis Pityriasis*, *Dandriff*: — a very superficial affection; characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur; but which never form crusts, or are accompanied with excoriations. It is not contagious. It occurs under three or four varieties of form.

(G) *Kopschab*, *Kleiengrind*.

PLACE'BO (*Therap.*) "I will please." An epithet given to any medicine, intended rather to satisfy the patient than to cure a disease.

PLACEN'TA (*Anat.*) A Latin word, signifying a *Cake*. *He'par uteri'num*, *Je'cur uteri'num*. A fleshy, spongy, vascular mass; intended to serve as a medium of communication between the mother and the fœtus, during gestation: adherent by its *uterine surface* to the inner paries of the uterus; and giving origin, by the *fœtal surface*, to the umbilical vessels. The placenta is formed of several *lobes* or *cotyledons*, which can be readily distinguished from each other on the uterine surface; but, towards the fœtal surface, are confounded into one mass. It is composed of the umbilical vessels, cellular tissue, and whitish, resisting filaments, which are vascular ramifications obliterated. In the human subject, neither lymphatics nor nerves have been traced. The precise mode of communication between the uterine and fœtal vessels is involved in obscurity; but it is not immediate.

(G) *Mutterkuchen*.

WRITERS. P. TH. SCHACHER (*morbid conditions of*), Lips. 1709 (L).

MICHAELIS, Erford. 1782 (L). MADAME BOIVIN (*absorption of P.*), Paris, 1829 (F). See Bibliography, Art. DELIVRANCE.

PLADAROSIS (*Path.*) *Pladar'otes*, *πλαδαροτης*, from *πλαδαρος*, 'soft.' A soft tumor on the eyelid, unaccompanied with redness or pain.

PLAGUE (*Path.*) *Pes'tis*, *Pestilen'tia*, *λοιμος*, *Loi'mos*, *Fe'bris ade'no-nervosa*, *Læ'mos*, *Chaos'da*, *Anthra'cia Pes'tis*, *Fe'bris pes'tilens*, *Ty'phus pes'tis*, *Exanthe'ma pestis*, from *πληγη*, *Pla'ga*, 'a stroke'; the *Pest.* An eminently contagious disease; endemic in the Levant; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two thirds of those it attacks. It is a typhus of the most aggravated kind, with affection of the lymphatic glands of the groin, or axillæ, and carbuncles. Its contagious miasmata adhere to different organic textures, to woollen goods, clothing, and furniture; and may thus be transported to a considerable distance.

The mean duration of the disease is 6 or 7 days; some die in 24 hours, others not till 10 or 12 days. Pathological anatomy has afforded us no light with respect to it.

Various means have been used for arresting the disease, but none have seemed to be preëminently distinguished. The great point is, — to watch the indications as they develop themselves; and to treat the case, in general, like one of typhus gravior. It is universally agreed, that the suppuration of the buboes should be aided as far as practicable.

For preventing the importation and spread of the plague, the *Quar'antine Laws* have been instituted; and when the disease has actually appeared, a *cordon sanitaire* has been drawn round the infected district, so as to prevent all communication.

M. OZANAM (*Histoire médicale &c. des Maladies Épidémiques, &c.*) has given the following chronological table of the plagues, which have afflicted Europe from the earliest periods.

PLAGUES BEFORE THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

- 1060, in Greece.
- 717, at Rome, under ROMULUS.
- 707, at Rome, under NUMA.
- 655, at Rome, under TULLUS HOSTILIUS.
- 591, in the Greek army.

515, at Rome, under TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.

429, at Athens.

390, at Rome.

49. A plague ravaged Marseilles and all southern Gaul.

From the year 470 till the Christian era, it desolated Rome and Italy 21 times.

From the year 480 till the birth of Christ, it appeared ten times in Spain.

PLAGUES SINCE THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

In 65, at Rome, under NERO, 30,000 died.

69 – 80, at Rome, under TITUS.

141, at Rome, under ANTONINUS.

166, in the whole of Italy.

189, under the emperor COMMODUS.

216, at Rome.

252, under GALLUS.

350, under JULIAN, the Apostate.

408, at Rome.

465, in all Italy.

503, at Marseilles.

538, in the army of the Goths before Rome.

540, in Auvergne.

542, at Constantinople.

543, in Italy, France, and Germany.

564, in Italy and France.

571, in Auvergne.

579, in France.

582, in Touraine.

586, in Languedoc and southern France.

589, in Italy and at Marseilles, whence it was carried to Spain.

599, at Marseilles.

608 – 615, in Italy, and especially at Rome.

618, in Germany.

680, at Rome; Pope AGATHO died of it.

709, in Brescia, Upper Italy.

717, at Constantinople.

801, in Italy, France, and Germany.

812, at Constantinople.

820, in France.

839, in Italy.

927, in France and Germany.

954, at Milan.

985, in Italy and Germany.

1006 – 7, at Venice and other parts of Italy.

1013 – 16, over all Europe.

1022 Do.

1065 Do.

1089, in France.

1098, in Germany.

1103, in England.

1119, in Italy.

1125, in Germany.
 1135, in the Milanese.
 1167, in Lombardy, where FREDER-
 ICK BARBAROSSA lost many people.
 1193, in the army of HENRY VI. be-
 fore Naples.
 1225, at Bologna.
 1234, in Italy and in England.
 1254, at Milan.
 1288, in Italy.
 1301, at Placentia.
 1316, in Italy and Burgundy.
 1335, over all Europe.
 1340, in Tuscany.
 1342-60, over all Europe. It was
 called the *Black Plague*.
 1380-83, in Italy.
 1391, in Germany.
 1399, in Lombardy and Tuscany.
 1415, in Spain, where it continued
 15 years.
 1423-28, in Italy.
 1436, in Portugal.
 1438, in Italy.
 1448, in the Milanese.
 1460, in Germany.
 1473-78, in Italy.
 1485, at Milan.
 1495, at Naples.
 1500, in Italy.
 1502-4, in Provence.
 1515, in Germany.
 1522-29, at Rome and in the rest of
 Italy.
 1531, in Portugal.
 1540, in Poland.
 1544, in England, Flanders, and
 France.
 1550, at Milan.
 1554, in Transylvania.
 1564, in the Lyonnais, Savoy, and
 Switzerland.
 1572, in Germany.
 1575, in Italy and Sicily.
 1580, in Europe, when it was called
 "the great plague."
 1586, at Paris.
 1591, at Rome and London.
 1596, at Hamburg.
 1598, at Marseilles.
 1599, at Bordeaux.
 1603, at London.
 1625, at Palermo.
 1626, at Toulouse and at London.
 1627, in Lorraine.
 1635, at Nimeguen.
 1636, at London.
 1647, at Valencia, in Spain.
 1648, over all Spain.
 1650, in Provence.
 1654, in the Artois.
 1656, in Italy.
 1660, in Germany.

1664, in Provence.
 1665, in London; - the great plague.
 1705, at Constantinople.
 1707, in Poland.
 1708, in Transylvania.
 1720, in Provence.
 1738, in the Ukraine.
 1743, at Messina.
 1755, in Transylvania.
 1770, at Moscow.
 1782-84, in Dalmatia.
 1815, at Noja, in the kingdom of
 Naples.

(F) *Peste, Typhus d'Orient.*

(G) *Pest.*

WRITERS. A. BENEDICTUS, Venet.
 1493 (L). H. TREBEL (*P. of Eyse-*
nach), Isenac. 1506 (L). P. DE BAYRO,
 Taurin. 1507 (L). J. BENEDICTUS,
 Cracov. 1521 (L). A. CARTAGENA,
 Complut. 1530 (L). G. AGRICOLA,
 Basil. 1540 (L). J. KEUFFNER, In-
 goldst. 1544 (L). J. CORNARUS, Basil.
 1551 (L). B. LANDUS (*P. at Padua in*
1555), Ven. 1555 (L). W. GRATAROLUS,
 Lugd. 1555 (L). J. FR. BOCHALINI
 (*P. at Venice in 1566*), Venet. 1556
 (L). N. MASSA, Ven. 1556 (L). L. PASINUS
 (*P. at Padua in 1555*), Patav. 1556 (L).
 J. DALECHAMP, Lugd. 1559 (L). B. DESSENIUS,
 Colon. 1564 (L). PR. BORGARUCCI, Ven. 1565
 (L). V. BONAGENTIS, Ven. 1565 (L). P. SARDO
 (*P. at Saragossa*), Saragoss. 1565 (S).
 H. DONZELLINI, Ven. 1570 (L). W. MAGISTRATIUS,
 Venet. 1572 (L). TH. JORDANUS, Franck.
 1576 (L). INGRASSIAS (*P. at Palermo in*
1575-76), Paler. 1576 (I). JOS. MARINELLI,
 Venet. 1577 (L). M. MASUCCI, Macerata,
 1577 (I). A. GABRIELLI, Bonon. 1577 (L). J.
 BOCKEL (*P. at Hamburg in 1565*), Henricopol.
 1577 (L). H. MERCURIALIS, Ven. 1577 (L).
 S. AJELLI, Naples, 1577 (L). FR. ALPHANI,
 Neapol. 1577 (L). A. MASSARIA, Ven. 1579
 (L). P. ANDRÉ, Lyon, 1581 (F). A. LOPEZ,
 Valent. 1581 (L). DE NANCREL, Paris, 1581
 (F). DE HUVAL, Paris, 1583 (F). O. POUPART,
 La Rochelle, 1583 (F). S. FACIO, Genoa,
 1584 (I). A. BUCCI, Turin, 1585 (I). FR. ALEXANDRI,
 Ibid. 1586 (I). C. AUGENVILLE, Paris, 1587
 (F). J. VOCHS, Magdeburg, 1587 (L). G. COLUMBA,
 Messan. 1596 (L). FR. COURCELLI, Paris,
 1596 (F). T. DORNKRELL (*P. at Hamburg in*
1596), Hamb. 1596 (G). ROD. A CASTRO
 (Do.), Ibid. 1596 (L). J. CAMERARIUS,
 Lips. 1597 (L). A. CARILLO, Madrit. 1598
 (L). A. PEREZ, Madrid, 1598 (I). J. FERBER,
 Valent. 1600 (S). A. DE FREY-

- LAS, Jaen, 1605 (S). N. ELLAIN, Paris, 1606 (F). N. HABICOT, Paris, 1607 (F). R. GOCLENIUS, Marb. 1607 (L). Another work (*P. at Marburg in 1611*), Francf. 1613 (L). G. GARNERUS (*P. of Venice in 1576, &c.*), Bruntut. 1610 (L). R. MINDERER, August. Vindel. 1614 (L). E. LABADIE, Toulouse, 1620 (F). J. DE LAMPRIÈRE, Rouen, 1620 (F). P. SCHOTANUS, Holmiæ, 1620 (L). FR. CITOIS or CITESIUS, Paris, 1623 (F). V. ROBIN, Dijon, 1628 (F). W. ADER, Tolos. 1628 (L). H. DE ALPHERIO, Napol. 1628 (L). P. BIENASSIS, Toulouse, 1629 (F). A. DAVIN, Genev. 1629 (F). D. BECKHER, Königsberg, 1630 (G). F. EPIPHANIUS, Napol. 1631 (L). FR. FABRANI (*P. of Italy in 1630*), Bonon. 1631 (L). I. IMPERIALIS (Do.), Vicent. 1631 (L). G. FR. FIOCHETTO, Turin, 1631 (I). R. GENDRY, Angers, 1631 (F). Du François, Paris, 1631 (F). PH. MARCHINI, Florent. 1633 (L). CANADELLE, Genev. 1636 (F). B. ANSELM, Genoa, 1638 (I). M. DÖRING, Brig. 1641 (L). I. DIEMERBRÖCK, Arenac. 1644 (L). A. BURGOS, Cordova, 1651 (S). G. PALLIANI, Genoa, 1653 (I). L. DE BEAUFORT, Leyd. 1655 (F). P. A. CASTRO (*P. of Naples, Rome, and Genoa in 1656, 1657*), Veron. 1657 (L). A. DEUSING, Groning. 1658 (L). J. COLANTONIO (*P. of Rieta in 1656*), Rom. 1658 (I). J. B. BINDI (*States of the Church in 1656*), Rom. 1658 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1659 (L). C. MORISIANO (*P. of Naples in 1656*), Naples, 1659 (I). A. ALEXIUS, Padua, 1660 (I). L. GISELER (*P. of Brunswick*), Brunsw. 1663 (L). FR. PLEMPUS, Amstel. 1664 (L). G. BIDLOO, Lugd. Bat. 1666 (L). TH. MONTANUS (*P. at Bruges*), Brug. 1669 (L). A. KIRCHER, Lips. 1671 (L). D. FOURNIER, Paris, 1671 (F). J. I. QUATROUX, Paris, 1671 (F). N. HODGES, Lond. 1672 (L). J. AMMANN, Schafhaus. 1677 (G). D. B. SALGADO (*P. of Malaga in 1678, 1679*), Malaga, 1679 (S). P. SORBAIT (*P. of Vienna*), Vienn. 1679 (L). G. DETHARDING, Gustrow, 1680 (G). A. Q. RIVINUS (*P. at Leipzig*), Lips. 1680 (L). J. HEURNIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1680 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1681 (L). Another work, 1712 (L). M. G. PURMANN, Halberstadt, 1683 (G). H. GASTALDI (*P. at Rome in 1656-7*), Bonon. 1684 (L). J. C. SEMMEDO, Lisbon, 1688 (P). FRANKUS DE FRANKENAU, Hafn. 1705 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1708 (L). Another, Hal. 1708 (L). P. AZEVEDO (*P. of Dacia in 1709*), 1709 (L). M. STÖCKEL (*P. of Dantzic in 1709*), Hamb. 1710 (G). J. KANOLD (*P. of Prussia in 1708*), Breslau, 1711 (G). B. RAMAZZINI (*P. of Vienna*), Patav. 1713 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS (*P. of Hamburg*), Jenæ, 1714 (L). C. B. BEHRENS, Brunswick, 1714 (G). ALKOEFER (*P. at Ratisbon*), 1714 (G). O. TURRIANI (*P. at Messina*), Naples, 1715 (I). J. BROWNE, Lond. 1720. J. PESTALOZZI, Lyon. 1721 (F). (*On the P. at Marseilles in 1720*), Lyon. 1723 (F). FR. CHICOYNEAU (*P. at Marseilles*), Lyon and Paris, 1721 (F). Another work, Paris, 1744 (F). J. B. BERTRAND (*P. at Marseilles*), Cologne, 1721 (F): in Engl. by ANN PLUMPTREE, Lond. 1805. J. ASTRUC, Montpellier, 1721 (F). MURATORI, Bresc. 1721 (I). P. ROSE, Lond. 1721. GEO. PYE, Lond. 1721. J. GAVET, Lyon, 1722 (F). SIR J. PRINGLE, Lond. 1722. G. DE LA BROUSSE, Paris, 1723 (F). PH. HECQUET, Paris, 1723 (F). A. DEIDIER, Paris, 1744 (F). J. SENAC, Paris, 1744 (F). HEISTER, Helmst. 1744 (L). R. MEAD, Lond. 1744. E. G. MELANI (*P. of Messina in 1743*), Ven. 1747 (I). J. FR. SCHNEIDER (*P. in the Ukraine in 1738-9*), Petropol. 1750 (L). D. INGRAM (*history of plagues*), Lond. 1755. A. CHENOT, Vindob. 1766 (L). (*P. of Transylvania in 1767-71*), Bud. 1799 (L). W. BROWNRIGG (*on contagion, &c.*), Lond. 1771. SCHAFONSKY (*P. of Moscow in 1770-72*), Moscow, 1776 (G). FR. L. MELTZER (Do.), Ibid. 1776 (G). PARIS, Avignon, 1778 (F). W. GRANT, Lond. 1779. P. J. FERRO, Vien. 1782 (G). (*On pestilential contagion*), Vienn. 1787 (G). SAMOÏLOWITZ, Strasburg, 1782 (F). (*On the plague of Moscow*), Leipz. 1785 (F). G. ORRÆUS, (Do.), Petrop. 1784 (L). W. BAJAMONTI (*P. of Dalmatia in 1783 and 1784*), Ven. 1786 (I). M. NEUSTÄDTER (*P. in Transylvania*), Vienn. 1788 (G). P. VON WUNSEL, Petersb. 1788 (F). E. VALLI (*P. of Smyrna in 1784*), Lausanne, 1788 (I). J. M. MINDERER, Jenæ, 1789 (L). Another work, Riga, 1790 (G). W. HENDERSON, Lond. 1789 and 1790. M. LANGE, Offenbach, 1791 (L). P. RUSSEL, Lond. 1791. J. V. HILDENBRAND, Vienn. 1798 (G). CH. DE MERTENS (*P. of Moscow in 1771*), translated from the French, Lond. 1799. J. TYTLER, Salem, 1799. NOAH WEBSTER (*brief history of epidemic and pestilential diseases*), Hartford, 1799. CH. CALDWELL (*origin of pestilential*

diseases), Philad. 1799. J. P. PAPON, Paris, an. vii (F). CH. MACLEAN, Lond. 1800. FR. SCHRAUD (*P. of Smyrna in 1795 and 1796*), Vienn. 1801 (G). W. FALCONER, Bath, 1801. W. HEBERDEN (*decrease of the P.*), Lond. 1801. ASSALINI, Paris, an. ix (F): in Engl. by ADAM NEALE, Lond. 1804. F. BOUSSENARD, Paris, 1802 (F). J. RYMER, Lond. 1805. J. A. SCHÖNBERG (*P. of Noja in 1815 and 1816*), Nürnberg. 1818 (G). R. PEARSON, Lond. 1813. CH. MACLEAN, Lond. 1817-18. SIR A. B. FAULKNER, Lond. 1820. TH. HANCOCK, Lond. 1821. J. D. TULLY, Lond. 1821.

PLANE'RI, JOHN (*Biog.*) An Italian physician; born at Quinzano in 1480; died in 1570. WORKS. *Dubitationes et solutiones in III. GALENI de diebus criticis*. Ven. 1574. *Februm omnium simplicissima divisio et compositio ex GALENO et AVICENNA*. Ibid. 1596. 4to. *In tertium GALENI de diebus criticis scholia. Consilium Viennæ propositum de morbo gallico*.

PLANE'RUS or PLA'NER, ANDREW (*Biog.*) A German physician; born in the Tyrol in 1546; died in 1607. WORKS. *Methodus investigandi locos affectos*. Tubing. 1579. 4to. *Orationes tres*: I. *De definitione artis medicæ*: II. *De arte parvæ GALENI*: III. *De arte dialecticâ et organo ARISTOTELIS*. Ibid. 1579. 4to. *De methodo medendi liber unus*. Basil. 1583. 8vo. *Liber II*. 1585. 8vo.

PLANE'TES (*Path.*) *πλανητης*, *errabundus*, *erratic*. An epithet, given to some diseases, whose returns are irregular; especially to intermittent fevers.

PLANTA'GO (*Mat. Med.*) *P. major*, *Centiner'via*, *Arnoglossum*, *Septiner'via*, *Polyn'euron*, *Planta'go latifolia*, *P. major*. The leaves have been said to be refrigerant, attenuant, substyptic, and diuretic.

(F) *Plantain commun.*

(G) Wegwart, Grosser Weg-erich.

PLANTA'GO CORON'OPUS, *Coronopo'dium*, *Cor'nu cervi'num*, *Stell'la ter'ræ*, *Planta'go*, *Buckshorn Plan'tain*. Properties like the last.

PLANTA'GO PSYL'LIIUM, *Psyllium*, *Pulica'ris her'ba*, *Crystal'lion*, *Cynomo'i'a*, *Branch'ing Plan'tain*, *Flea'wort*. The seeds have a nauseous, mucilaginous taste, and no remarkable smell. The decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and roughness of the fauces.

(F) *Herbe aux puces commune.*

(G) *Flohsaame.*

PLAN'TAR (*Anat.*) *Planta'ris*, from *plan'ta*, 'the sole of the foot.' That which relates or belongs to the sole of the foot. This name has been given to several parts.

The PLAN'TAR APONEURO'SIS. — A thick, dense, resisting, aponeurosis; of a triangular shape, and superficially situated, which occupies the middle and sides of the sole of the foot, and furnishes insertions to several of the muscles of the region, either directly or through the medium of septa, which it sends between them.

The PLAN'TAR ARTERIES. These are two in number, and arise from the extremity of the posterior tibial artery. They are distinguished into: —

The inter'nal plan'tar artery. Situated above the abductor pollicis pedis. It extends from the termination of the posterior tibial to the trunk of one of the collaterals of that toe.

The exter'nal plan'tar artery is larger than the preceding, and ought to be considered as the termination of the posterior tibial. Situated above the flexor communis digitorum pedis, it extends from beneath the calcaneum to the posterior extremity of the last metatarsal space. When it has reached this part, it turns from without inwards; advances towards the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and anastomoses with the perforating branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. In the first part of its course, it furnishes calcaneal, articular, muscular, and adipous branches. The second portion of the artery is called the *Plantar Arch* or *Cross*. It gives branches in all directions. The inferior and posterior have received no name. The superior — three in number — are the *posterior perforating arteries*. The anterior branches are larger, and there are commonly four. They furnish the *anterior perforating* and the *collaterals* of the four last toes.

The PLAN'TAR VEINS follow a similar arrangement.

PLAN'TAR LIG'AMENTS. A name given to the inferior ligaments, which unite the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, to distinguish them from the superior, called *dorsal*.

PLAN'TAR NERVES. These are two in number, and are furnished by the termination of the posterior tibial nerve. They are distinguished into: —

The inter'nal plan'tar nerve. It ex-

tends from the inferior part of the tibial nerve to both sides of the three first toes, and the inner side of the fourth. It furnishes, also, branches to the adductor of the great toe; to the short flexor of the toes; to the accessory; to the short flexor of the great toe, the lumbricales, &c.

The *exter'nal plan'tar nerve* proceeds from the termination of the posterior tibial to the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, and gives branches to the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, the accessory and the abductor of the little toe. This trunk subsequently divides into two branches; — the one — *profunda* — is distributed to the short flexor of the great toe; the interosseus and abductor pollicis pedis: the other — *superficialis* — sends filaments to the short flexor of the little toe, the two sides of that finger, the outer side of the 4th, and the last lumbricalis.

The *PLAN'TAR MUS'CLE*, *Plantaris*, *Tibia'lis grac'ilis*, *Exten'sor tar'si mi'nor*, *Plantaire*, *P. grêle*, *Jambier grêle*, *Petit fémoro-calcaneien* (CH.). A muscle, situated at the posterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, and narrow. Above, it is attached to the posterior part of the external condyle of the femur: below, it terminates by a long tendon, which is attached to the posterior and inner part of the calcaneum. This muscle extends the leg on the foot, and *vice versâ*. It can, also, assist in the flexion of the leg on the thigh.

The *PLAN'TAR RE'GIONS* are different regions of the sole of the foot. Three are generally reckoned: — the *internal*, *middle*, and *external*.

PLA'NUM, *Os* (Anat.) *Pla'nus*; soft, smooth. The papyraceous or *orbital plate* of the ethmoid bone was, formerly, so called.

PLAS'TIC (Phys.) *Plas'ticus*, from *πλασσω*, 'I form.' That which forms; which serves to form.

The *PLAS'TIC FORCE* is the generative power in organized bodies. It is also called *Nisus formativus*, *Vis plas'tica*, *Vis reproductiva*.

(G) *Bildungstrieb*.

PLA'TER, *Fe'lix* (Biog.) An eminent Swiss physician; born at Basil in 1536; died in 1614. *WORKS*. *De corporis humani structurâ et usu libri tres*. Basil. 1583. fol. *De febribus liber*. Francf. 1597. 8vo. *Praxeos medicæ tomi tres*. Basil. 1602. 8vo. *Observationum libri tres*. Basil. 1614. 8vo.

Consilia medica. Francf. 1615. 4to. *De gangrænâ epistola*. Oppenheim. 1619. 4to. *Quæstionum medicarum paradoxarum et endoxarum centuria posthuma*. Basil. 1625. 8vo. *Quæstiones physiologicæ de partium in utero conformatione*. Lugd. Bat. 1650. 12mo. *De mulierum partibus generationi dicatis*. Argent. 1597. fol.

PLATIAS'MUS (Path.) from *πλατυς*, 'broad'; *πλατιασμος*. Excessive development of the lips, causing the articulation to be imperfect.

PLATI'NA, *Mu'RIATE OF* (Pharm.) *Mu'rias Plati'næ*, *Chlorure'tum Plati'næ*. This preparation, made by dissolving platina in oxymuriatic acid, has been advised in the treatment of syphilis. From a quarter of a grain to a grain to be rubbed upon the gums.

PLAT'NER, *JOHN ZACH'ARIAH* (Biogr.) An able physician, born at Chemnitz, in Misnia, in 1694; died in 1747. *WORKS*. *Institutiones chirurgiæ rationalis, tum medicæ, tum manualis*. Lips. 1745. 8vo. *Opusculorum chirurgicorum et anatomicorum tomi duo*. *Dissertationes et prolusiones*. Lips. 1749. 4to. *Ars medendi singulis morbis accommodata*. Lips. 1765. 8vo.

PLATYS'MA (Surg. & Anat.) *πλατυσµα*, from *πλατυς*, 'broad.' Any thing broadly extended. A spread plaster.

PLATYS'MA MYOI'DES, *P. myo'des*, *μυωδες πλατυσµα*, *Mus'culus cula'neus* (WINSLOW), *Quadra'tus ge'næ vel latis'simus col'li*, *Tetrago'nus*, *στομομαχιον*, *Stomoman'ion*, *Thoraco-maxillo-facial*, *Thoraco-facial* (CH.). A muscle, situated superficially on the lateral parts of the neck. It is flat, broad, and quadrilateral. Its fibres, which are all parallel to each other, pass obliquely downwards, and from without inwards. They arise from the cellular tissue, which covers the anterior and superior part of the chest; pass before the clavicle, and proceed to attach themselves at the inferior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and at the commissure of the lips. The fibres of this last insertion form a distinct fasciculus, called by some anatomists *Musculus Risorius SANTORINI*. The platysma myoides depresses the commissure of the lips, and carries it outwards. It contributes, also, to the depression of the lower jaw. When it contracts, it wrinkles the skin of the neck transversely.

(F) *Peaucier*.

(G) *breite Halsmuskel*.

PLATYSTER'NOS (*Anat.*) πλατυστερνος, from πλατυς, 'broad,' and στερον, 'the sternum.' One who has a well developed chest. D. PECHLIN.

PLEC'TANĒ (*Anat.*) πλεκτανή or πλεγμα, *Plī'ca*, *Plex'us*. A fold, a plexus. Also, a cornu of the uterus.

PLEC'TRUM (*Anat.*) πλεκτρον. The styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula, and the tongue. CAS-TELLI.

PLED'GET (*Surg.*) (D) *Plagghe*, *Plumace'olus*, *Lintea'men*, *Plag'ula*. A small compress or gâteau of lint — (the filaments arranged parallel to each other) — flattened between the hands after the extremities have been cut off or folded down. It is applied over wounds, ulcers, &c. to preserve them from the contact of the air, to retain dressings *in situ*, or to absorb the discharges.

(G) Charpiebauschen.

(F) *Plumaceau*, *Plumasseau*.

PLEIN (F) (*Surg.*) Full. The middle part of a roller.

PLEM'PIUS, VOPIS'CUS FORTUNA'TUS (*Biog.*) An eminent Dutch physician; born at Amsterdam in 1601; died at Louvain in 1671. *WORKS. A treatise of the muscles* (D). *Ophthalmographia, sive de oculi fabrica, actione, et usu*. Amstel. 1632. 4to. *Fundamenta seu institutiones medicinae*. Lovan. 1638. 4to. *Animadversiones in veram praxim curandæ tertianæ, &c.* Lovan. 1642. 4to. *AVICENNÆ canonis liber primus et secundus ex Arabicâ linguâ in Latinam translatus*. Ibid. 1658. fol. *Tractatus de affectibus pilorum et unguum*. Ibid. 1662. 4to. *A translation of the anatomy of CABROLIUS into Dutch, with notes*. Amsterd. 1633. *De togatorum valetudine tuendâ*. Comment. Brux. 1670. *Loimographia, sive tractatus de peste*. Amst. 1664.

PLENCK, JOSEPH JAMES (*Biogr.*) A respectable German physician; born in ; died in . *WORKS. Methodus nova et facilis argentum vivum ægris labe vencreâ infectis, exhibendi; accedit hypothesis nova de actione metalli hujus in vias salivales*. Vindob. 1766. 12mo: in Engl. Lond. 1767. 8vo. *Doctrina de morbis acutis*. Vienn. 1776. 8vo. *Doctrina de morbis cutaneis, &c.* Ibid. 1776. 8vo. *Doctrina de morbis oculorum*. Ibid. 1777. 8vo. *Doctrina de morbis dentium et gingivarum*. Ibid. 1778. 8vo. *Doctrina de morbis venereis*. Ibid. 1779. 8vo. *Element. artis obstetricæ*. Ibid. 1781. 8vo. *Toxicologia, seu doctrina de venenis et anti-*

dotis. Ibid. 1785. 8vo. *Bromatologia, seu doctrina de esculentis et potulentis*. Ibid. 1783. *The chemico-physiological doctrine of the fluids of the human body*; translated from PLENCK, by ROBT. HOOPER.

PLE'RES ARCHON'TICON (*Path.*) The name of a compound cephalic powder. DICT.

PLERO'SIS (*Path.*) πληρωσις, *Reple'tio*, *Refectio*. Restoration of flesh after sickness. *Repletion*.

PLES'MONĒ (*Path.*) πλησμονη, *Plenitu'do*, *Sati'etas*, *Sati'ety*. Condition opposite to that of hunger.

PLETHO'RA (*Path.*) πληθωρα, from πληθω, 'I fill.' *Polyæ'mia*, *πολυαιμία*, *Redundan'tia*, *Reple'tio*, *En'chyma*, *εγχυμα*, *Completion*. The word *plethora*, which means repletion, expresses a superabundance of blood in the system, or in some part of it: — hence the division of plethora into *general* and *local*; — the latter being called, according to its seat, *cerebral*, *pulmonary*, *uterine*, &c. The principal symptoms of plethora exist in the circulatory system: — such as redness of the surface; swelling of the veins; increase in the fulness of the pulse; in the strength of the heart's pulsations, &c.; with spontaneous hemorrhages, occasionally. With these are usually united, general heaviness, torpor, lassitude, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, flushes of heat, &c.

The tendency to plethora or its actual existence must be obviated by purgatives, proper diet, exercise, &c.; and, if the danger from it be pressing, by blood-letting. This is, however, a doubtful remedy for general plethora, as it increases hæmatisis.

(F) *Abundance*.

(G) *Vollblütigkeit*.

WRITERS. P. AMMANN, Lips. 1661 (L). VAN DER LINDEN, Lugd. Bat. 1673 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1713 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford. 1723 (L). LÖBER, Jen. 1728 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1737 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1743 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1756 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1757 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1747 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1766 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1779 (L). FENWICK, Edinb. 1782 (L). ORLOVIUS, Regiom. 1783 (L). LINDT, Giess. 1788 (L).

PLEU'RA (*Anat.*) πλευρα; the side. *Membra'na succin'gens*. The pleuræ are two thin, diaphanous, perspirable membranes, which line each side of

the chest, and are reflected thence upon each lung. Like all serous membranes — to which class they belong — each represents a sac without aperture. From the junction of the pleura of each side the mediastina are formed.

That portion of the pleura, which lines the parietes of the chest, is called *Pleu'ra Costa'lis*; the portion, that covers the lungs, *Pleu'ra Pulmona'lis*.

The arteries of the pleuræ are from the intercostals, internal mammaries, phrenic, inferior thyroid, &c. The veins correspond with the arteries. They are, also, supplied with lymphatics, but nerves are not traceable in them.

Pleura is also used for *Cavity of the Pleura*. (F) *Plèvre ou Pleure*.

(G) Brustfell, Rippenfell.

PLEURI'TIS (Path.) πλευριτις, from πλευρα, 'the pleura'; *Mor'bus latera'lis*, *Empres'ma Pleuri'tis*, *Pleu'ris*, *Pleurit'ica Fe'bris*, *Cau'ma Pleuri'tis*, *Pas'sio pleurit'ica*, *Pleurisy*, *Inflam'ma'tion of the Pleu'ra*; may be acute or chronic. Perhaps, the most violent of all internal inflammations in the active form, and known by an acute, lancinating pain in one side of the chest, increased during inspiration, by the fits of coughing, and often by pressure; dyspnœa, the inspirations being short and frequent; cough dry, or with little expectoration; difficulty of lying on the affected side. Symptoms, attending the phlegmasiæ in general, strongly marked.

Formerly, a *true pleurisy* meant one seated in the pleura: a *mediastinal pleurisy*, one situated in the anterior mediastinum; and *false pleurisy* or *rheumatismal pleurisy*, that which occupied the intercostal muscles. This last has received the name *Pleurodyn'ia*; that of *pleurisy* being exclusively appropriated to inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy has, also, been distinguished into *dry* and *humid*; according as it is accompanied or not by expectoration. *Humid* or *moist pleurisy* is, now, properly regarded as a complication of pleurisy with pulmonary catarrh. It is the *catarrhal pleurisy* of some. The majority of the species of pleurisy, admitted by SAUVAGES, consist of complications.

The causes of pleurisy are like those of other internal inflammations. It may terminate by resolution, effusion, or suppuration.

Chronic pleurisy, which has been particularly described by BAYLE, BROUS-

SAIS, and LAENNEC, most commonly terminates by a serous or purulent effusion, which sometimes simulates hydrothorax; at others, phthisis pulmonalis. It may form slowly, without evident symptoms; or it may succeed acute pleurisy. In the former case, vague pains are felt in the chest, with small, dry cough; oppression at intervals; shivering; irregular febrile symptoms, and hardness of pulse.

When there is effusion into the chest, a dull sound is produced on percussion; and the voice, when explored by the stethoscope, is broken or *chêvro'tante* (see PECTORILOQUISM). This chronic form generally terminates unfavorably; but its duration is sometimes long.

On *dissection* of those who have died of pleurisy, the pleura is found thickened, red, inflamed, and covered with membranous exudations or false membranes. Sometimes, it seems cartilaginous or ossified. Its cavity, frequently, contains serous or sero-purulent effusions.

The acute form of the disease requires the most active treatment. General blood-letting, to such an extent as to make a very decisive impression on the system, and repeated if necessary. This is the most important agent. After the violence of the disease has been got over, counter irritants will be found highly beneficial; as well as when it has passed into the chronic state. The cough may be relieved by demulcents.

BILIOUS PLEURISY, *Pleurit'is bilio'sa*, is pleurisy accompanied with bilious symptoms; — the effect of duodenitis or duodeno-hepatitis.

SAUVAGES has given the name *Pleurit'is vento'sa*, and PRINGLE that of *Pleurodyn'ia vento'sa*, to a pain behind the false ribs, attributed to the presence of air in the intestines.

(F) *Pleurésie, Fièvre pleurétique*.

(G) Brustfellentzündung.

WRITERS. P. BRISSOT, Paris, 1525 (L). PARCOVIUS, Helmst. 1594 (L). D. SENNERT, Vitemb. 1681 (L). W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1633 (L). J. R. SALZMANN, Argent. 1637 (L). R. MOREAU, Paris, 1641 (L). BALDUS BALDUS, Rom. 1643, (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1649 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1654 (L). P. AMMANN, Lips. 1666 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1673 (L). CH. HELWIG, Gryphisw. 1686 (L). BYWAART, Lugd. Bat. 1688 (L). GRÖNVELT, Ultraject. 1692 (L). A. PASCOLI,

Ven. 1702 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1718 (L). D. NEBEL, Heidelb. 1723 (L). G. D. COSCHWITZ, Hal. 1724 (L). BROWN, Edinb. 1730 (L). STAHL, Erf. 1730 (L). LUTHER, Erford. 1733 (L). D. W. TRILLER, Francf. 1740 (L). BUCKLEY, Edinb. 1747 (L). KANNEGIESSER, Kilon. 1749 (L). BAYNE, Edinb. 1749 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1751 (L). Another work, Jenæ, 1752 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1760 (L). PH. G. SCHRÖDER, Marb. 1765 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Götting. 1768 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Jenæ, 1770 (L). C. STRACK, Mogunt. 1786 (L). J. PROUDFIT, Philad. 1790 (L). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1796 (L). TRILLER, by ACKERMANN, Frankf. 1786 (G).

PLEUROCE'LE (Path.) from *πλευρα*, 'the pleura,' and *κῆλη*, 'a tumor.' *Hernia of the pleura*. This name, employed by SAGAR, is inaccurate, as the pleura never protrudes alone. It only forms a hernia, when it serves as an envelope to the lung, to tumors, or to purulent collections, which have protruded from the thoracic parietes.

PLEURO-COLLE'SIS (Path.) from *πλευρα*, 'the pleura,' and *κόλλω*, 'I glue.' An adhesion between the pleura costalis and pleura pulmonalis.

PLEURODYN'IA (Path.) *Pleural'gia*, *Pseudo-pleurisy*, *Pleurodynē*, *Autal'gia dolorosa*, *A stitch*, — *Pain in the side*. — *Parapleuritis*; from *πλευρα*, 'the side or pleura,' and *ὄδυνη*, 'pain.' *False Pleurisy*, *Rheumatic* or *rheumatismal pleurisy*. A spasmodic or rheumatic affection, usually seated in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals. It is usually augmented by outward pressure, on inspiration, coughing, exertion, moving the thorax, and sometimes, even, the corresponding arm. It is unaccompanied by fever, cough, or dyspnœa, except when under the form of a *stitch*, when dyspnœa exists.

It is, generally, by no means obstinate, and yields promptly to warm applications and to cupping or leeches. If it still resist, a blister will, almost always, remove it.

(F) *Point de côté*, *Douleur de côté*.

(G) *Seitenstechen*.

PLEU'RO-PERIPNEU'MONY, (Path.) *Pleuro-peripneumonia*, *Pleuro-pneumonia*, *πλευροπνευμονία*. Inflammation occupying the pleura and the lung at the same time. Pleurisy and peripneumony existing simultaneously.

WRITERS. J. C. AMMANN, Basil. 1687

(L). LUDOLF, Erford. 1721 (L). BAUER, Ingoldst. 1774 (L). V. BARONIUS, Foroliv. 1638 (L). VICTOR, Vitemb. 1662 (L). BOURGARD, Argent 1754 (L).

PLEURORTHOPNŒ'A (Path.) from *πλευρα*, 'the side,' *ὀρθος*, 'straight,' and *πνέω*, 'I respire.' Pain of the side, which does not permit the patient to breathe, except when in the vertical position.

PLEUROTH'OTONOS (Path.) from *πλευροθεν*, 'laterally,' and *τονος*, 'tension.' Variety of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally, by the stronger contraction of the muscles of one side of the body.

PLEXIM'ETER (Path.) *Plessimeter*; from *πλησσω*, 'I strike,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An ivory plate, of a circular or ovoid shape, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and about one sixth of an inch in thickness. It has either a raised rim or edge, or projecting handles on its upper side, to permit its being held between the finger and thumb of the left hand, whilst it is struck with the right. It is used in percussion of the chest. See PERCUSSION, MEDIATE.

PLEX'US (Anat.) *πλεγμα*, *πλεκτανη*, *πλανη*, from *plecto*, 'I interlace,' 'I entwine.' A network of bloodvessels or of nerves.

The nervous plexuses belong: — some to the system of encephalic nerves — others to that of the great sympathetic; whilst some, as the pharyngeal, seem to be formed of the two sets. The plexuses represent complex networks, with more or less loose meshes, formed by the numerous and diversified anastomoses of the nervous filaments; and from which proceed other branches, that are distributed to organs or to other plexuses.

(F) *Lacis*. (G) *Geflecht*.

PLI'CA (Path.) *Trichosis plīca*, *Trichoma*, *Pli'ca Polonica*, *Mat'ted hair*, *Plait'ed hair*, *Lu'es Sarmatica*, *Helot'is*, *Kol'to*, *Rhopalo'sis*, *Plica'tio*, *Plicatu'ra*, *πλεκτανη*. A disease, endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe; so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. By some, it has been regarded as a disease; by others, as the result of a want of attention to cleanliness. However this may be, it generally appears upon the hair of the head, but, sometimes, in that of other parts, as the beard, the hair on the

axilla, pubes, &c. ALIBERT admits three species of plica. I. The *Plica multiformis* or *Plica caput Medusæ*, in which the hairs are mixed and agglutinated in greater or less masses; and this has been again subdivided into two varieties, according as the meshes are almost straight (*P. C. M. lacinia'ta*, (F) *Plique en lanières*) or much twisted (*P. C. M. lacinia'ta* (F) *P. en vrilles*.) II. *Plica longicauda* (F) *Plique solitaire ou à queue*; when the hair is united into a single long mass, and III. *Plica cespitosa*, (F) *Plique en masse*, in which the hairs are matted into one large, shapeless mass. PINEL places this disease amongst the *Cutaneous phlegmasiæ*; but it is far from being demonstrated, that it is the result of inflammation of the skin. Certain it is, however, that the tangling of the hair is symptomatic of an affection of the dermoid system, *sui generis*. The idea that it is entirely owing to want of cleanliness, as has been conceived by some, is not tenable.

(F) *Plique*.

(G) Weichselzopf, Wichselzopf, Judenzopf, Polnische Zopf.

WRITERS. L. STARNIGELIO, 1599 (L). L. C. FULGINATUS, Ferrar, 1600 (L). A. POSTRUMIUS, Vicent. 1600 (L). H. DE SAXONIA, Patav. 1600 (L). GEHLER, Basil, 1601 (L). J. AGRICOLA, Basil, 1615 (L). ZEIDLER, Lips. 1623 (L). Z. BRENDL, Jenæ, 1630 (L). SCHULZE, Lugd. Bat. 1648 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1658 (L). W. DAVIDSON, Dantzic, 1668 (L). J. TH. MINADOUS, Patav. 1680 (L). CRESSIUS, Heidelb. 1682 (L). J. A. DE GEHEMA, Hamb. 1683 (L). J. N. BINNINGER, Basil. 1702 (L). P. G. SPERLING, Witeb. 1702 (L). J. BONFIGLI, Wratislav. 1712 (L). G. FRANK DE FRANKENAU, Hafn. 1723 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1734 (L). G. DETHARDING, Rostoch, 1739 (L). SCHEIBA, Regiom. 1739 (L). A. VATER, Viteb. 1748 (L). VICAT, Lausanne, 1775 (F). G. A. LANGGUTH, Witeb. 1776 (L). GABRIEL, Badæ, 1780 (L). J. J. MUSTALIER, Vienna, 1790 (G). J. FR. HOFFMANN, Königsberg. 1792 (G). F. L. DE LA FONTAINE, Breslaw and Leipzig, 1792 (G), in French by A. J. L. JOURDAN, Paris, 1808. V. A. BRERA, Bruxelles, 1797 (F). J. G. WOLFRAMM, Breslau, 1804 (G). G. G. ANDERSSSEN, Erford, 1805 (L). J. FR. A. SCHLEGEL, Jen. 1806 (G). A. FR. HECKER, Berlin, 1810 (G). TH. C.

CHROMY, Freiberg, 1813 (G). J. FRANK, Wilna, 1814 (F).

PLINTHIUM (*Surg.*) πλινθιον. A machine, invented by one NILEUS, which was formerly employed in the reduction of fractures and luxations. SCULTETUS describes it in his *Armamentarium Chirurgicum*.

PLOMBIÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) P. is a town in the department of the Vosges, 17 leagues from Nancy, and 2 from Remiremont. Here are several sources of Thermal water. That, which is called *Saponaceous* (*Savonneuse*) is formed of the subcarbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda, silica, carbonate of lime, and much vegeto-animal matter. This last component, when held in solution by means of the subcarbonate of soda, gives to the water an unctuous appearance. This is the origin of its name.

The waters of Plombières are employed as solvents in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and as alteratives in chronic diseases of the skin.

PLUG'GING (*Therap.*) (Sw.) *Plugg*. The act of stopping a hole. The introduction of plugs of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity — as the uterus or vagina — to arrest hemorrhage, or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache.

(F) *Tamponnement*.

PLUMBA'GO EUROPE'ÆA (*Mat. Med.*) *Dentaria*, *Crepanella*, *Squamaria*, *Dentelaria*. The root was, formerly, much esteemed as a cure for the toothache; like the *Pellitory of Spain* which is, also, called *Dentaria*.

(F) *Dentelaire*.

(G) *Zahnwurz*, *Bleiwurz*.

PLUMBUM (*Pharm. &c.*) μολυβδος, Lead. *Quan'li*, *Saturnus*, *Seulo*, *Usub*, *Usub*, *Aabam*, *Abartamen*, *Accib*, *Acureb*, *Alastrob*, *Ajarazat*, *Alabari*, *Alahabar*, *Albotat*, *Capricornus*. A solid metal, of a bluish white color; more malleable than ductile; soft enough to be scratched by the nail; very fusible and oxydizable, when heated in the air, and existing, in nature, under a number of different shapes; the principal of which are those of sulphuret and oxyd. S. G. 11.352.

Its use is to form oxyds and salts. In its metallic state, it has no action upon the body; but, when oxydized or united with an acid, it acts, in large doses, as a powerful astringent poison.

(F) *Plomb*. (G) *Blei*.

WRITERS on the preparations of lead in general. GOULARD, Pezenas and

Montpellier (F). LILLE, Edinb. 1775 (L). WERCHAV, Lips. 1776-1777 (L). NEBEL, Heidelb. 1787 (L). J. BARRE, Paris, 1811 (F).

PLUM'BI OX'YDUM SEMIVIT'REUM, *Lithar'gyrus*, *Alatan*, *Almakanda*, *Almakist*, *λίθαργυρος*, *Lithar'gyrum*, *Lithargyr'ium*, *Ox'ydatum plum'bi fu'sum*, *Stercorumeceff*, *Martech*, *Merda-sengi*, *Hismat*, *Marched*, *Spulma ar-gen'ti*, *Stercumezeff*, *Semi-vit'rified ox-yd of lead or lith'arge*, *Calciteo'sa*, *Cath'mia*, *Celauri'tis*, *Cyc'ima*, (a yellow protoxyd of lead, prepared by heat and combined with carbonic acid.) It occurs in scales of a whitish-red color and semi-vitrified. It is employed for pharmaceutical purposes, as in the *Liquor plumbi acetatis*, *Emplastrum plumbi*, &c. Formerly, the *Lith'arge of gold* (*Chrysitis*), and *Lith'arge of silver*, *Almariab*, were distinguished in commerce. These were merely ordinary litharge, resembling gold or silver in color.

(F) *Oxide de plomb fondu*, *Oxide de plomb semi-vitreux*.

(G) *Bleiglätte*.

PLUM'BI OX'YDUM RU'BRUM, *Min'ium*, *Acar'tum*, *Deutoxydum plum'bi ru'brum*, *Superox'ydatum plumbo'sum*, *Plum'bum oxyda'tum ru'brum*, *Red lead*. It is, sometimes, used to kill vermin.

(F) *Oxide de plomb rouge*.

(G) *Mennig*.

PLUM'BI SUBCAR'BONAS, *Car'bonas plum'bi*, *Ox'ydatum plum'bi carbona'tum perac'idum aceto'sum*, *Cerus'sa alba Nor'ica seu Hollan'dica*, *Ox'ydatum plum'bi album*, *Cerus'sa*, *Effides*, *Presmumchum*, *Presmukis*, *Psinkus*, *Psim-mythion*, *Psimmython*, *ψιμυθιον*, *Sin-ium*, *Abit*, *Aboit*, *Alafreg*, *Albuhar*, *Albotar*, *Flake white*, *Baiac*, *Biarghet-unsim*, *Blactara*, *Blanca*, *Ger'sa*, *Effides*, *Subcar'bonate of lead*, *Ce'russe*, *White lead*, *San'dyx*, *Sci'den*, (prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed in dung.) It is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is brittle; friable; snow white, and of a minute, scaly texture. It is astringent and sedative, and is sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation, or to prevent chafing in children. It is, also, used in the formation of ointments and plasters.

(F) *Blanc de plomb*, *Plomb blanc*.

(G) *Bleiweiss*.

PLUM'BI SUPERACE'TAS, *Cerus'sa aceta'ta*, *Plum'bi acid'ulus sic'cus*, *Plum'bi ace'tas*, *Sal vel sac'charum satur'ni*,

Superac'etate of lead, *Dulce'do satur'ni*, *Ace'tas plum'bicum crystallisa'tum*, *Sal plum'bi*, *Sug'ar of lead*, *Protoac'etate of lead*. (*Plumb. carb. 1lbj. Acid acetic cong. 1½*. Boil the lead with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle, that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals and dry on blotting paper. *Ph. L.*) The acetate of lead has a sweet, styptic taste; a very white color and silky lustre. It is astringent; and, in weak solutions, cooling and sedative; in strong, stimulant. It is given, internally, in visceral and other hemorrhages, combined with opium, and is used, externally, in solution, in inflammation, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, gr. ss to iss.

(G) *Bleizuiker*.

(F) *Sel ou sucre de Saturne*.

WRITERS. J. TOLKEMIT, Lugd. Bat. 1712 (L). HUNDERTMARK, Lips. 1741 (L). G. MURRAY, Gotting. 1778 (L).

PLUNKETT'S OINT'MENT (*Pharm.*) This empirical cancer remedy consists of *Arsenious acid*, *Sulphur*, and the powdered flowers of the *Ranunculus flammula*, and *Cotula fetida*;—levigated and made into a paste with the white of an egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PLU'TEA (*Anat.*) AVICENNA gives this name to duplicatures of the dura mater, such as the *Falx cerebri*.

PNEUMAT'IC PHYSICIANS (*Med.*) Name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was ATHENÆUS, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element, which they called *Pneuma*, πνευμα, to those of the other elementary principles. This πνευμα was a fancied spiritual principle, which the Stoicks regarded as an element, different from water, air, earth, and fire;—the sole elementary principles previously admitted.

PNEUMAT'ICA (*Nosol.*) πνευματικά, from πνευμα, 'air.' Appertaining to the breathing. Diseases of the respiratory function;—the second class in Good's system of nosology.

PNEUMATO'DES (*Path.*) πνευματώδης, from πνευμα, 'wind.' One, distended with air, or who breathes with difficulty, owing to an accumulation of flatus in the digestive tube; or, according to others, owing to emphysema.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS (*Path.*) πνευματομφαλος, from πνευμα, 'flatus,' and

ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical, intestinal hernia, containing a considerable quantity of flatus.

PNEUMATOSIS (*Path.*) πνευματώσις, from πνευμα, 'air,' flatus. Flatulent distention of the stomach. SAUVAGES uses the word synonymously with emphysema. FRANK comprises under it all flatulent diseases.

(F) *Maladies ventreuses.*

PNEUMOGASTRIC (*Anat.*) *Pneumogastrius*; from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and γαστήρ, 'the stomach.' CHAUS-
SIER gives this name to the Eighth pair of nerves, *Par vagum, Pars vāga, Nervus vāgus, Middle sympathetic*; because it is distributed especially to the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. This nerve arises from behind the eminentiæ olivariæ and near the corpora restiformia by one or two rows of filaments, regularly arranged. These filaments unite to form a flat cord, which issues from the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius, behind the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. At its exit from the cranium, the pneumogastric nerve has the appearance of a very compact plexus. It then descends along the neck, deeply seated on the outside of the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. When it has attained the lower part of the neck it enters the chest, gliding behind the subclavian vein, and passing on the right side, in front of the subclavian artery, and, on the left, before the arch of the aorta. It proceeds, at first, backwards increasing in size. Afterwards, it passes from behind the bronchi to the œsophagus; accompanies it through the diaphragm and terminates on the stomach.

In the neck, the pneumogastric nerve anastomoses with the spinal, glosso-pharyngeal, great hypoglossal, and great sympathetic nerves; and furnishes, 1. a pharyngeal branch, 2. a superior laryngeal, 3. cardiac branches. In the chest, it gives off, 1. The inferior laryngeal or recurrent, 2. The pulmonary plexus, and 3. The œsophageal branches.

On entering the abdomen the œsophageal branches, which terminate the pneumo-gastric, are distributed upon the stomach; and give numerous filaments to that viscus, to the hepatic, cœliac, gastro-epiploic, and solar plexuses. Some go, also, to the pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, &c.

PNEUMOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Pneumographia*; from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and

γραφη, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, that describes the lungs.

(G) *Lungenbeschreibung.*

PNEUMOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Pneumologia*; from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise of the lungs. Anatomical doctrine of the lungs.

(G) *Lungenlehre.*

PNEUMONIA (*Path.*) *Empres'ma Pneumoni'tis, Pleumo'nia, Peripneumo'nia, Pneumo'nia peripneumo'nia, Pneumoni'tis, Pulmo'nia, Inflammation of the lungs.* The chief symptoms of pneumonia are:—pyrexia, accompanied by pain,—sometimes obtuse, at others pungent,—in some part of the thorax; pulse more or less quick and hard, according to the violence and extent of the local disorder; pain aggravated by the cough, which with dyspnœa exists throughout the disease. The chest, on percussion, gives a dull sound, and the murmur of respiration is scarcely heard by the stethoscope. At first, the expectoration is difficult and painful; but in the course of a few days it becomes free, and the oppressed breathing is mitigated.

When the inflammation, instead of going off by resolution, passes on to suppuration, rigors are experienced; the respiration becomes more oppressed but less painful, and a sense of weight is felt in one of the pleuræ.

Pneumonia may, also, terminate by gangrene (but this rarely happens); by induration and by hepatization.

The prognosis, in pneumonia, must be guarded. It is not a disease, which we can always subdue.

Great extent of inflammation; very considerable oppression; orthopnœa, and difficult expectoration are unfavorable symptoms.

The most active treatment is of course necessary. General bleeding forms the sheet anchor,—employed so as to make a decided impression on the system, and repeated, if necessary; local blood-letting; nauseating doses of antimonials; purgatives; and, when the violence of the inflammation has been got under,—counter-irritants, &c. Chronic pneumonia sometimes succeeds the acute, and, at others, occurs accidentally. It must be managed on general principles. Small bleedings, especially locally; and counter-irritants of all kinds are indicated.

(F) *Fièvre péripneumonique.*

(G) *Lungenentzündung.*

WRITERS. H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst.

1623 (L). W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1636 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1644 (L). D. SENNERT, Vitemb. 1650 (L). J. TH. SCHENCK, Jenæ, 1654 (L). CH. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1657 (L). RUYSCH, Franequer, 1696 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1687 (L). Another, Jenæ, 1717 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1702 (L). MANGOLD, Rintel. 1724 (L). I. STAHL, Erford. 1730 (L). CARNIER, Lugd. Bat. 1761 (L). NEUFVILLE, Edinb. 1776 (L). PH. G. SCHRÖDER, Gotting. 1779 (L). MOSELEY, Edinb. 1780 (L). D. W. SACHTLEBEN, Gotting. 1790 (G). E. HORN, Francf. 1802 (G). L. VALENTIN, Nancy, 1815 (F). CH. HASTINGS, Lond. 1820.

PNEUMONICA (*Nosol.*) Diseases affecting the lungs, their membranes or motive power; characterized by irregular, impeded, or painful respiration.

The second order of the class **PNEUMATICA** of GOOD.

PNEUMONOSSES (*Nosol.*) from πνευμων, 'the lung.' Diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMOPERICARDIUM (*Path.*) from πνευμα, 'air,' and περικαρδιον, 'pericardium.' LAENNEC designates, under this name, the effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

PNEUMOSIS (*Path.*) from πνευμων, 'the lung.' A term, under which ALIBERT comprises every affection of the lungs.

PNEUMOTHORAX (*Path.*) from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and θωραξ, 'the thorax.' An accumulation of air in the cavity of the pleura.

WRITER. E. M. ITARD, Paris, An. xi (F).

PNEUMOTOMY (*Anat.*) *Pneumotomia*, from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lungs.

PODA'GRA (*Path.*) ποδαγρα, from πους, 'the foot,' and αγρα, 'seizure.' Pain which attacks the feet. Gout, situated in the articulations of the foot. It has, also, been used, in a more extensive signification, synonymously with *gout*.

(G) Fussgicht, Zipperlein.

PODARTHROC'ACÉ (*Path.*) from πους, 'the foot,' αρθρον, 'an articulation,' and κακος, 'bad.' Caries of the articulation of the foot.

PODOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Podologia*, from πους, 'the foot,' and λογος, 'a discourse'; a description of the foot:—A treatise on the foot.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTA'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Podophyllum*, *May apple*, *Man'drake*. A common plant throughout North America. The fruit is eatable

and esteemed by many. The leaves are said to be poisonous. The root is a purgative, in the dose of 20 grains. It has, also, been used as an anthelmintic.

POGONI'ASIS (*Physiol.*) from πωγων, 'the beard.' *Pogonia*. The female beard. (G) Weiberbart. Also, great strength or quantity of beard.

(G) Starkbartigkeit, Ueberbärtigkeit.

POINT, BLIS'TERING (*Path.*) A name given, by RUSH, to a particular period in the course of a continued fever, intermediate between its stage of high excitement and collapse, in which blisters will usually produce unequivocally good effects.

POIS or LEPOIS or PISO, CHARLES LE (*Biogr.*) A respectable French physician; born at Nancy in 1563; died of the plague in 1633. **WORKS.** *Selectiorum observationum et consiliorum de præteritis hactenus morbis, effectibusque præter naturam ab aquâ, seu serosâ colluvie et diluvie, ortis, liber singularis.* Ponte ad Monticulum. 1618. 4to. With a preface, by BOERHAAVE. Lugd. Bat. 1733. 4to. *Discours de la nature, causes et remèdes tant curatifs, que preservatifs, des maladies populaires, accompagnées de dysenterie et aulzes flux de ventre.* Pont-à-Mousson. 1623. 12mo.

POIS, or LEPOIS or PISO, NICHOLAS LE (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician; born at Nancy in 1527. The time of his death is uncertain. He was the father of CHARLES. **WORK.** *De cognoscendis et curandis præcipue internis humani corporis morbis libri tres, ex clarissimorum medicorum, tum veterum, tum recentiorum, monumentis non ita pridem collecti.* Francf. 1580. fol. BOERHAAVE edited this work, adding a preface to it. Leyd. 1736. 2 vols. 4to.

POI'SON (*Toxicol.*) *Toxicum*, *Venenum*, *Zaar*, *Virus*, τοξικον. A generic name for all substances, which, when introduced into the animal economy, either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal, act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the texture of an organ. Poisons exist in the three kingdoms of nature, but those which proceed from animals are often called *venoms*, as the venom of the viper, scorpion, tarantula, &c. whilst those, that are the products of disease have the name *virus*. In common parlance, therefore, *poison* is restricted to deleterious articles, furnished by the mineral and vegetable

kingdoms. ORFILA has divided poisons into four classes.

1. *ACRID, IR'RITATING, CORRO'SIVE*, or *ESCHAROTIC POISONS*, such as the concentrated acids and alkalis; mercurial, arsenical, cupreous, and antimonial compounds, cantharides, &c.

2. *NARCOTIC POISONS*; — those that act particularly upon the brain; as opium, hyoscyamus, &c., but without inflaming the organ, with which they come in contact.

3. *NARCOTICO-ACRID* or *A'CRO-NARCOTIC POISONS*; — those act on the brain, but, at the same time, inflame the parts to which they are applied; as aconite, belladonna, &c.

4. *SEP'TIC* or *PUTRES'CENT POISONS*; — those furnished by the animal kingdom. See *VENOM* and *VIRUS*.

Various classifications, of a similar character, have been recommended by different Toxicologists; but they are liable to the objection, that they throw substances together, whose physiological action on the system is very different. It is, indeed, difficult to avoid the unnatural compression of matters into places not properly belonging to them, in all such arrangements. DR. PARIS has suggested the following as an improvement on previous classifications. It is not, however, entirely free from similar objections; and is too brief.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF POISONS,

According to the different primary Operations by which they produce their Effects; with a View to furnish a general Theorem, for the administration of Antidotes.

CLASS I. POISONS WHICH ACT PRIMARILY, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE NERVES, WITHOUT BEING ABSORBED, OR EXCITING LOCAL INFLAMMATION.		Arsenic, Emetic tartar, Muriate of Baryta, Hellebore, Savine, Meadow saffron, Squill, Opium,†	Lettuce, Henbane, Prussic acid, Deadly night-shade,† Hemlock, Camphor,† Cocculus Indicus.
<i>Order I. By which the functions of the nervous system are suspended or destroyed.</i> <i>(Death by suffocation from paralysis of the respiratory muscles.)</i>		CLASS III. POISONS WHICH, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE CIRCULATION, EXPEND THEIR ENERGIES UPON THE SPINAL MARROW, WITHOUT DIRECTLY INVOLVING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.	
Alcohol, Aconite, Oil of tobacco, Essential oil of almonds,†	Camphor,† Opium,† Salts of lead, Croton tiglium.†	<i>(Death by tetanic convulsions.)</i> Nux vomica and the whole tribe of <i>Strychnos</i> .	
<i>Order II. By which the heart is rendered insensible to the stimulus of the blood.</i> <i>(Death by syncope.)</i>		CLASS IV. POISONS WHICH PRODUCE A DIRECT LOCAL ACTION ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.	
Infusion of tobacco, Upas antiar.		<i>(Death by gangrene.)</i>	
CLASS II. POISONS WHICH, BY ENTERING THE CIRCULATION, ACT THROUGH THAT MEDIUM, WITH DIFFERENT DEGREES OF ENERGY, ON THE HEART, BRAIN, AND ALIMENTARY CANAL.		Corrosive sublimate,† Verdigris, Muriate and Oxide of tin, Sulphate of zinc, Nitrate of silver, Concentrated acids, Caustic alkalies,	Cantharides, Bryony, Elaterium, Euphorbium, Colocynth, Hedge hyssop, Ranunculi, Nitre.
<i>(Death in many forms.)</i>			

† This mark denotes that the substance against which it is placed, may also act by being absorbed.

‡ This mark signifies that the substance has also a local action.

The following Table exhibits a *coup d'œil* of the chief poisons, with every circumstance of importance connected with them.

TABLE,
Exhibiting the Symptoms, Treatment, and modes of Detecting the various
POISONS,

MINERAL, VEGETABLE, AND ANIMAL.

N. B. In all cases the Stomach-Pump should be used as soon as possible.

MINERAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ARSENIC. <i>Arsenious Acid</i> or <i>White Arsenic.</i> — <i>Orpiment</i> or <i>Yellow Arsenic.</i> — <i>Realgar</i> or <i>Red Arsenic.</i> — <i>Black Oxide of Arsenic</i> or <i>Fly Powder.</i> — <i>Pale Arsenicale.</i>	An austere taste ; fetid breath ; pyralism ; constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus ; hiccup ; nausea ; and vomiting of brown or bloody matter ; anxiety and faintings ; heat and violent pain at the pit of the stomach ; stools black and offensive ; pulse small, frequent, and irregular ; palpitations ; great thirst and burning heat ; breathing difficult ; urine scanty, red, and bloody ; delirium ; convulsions of an epileptic character, and death.	Vomiting to be excited or encouraged by large draughts of sugared water, linseed tea, or other emollient fluids. Lime water or chalk and water, may be drunk freely, if the arsenic has been taken <i>in solution</i> . Inflammatory symptoms are to be combated by bleeding from the arm, and by leeches ; fomentations, frequent emollient glysters, and other remedies as symptoms may demand. No <i>specific</i> antidote yet known.	The ammoniacal sulphate of copper added to solutions of arsenic produces for the most part a beautiful grass green precipitate, but if dissolved in wine, the precipitate will be blackish blue. Sulphuretted hydrogen precipitates arsenic from tea of a beautiful yellow color. From albumen, gelatine, and bile, containing arsenic in solution, nitrate of silver produces a white precipitate. The ammoniaco-nitrate of silver produces a yellow precipitate, soluble in nitric acid and ammonia ; but the presence of muriates, or phosphates, or their acids, renders this test fallacious. The most certain test is the reduction of the metal, by calcining the dried suspected matter in a glass tube, with equal parts of charcoal and potash, when, if arsenic be present in very minute quantity, it will be sublimed, and adhere to the inside of the tube, in the form of a shining metallic coating.

MINERAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ANTIMONY. <i>Tartarized Antimony</i> or <i>Emetic Tartar.</i> <i>Muriate of Antimony</i> or <i>Butter of Antimony.</i> <i>Vitrified Oxyd</i> or <i>Glass of Antimony.</i>	Similar to those occasioned by acids, with abundant and obstinate vomitings, copious stools, constriction of the throat, cramps, symptoms of intoxication, and prostration of strength.	Vomiting to be <i>excited</i> by tickling the throat with a feather, or the finger, and by large draughts of mild fluids; or <i>allayed</i> by opium, according to the previous effect of the poison. The best antidotes are, decoctions of astringent vegetables, such as oak or willow bark, or gall nuts, strong tea, &c.	<p>Tartarized antimony is precipitated from its solution of an orange or deep brownish-red color by sulphuretted hydrogen and by the hydro-sulphurets: white, by sulphuric acid, alkalies, lime, and barytic waters. Alkaline and earthy <i>neutral</i> salts do not affect it, but salts with excess of acid do. Infusion of galls occasions a copious whitish-yellow precipitate.</p> <p>The muriate is a dark, heavy fluid, to which, if water be added, a white precipitate is formed.</p> <p>The oxyd is soluble in muriatic acid, forming the muriate.</p> <p>All the preparations of antimony are readily reduced to the metallic state, by calcination with charcoal and potash.</p>
BISMUTH. <i>The Nitrate.</i> <i>The Oxyd</i> or <i>Flake White</i> or <i>Face Powder.</i>	Similar to those of other corrosive poisons, with great heat in the chest, and very difficult breathing.	No specific antidote known. Milk and mild mucilaginous fluids to be drunk plentifully to facilitate vomiting, and purgatives should be given.	<p>The nitrate boiled with distilled water is decomposed; part being precipitated as a <i>sub-nitrate</i>, and part remaining dissolved, being a <i>super-nitrate</i>; this solution is colorless, reddens litmus paper, and the hydro-sulphurets produce a black insoluble sulphuret of bismuth. The <i>sub-nitrate</i> is soluble with little heat in nitric acid, from which the alkalies precipitate the white oxyd, which is easily reduced by calcination.</p>
COPPER. <i>The Sulphate</i> or <i>Blue Vitriol.</i> <i>The Sub-Acetate</i> or <i>Verdigris.</i> <i>Food cooked in foul Copper vessels, and Pickles made green by Copper.</i>	Taste acrid and coppery; tongue dry and parched; constriction of the throat, and coppery eructations; severe vomitings, or fruitless efforts to vomit; dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic; frequent bloody stools, with tenesmus; abdomen distended; pulse small, hard, and quick; syncope; great thirst and anxiety; cold sweats; scanty urine; cephalalgia; vertigo; cramps; convulsions; death.	<p>Large draughts of milk and water to encourage vomiting. Whites of eggs stirred up with water, and taken freely. Inflammatory consequences to be subdued on general principles, and the nervous symptoms by anodynes and antispasmodics.</p> <p>Sugar is <i>not</i> a specific antidote.</p>	<p>The salts of copper are mostly of a bright green or blue color, and are easily reduced by charcoal at an elevated temperature.</p> <p>The sulphate is partly decomposed by alkalies and alkaline earths.</p> <p>Potash precipitates a <i>sub-sulphate</i> of a green color from it.</p> <p>Ammonia added to a solution of any cupreous salt gives a blue or greenish precipitate, according to the quantity; but if added in excess, it re-dissolves the precipitate, and forms a deep blue transparent solution.</p>

MINERAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
GOLD. — <i>The Muriate.</i> — <i>Fulminating Gold.</i>	Probably like those of other corrosive poisons, but not known.	No specific antidote known, but vomiting should be excited or encouraged by large draughts of warm, mucilaginous fluids.	Muriate of gold is decomposed by nitrate of silver. A muriate of silver is precipitated of a reddish-brown color, owing perhaps to some oxyd of gold being carried down with it. Ammonia added to the precipitate dissolves all the muriate of silver, and leaves the oxyd of gold of a beautiful canary-yellow color. Tin added to the solution of gold forms the purple powder of Cassius.
SILVER. — <i>Nitrate</i> or <i>Lunar Caustic.</i>	Similar to those occasioned by other corrosive poisons.	A table spoonful of common salt to be dissolved in a pint of water, and a wine glassful to be taken every five minutes to decompose the poison; after which, mucilaginous drinks may be given, or purgatives may be administered.	Nitrate of silver is precipitated white by muriate of soda; yellow, by phosphate and chromate of soda; if placed on burning coals, it animates them, leaving a coating of silver; calcined with charcoal and potash, the silver is reduced to its metallic state.
TIN. — <i>Muriate,</i> <i>Used by Dyers.</i> — <i>Oxyd</i> or <i>Putty Powder.</i>	Taste austere, metallic, constriction of the throat, vomiting with pain over the whole abdomen; copious stools; pulse small, hard, and frequent; convulsive movements of the extremities and face; sometimes paralysis, and mostly death.	Milk to be given; first in large quantities to distend the stomach and produce vomiting, and afterwards to decompose the remains of the poison.	The muriate precipitates gold from its solution of a purple color: it is itself precipitated of a bright yellow color, by strong tea or alcoholic infusion of galls. Albumen and gelatine occasion a copious flocculent precipitate. The oxyd may be volatilized by heat, is soluble in nitric acid, combines with earths by fusion, and with fixed alkalies forms enamel; it is easily reduced by calcination.
ZINC. — <i>Sulphate</i> or <i>White Vitriol.</i> — <i>Oxyd.</i>	An acerb taste, a sensation of choking; nausea and vomiting; pain in the stomach; frequent stools; difficult breathing; quickened pulse; paleness of face; coldness of the extremities; but seldom death, owing to the emetic quality of the poison.	Vomiting, which is the usual consequence of large doses of sulphate of zinc, to be rendered easy by draughts of warm water, and particular symptoms to be met by appropriate remedies.	The pure sulphate is precipitated white by potash and ammonia; yellowish white by the alkaline hydro-sulphurets, and of an orange color by the chromate of lead. The oxyd is readily reduced by calcination with charcoal and nitre.

MINERAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
LEAD. <i>Super-Acetate</i> or <i>Sugar of Lead.</i> <i>Red Oxide or Red Lead.</i> <i>Carbonate</i> or <i>White Lead.</i> <i>Wines sweetened by Lead.</i>	<p>When taken in large quantity, a sugary, astringent, metallic taste; constriction of the throat; pain in the region of the stomach; obstinate, painful, and often bloody vomitings; hiccup; convulsions, and death.</p> <p>When taken in small, long-continued doses, it produces colica pictonum, and paralytic symptoms.</p>	<p>The same as that recommended for the salts of barytes. — <i>Vide Alkaline Earths.</i></p>	<p>All the preparations of lead are easily reduced to the metallic state by calcination with charcoal.</p> <p>The super-acetate, dissolved in water, is precipitated white by sulphuric acid; of a canary-yellow color by chromate of potash and chromic acid; these precipitates being easily reduced by calcination. The alkaline sulphurets precipitate the super-acetate of lead of a blackish color.</p> <p>Wines, adulterated with lead, being evaporated, and the residue calcined in a crucible, afford metallic lead. They have a saccharine taste.</p>
MERCURY. <i>Oxymuriate</i> or <i>Sublimat.</i> <i>Nitric Oxide</i> or <i>Red Precipitate.</i> <i>Sulphuret</i> or <i>Vermilion.</i> <i>Ethiops Mineral.</i> <i>Turbith Mineral.</i> <i>Nitrate.</i> <i>Mercurial Ointment,</i> (by friction.)	<p>Acrid, metallic taste; thirst; fullness, and burning at the throat; anxiety; tearing pains of the stomach and bowels; nausea and vomiting of various colored fluids, sometimes bloody; diarrhoea, and dysuria. Pulse quick, small, and hard; faintings; great debility; difficult breathing; cramp; cold sweats; insensibility; convulsions; and death.</p>	<p>White of eggs to be mixed with water, and one to be given every two or three minutes to promote vomiting, and to lessen the virulence of the poison. Milk in large quantities, gum water, or linseed tea, sugar and water, or water itself. Inflammatory consequences to be anticipated, and to be subdued by the usual remedies.</p>	<p>Mercurial preparations, heated to redness in a glass tube with potash, are decomposed, the quicksilver being volatilized. The oxymuriate is precipitated white by ammonia, yellow by potash, and of an orange color by lime water; by nitrate of tin a copious dark brown precipitate is formed, and by albumen — mixed with cold water — a white flocculent one.</p> <p>The red and nitric oxides may be dissolved in muriatic acid, and converted into sublimate.</p> <p>Vermilion is insoluble in water or muriatic acid; but is entirely volatilized by heat.</p> <p>The protonitrate, dissolved in water, is precipitated of a white color by muriatic acid and the muriates; of a black color by ammonia, potash, soda, and lime water.</p> <p>Turbith mineral is yellow, and almost insoluble in water. When rubbed on a bright copper-plate, it gives it a silvery appearance.</p> <p>Mercurial ointment, boiled in water, is decomposed. The fat melts, and the quicksilver is deposited.</p>

MINERAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ACIDS.			
<i>Sulphuric</i> or <i>Oil of Vitriol.</i>	Acrid, burning taste; acute pain in the throat, stomach, and bowels; frequent vomiting of bloody fluid, which effervesces with chalk or alkaline carbonates, and reddens litmus paper; hiccup; copious stools, more or less bloody; tenderness of the abdomen; difficult breathing; irregular pulse; excessive thirst; drink increasing the pain, and seldom staying down; frequent but vain efforts to make water; cold sweats; altered countenance; convulsions, and death.	Mix an ounce of calcined magnesia with a quart of water, and give a glassful every two minutes. Soap or chalk and water may be used till magnesia can be procured. Carbonated alkalis are objectionable, on account of the great excretion of gas in the stomach, and the salts formed with them are too irritating for the stomach. Vomiting is to be excited by tickling the throat. Diluents to be taken after the poison is got rid of, and the return to solid food must be very gradual. Inflammatory and other consequences to be treated by the usual remedies.	Sulphuric acid is known by its great weight, by evolving heat when mixed with water; by emitting no fumes. If barytes be added to it a sulphate is formed, which is insoluble in water or nitric acid. Nitric acid emits orange-colored fumes upon adding copper to it, and is changed blue by it: if potash be added, a nitrate is formed, which deflagrates when thrown on burning coals. It tinges the skin yellow. Muriatic acid emits pungent fumes; if nitrate of silver be added to it, a very white precipitate is formed of muriate of silver, soluble in ammonia, but not in nitric acid. The nitro-muriatic acid precipitates the nitrate of silver white. Placed in contact with metallic copper, the acid is decomposed with effervescence, and the nitrous gas is given off in orange yellow vapors. Chlorine has a disagreeable smell. It dissolves leaf gold; yellows the blue of litmus; and affords, with nitrate of silver, a precipitate like that thrown down by muriatic acid. Oxalic acid precipitates lime and all its salts from water, the precipitate being soluble in nitric, but not in excess of oxalic acid. Exposed to heat, it volatilizes, leaving but little residue; it is decomposed by sulphuric acid, becoming brown; it is dissolved by heat and nitric acid, and rendered yellow; muriatic acid dissolves it with heat, and decomposes it. Phosphoric acid precipitates barytes and lime waters, the precipitate being soluble in nitric acid; it is decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature, evolving carbonic acid, and phosphorus being sublimed. Fluoric acid exhales white vapors, not unlike those of muriatic acid; heat is evolved with a hissing noise when water is added to it; it dissolves glass. Tartaric acid produces a precipitate from lime water, soluble in an excess of acid, and in nitric acid also; with potash it forms a <i>neutral</i> and a <i>super-salt</i> ; it does not precipitate solutions of silver, but its salts do. Citric acid is decomposed by fire, and leaves charcoal. The solution does not precipitate lime water till the mixture is boiled. Acetic acid has the smell of vinegar.
<i>Nitric</i> or <i>Aqua Fortis.</i>			
<i>Nitro-Muriatic.</i>			
<i>Chlorine.</i>			
<i>Muriatic</i> or <i>Spirit of Salt.</i>			
<i>Oxalic</i> or <i>Acid of Sugar.</i>			
<i>Phosphoric.</i>			
<i>Fluoric.</i>			
<i>Tartaric.</i>			
<i>Citric.</i>			
<i>Acetic.</i>			
<i>Prussic.</i>	The most virulent of poisons, producing almost instant death, when applied even in small quantities to the surface of the body.	If prussic acid has been taken, emetics are to be given with as little delay as possible; and, after their operation, oil of turpentine, ammonia, brandy, and other stimulants capable of rousing the system, should be perseveringly employed, with warmth, friction, and blisters.	Prussic acid has a strong odor of bitter almonds, and is contained in that fruit, and in the leaves of the peach and the laurel; it is soluble in alcohol, but hardly in water, and is precipitated from its solution by nitrate of silver. It is recognised by the aid of alkalies, which saturate it; and the solution is precipitated blue by solutions of iron.

MINERAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ALKALIES, Caustic or Carbonated. <i>Potash.</i> <i>Soda.</i> <i>Ammonia.</i>	The taste acid, urinous, and caustic; great heat in the throat; nausea and vomiting of bloody matter, which changes with acids, — if the carbonated form of the alkali has been taken; copious stools; acute pain of the stomach; colic; convulsions; derangement, and death.	Vinegar and other vegetable acids to be given largely, to neutralize the poison, and the consequent symptoms to be treated on general principles.	Alkalies have many properties in common; their solutions feel soapy to the touch; change, to green, vegetable reds and blues, and yellows to brown; remain transparent when carbonic acid is added to them, which distinguishes them from solutions of the alkaline earths, barytes, strontian, and lime. Nitrate of silver is precipitated by them in form of a dark-colored oxyd, soluble in nitric acid. Potash and soda may be distinguished from each other by evaporating their solutions to dryness; potash will become moist by absorbing water from the air, while soda will remain dry. Ammonia is known by its pungent smell.
ALKALINE EARTHS. <i>Lime.</i> <i>Pure Barytes.</i> <i>Carbonate.</i> <i>Muriate.</i>	Violent vomitings; convulsions; palsy of the limbs; distressing pains in the abdomen; hiccup; alteration of the countenance, and very early death.	If lime has been taken, vinegar and other vegetable acids are the best antidotes. If barytes, in any of its forms, a weak solution of Epsom or Glauber's salt should be drunk plentifully, to produce vomiting, and at the same time to decompose the poison, which it renders inert by forming an insoluble sulphate. Till the above salts can be had, large draughts of well-water alone, or made slightly sour by sulphuric acid, may be drunk pretty freely.	Solution of lime changes vegetable blues to green, and is precipitated white by carbonic and oxalic acid, while no change is produced on it by sulphuric acid; its salts are decomposed by the fixed alkalies, which precipitate the lime, but not by ammonia. Pure barytes undergoes changes similar to lime when water is added to it, and acts like it on vegetable colors; it does not effervesce with acids. Sulphuric acid, and all the sulphates, added to a solution of it, produce a white precipitate, insoluble in water and nitric acid. Carbonate of barytes is insoluble in water, but dissolves in nitric or muriatic acid, with effervescence. Muriate of barytes, dissolved in water, is not changed by pure ammonia; but its carbonate, as well as all other alkaline carbonates, throw down a white precipitate, which is carbonate of barytes.
<i>Nitre</i> or <i>Salt Petre.</i>	Cardialgia; nausea; painful vomiting; purging; convulsions; syncope; pulse feeble; extremities cold; with tearing pains of the stomach and bowels; difficult respiration; a kind of intoxication, and death.	Similar to that of arsenic, except that lime is not to be used.	If the nitre be thrown on burning coals, it crackles, and gives a beautiful white flame; if powdered, and sulphuric acid be poured upon it, it gives out white vapors; both these circumstances distinguish it from Glauber's salt. It is decomposed at a high temperature, affording oxygen gas.

MINERAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
<i>Muriate of Ammonia</i> or <i>Sal Ammoniac.</i>	Excessive vomiting, with convulsions and general stiffness of the muscles; great pain in the bowels; early alterations of the features, and death.	Vomiting to be rendered easy by large draughts of warm sugared water, and if not occasioned by the poison, to be excited by the finger. The consequent nervous symptoms to be calmed by anodynes and antispasmodics, and inflammatory ones counteracted by the usual means.	Muriate of ammonia is soon volatilized if placed on hot coals; if rubbed with quick lime, it gives out the odor of hartshorn. A solution of it in water is precipitated white upon the addition of nitrate of silver.
<i>Phosphorus.</i>	Occasions symptoms similar to those of concentrated acids.	No specific antidote is known, but vomiting should be excited by large draughts of water, and oil or fatty substances should be avoided.	If phosphorus, or the rejected contents of the stomach, after it has been taken, be boiled in a retort, having its beak under water, with a solution of caustic potash, phosphuretted hydrogen gas is formed, which explodes with a green flame as soon as it reaches the surface of the water.
<i>Glass or Enamel.</i>	If taken in very coarse powder, it produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels.	Large quantities of crumb of bread should be eaten to envelope the particles. (?) An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting promoted by demulcent drinks.	
ALCOHOL. — <i>Brandy,</i> <i>Wines, and all</i> <i>Spirituos Liq-</i> <i>uors.</i>	Intoxication, and when taken very freely, complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen, and of a dark red color; the breathing difficult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquors, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.	A powerful emetic of white vitriol, or tartar emetic, should be got into the stomach as soon as possible, and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible catheter or tube should be the means of conveying it there. The vomiting should be encouraged as much as possible with warm water, and large and active glysters of salt and water should be thrown up. The patient should be placed erect, and if the countenance and other appearances are not improved after these means have been used, the jugular vein may be opened, and cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body is hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used.	

VEGETABLE POISONS.

ACRID OR IRRITATING POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<p><i>Aconitum napellus</i>, — <i>cammarum</i>, <i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>, <i>Arum maculatum</i>, <i>Bryonia dioica</i>, <i>Callicocca ipecacuanha</i>, <i>Chelidonium majus</i>, <i>Clematis vitalba</i>, <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>, <i>Convulvulus scammonia</i>, <i>Croton tiglium</i>, <i>Cucumis colocynthis</i>, <i>Cyclamen Europeum</i>, <i>Daphne gnidium</i>, — <i>mezereum</i>, — <i>laurole</i>, <i>Delphinium staphisagria</i>, <i>Euphorbia officinarum</i>, &c. <i>Euphorbium</i>, &c. <i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>, <i>Gratiola officinalis</i>, <i>Helleborus niger</i>, <i>Helleborus fetidus</i>, <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>, <i>Jatropha curcas</i>, — <i>manihot</i>, <i>Juniperus sabina</i>, <i>Lobelia inflata</i>, — <i>syphilitica</i>, <i>Momordica elaterium</i>, <i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus</i> <i>Daffodil</i>, <i>Ceanothe crocata</i>, — <i>fastuosa</i>, <i>Phellandrium aquaticum</i>, <i>Phytolacca decandra</i>, <i>Pedicularis palustris</i>, <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>, <i>Ranunculus flammula</i>,</p>	<p>Rhododendron <i>chrysanthum</i>, <i>Rhus radicans</i>, — <i>vernix</i>, — <i>toricodendron</i>, <i>Ricinus major</i>, <i>Sedum acre</i>, <i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>, <i>Scilla maritima</i>, <i>Stalagmitis cambogioides</i>, <i>Symplocarpus fetida</i>, <i>Veratrum album</i>, <i>Veratrum viride</i>, (<i>Veratrine</i>.) <i>Viola tricolor</i>,</p>	<p>Monkshood. Pasque-Flower. Wake Robin. Bryony. Ipecacuanha. Gelandine. Virgins' Bower. Meadow Saffron. Scammony. Bitter Apple. Spurge Flax. Mezereon. Spurge Laurel. Stavesacre. Euphorbia officinarum, &c. <i>Euphorbium</i>, &c. Crown Imperial. Hedge Hyssop. Black Hellebore. Bear's Foot. Marsh Pennywort. Indian Nut. Savine. Indian Tobacco. Cardinal Flower. Elaterium. Hemlock Dropwort. Water Hemlock. Poke. Louse-wort. Butter Cups. Water Crowfoot. Lesser Spear Wort.</p>
<p>Yellow Rhododendron. Poison Vine. Poison Sumach. Poison Oak. Purging Nut. Wall Pepper. Houseleek. Squill. Gamboge. Skunk Cabbage. White Hellebore. Heart's Ease.</p>	<p>The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are; — an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, ex-draughts of warm water, or thin gruel; but excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness in it; violent vomitings, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging be given. After as much as possible of the with great pain in the stomach poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of and bowels; pulse strong, free-coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may quent, and regular; breathing be given with advantage. Camphor mixture often quick and difficult; ap-pearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death, the pulse becomes slow, and loses its force, and death closes the scene.</p>	<p>If vomiting has been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water, or thin gruel; but excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness in it; violent vomitings, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging be given. After as much as possible of the with great pain in the stomach poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of and bowels; pulse strong, free-coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may quent, and regular; breathing be given with advantage. Camphor mixture often quick and difficult; ap-pearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death, the pulse becomes slow, and loses its force, and death closes the scene.</p> <p>The fruit of the <i>Feuillea Cordifolia</i> has been lately recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons; it is to be used in as recent a state as possible. (?)</p>

VEGETABLE POISONS.

ACRO-NARCOTIC & NARCOTIC POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<p><i>Actea spicata</i>, <i>Aethusa cynapium</i>, <i>Aristolochia clematitis</i>, <i>Atropa belladonna</i>, <i>Brucea antidysenterica</i>, <i>Cicuta maculata</i>, <i> " virosa</i>, <i>Conium maculatum</i>, <i>Datura stramonium</i>, <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>, <i>Eryum cretita</i>, <i>Gilseminum nitidum</i>, <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>, <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>, <i>Lactuca virosa</i>, <i>Laurus camphora</i>, <i>Lauro-cerasus</i>, <i>Lolium temulentum</i>, <i>Menispermum cocculus</i>, <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>, <i>Papaver somniferum</i>, <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>, <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>, <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>, <i>Spigelia Marylandica</i>, <i>Strychnos nux vomica</i> <i> (Strychnine)</i>, <i>Taxus baccata</i>.</p>	<p>The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach, or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects:—Stupor; numbness; heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye dilated, furious or lively delirium, sometimes pain; convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full; the breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, soon ends in death.</p>	<p>The stomach to be effectually evacuated, by giving four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, repeated every quarter of an hour, till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels, and assist in getting rid of the poison, and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a tea-cupful of strong hot infusion of coffee, and vinegar diluted with water. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters may be applied to the neck and legs, and the attention roused by every means possible. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given <i>before</i> the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be administered.</p>
<p>POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.</p> <p><i>Agaricus muscarius</i>, <i>Agaricus piperatus</i>, <i>Agaricus necator</i>, <i>Agaricus bulbosus</i>, <i>Agaricus chantarelus</i>,</p>	<p>Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging; thirst; convulsions, and faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium; dilated pupil, and stupor; cold sweats, and death.</p> <p>Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria. The former grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odor, are softer, more open, and porous; have a dirty looking surface, sometimes a gaudy color or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft, bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt very quickly.</p>	<p>The stomach and bowels to be first cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large, stimulating glysters. After the poison is evacuated, ether may be administered, with small quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate means had recourse to.</p>

ANIMAL POISONS.

POISONOUS FISH.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<p><i>Balistes monaceros</i>, <i>Cancer astacus</i>, <i>Cancer rusticus</i>, <i>Clupea thryssea</i>, <i>Coracinus fuscus major</i>, <i>Coracinus minor</i>, <i>Coryphæna splendens</i>, <i>Mormyra</i>, <i>Muraena major</i>, <i>Mytilus edulis</i>, <i>Ostracion globellum</i>, <i>Perca major</i>, <i>Perca venenosa</i>, <i>Perca venenata</i>, <i>Seomber maximus</i>, <i>Seomber thynnus</i>, <i>Sparus chrysops</i>, <i>Tetrodon sceleratus</i>, <i>Tetrodon ocellatus</i>,</p>	<p>In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time, after stale fish have been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, a sense of heat about the head and eyes, considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin, (urticaria) and in many cases death.</p>	<p>An emetic should be speedily administered, or, in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited, by tickling the throat with the finger, and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. Water made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely as a corrective, and a very weak solution of alkali has been recommended to obviate the effects of poison. If spasm ensue; after evacuations, laudanum, in considerable doses, is necessary. If inflammation should occur, the usual means of removing it must be employed.</p>
<p>POISONOUS SERPENTS. <i>Coluber berus</i>, <i>Coluber prester</i>, <i>Coluber naja</i>, <i>Crotalus horridus</i>, <i>Cobra de capello</i>, <i>Coluber carinatus</i>, Mockasin.</p>	<p>A sharp pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular, breathing difficult, cold sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.</p>	<p>A cupping glass to be applied over the wound or a moderately tight ligature above the bites, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then applied freely to it, and afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirit of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm, diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn to cause perspiration; to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be given more freely, and the bark should be had recourse to. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore Pill, has been strongly recommended.</p>

ANIMAL POISONS.

POISON.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<p>CANTHARIDES. <i>Spanish, or Blistering Fly.</i></p>	<p>Nauseous odor of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and belly; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder, and stranguery or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium, and death.</p>	<p>Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the belly and on the thighs.</p>
<p>VENOMOUS INSECTS.</p> <p>Tarantula. Scorpion. <i>Vespa crabro</i>, <i>Vespa vulgaris</i>, <i>Apis mellifica</i>, <i>Culex pipiens</i>, <i>Cæstrus bovis</i>, Scorpion. Hornet. Wasp. Bee. Gnat. Gad-fly.</p>	<p>In general the sting of these insects occasions only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.</p>	<p>Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag moistened in the same, or in salt and water, may be kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may in general be removed by making strong pressure over it with the barrel of a small watch key.</p>
<p>SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG.</p>	<p>At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally however between the twentieth day and three or four months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells, and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.</p>	<p>Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured, indeed it is doubtful if it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost every other remedial agent, have been tried without success.</p> <p>The bitten part should be completely cut out, even after it has healed, if the symptoms have not yet come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulations.</p> <p>No milder discipline can ensure safety.</p>

The most energetic poisons are used therapeutically; and, often, with considerable advantage. They have, of course, to be administered in extremely small doses; to avoid producing poisoning.

(G) Gift.

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MANN, Kilon. 1782 (L). TH. HOULSTON, Lond. 1784. J. S. HALLE, Berlin, 1785 (G). NEALE (*animal poisons*), Lond. 1788. A. FOTHERGILL (*poison of lead and copper*), Bath, 1790. ISENFLAMM, Erlang. 1792 (L). DÖLZ (*vegetable P.*), by ACKERMANN, Nurenb. 1792 (G). H. CLUTTERBUCK (*poison of lead*), Lond. 1794. E. VIBORG, Copenhagen (Dan.). J. JOHNSTONE (*mineral P.*), Evesham, 1795. G. C. H. MARC, Erlang. 1795 (G). JOS. FRANK, Vienn. 1800 (G). J. J. PLENCK, Vienn. 1801 (L). V. H. L. PALDAMUS, Halle, 1803 (G). J. FR. GMELIN (*animal and mineral poisons*), Erfurt. 1806 (G). P. KOLBANY, Vienn. 1807 (G). CHANSAREL, Bordeaux, 1807 (F). G. M. BURROWS (*on poisonous mussels*), Lond. 1815. WILMER (*poisonous vegetables*), Lond. 1781. BERTRAND (*medico-legal manual on P's.*), Paris, 1817 (F). M. P. ORFILA, Paris, 1818 (F): in Engl. Lond.; and translated by G. NANCREDÉ, Philad. 1817. A work on the *Assistance to be afforded the poisoned*, &c. Paris, 1818 (F): translated by WM. PRICE, London, 1818. MONTMAHOU, Paris, 1824 (F). *A manual of Toxicology*, Paris, 1825 (F). W. STOWE, Lond. 1823. *Toxicological Chart*, Lond. 1825. GUERIN DE MAMERS, Paris, 1826 (F). T. ADDISON and J. MORGAN, Lond. 1829. R. CHRISTISON, Edinb. 1830.

POISONING (*Leg. Med.*) *Veneficium*, *Toxica'tio*, *Intoxica'tio*, *φαρμακεια*. The art of applying a poisonous substance to any of the textures, in a dose capable of occasioning more or less serious symptoms. Rigorously speaking, therefore, if a physician, in treating any case, employs a deleterious medicine in a small dose, which, owing to particular circumstances, produces unpleasant symptoms; he may be said to have poisoned. The term is, however, generally restricted to poisoning by design.

Poisoning has also been used, by a few, to denote the series of symptoms resembling those produced by certain poisons, which occasionally follows the use of substances, that are generally innoxious. Overloading the stomach with indigestible food has, for example, given occasion to symptoms resembling those produced by a narcotic poison, and the effect has been termed *poisoning*.

Secret poisoning was, at one time, practised as an art. It consisted in administering medicines, which should

act as *slow poisons*, and gradually undermine the strength and life. Its agency was far from being so extensive as was imagined.

(F) *Empoisonnement*.

(G) *Vergiftung*.

POLIA'TER (*Med.*) *πολιατρος*, from *πολις*, 'the town,' and *ιατρος*, 'a physician.' A physician, exercising his profession in a town, by the appointment of the government. CASTELLI.

POLICE', **MED'ICAL** (*Leg. Med.*) Rules established, or which ought to be established, by the medical practitioner, for the prevention of disease; to assist its cure, and to contribute to the progress of Medicine. The salubrity of districts, especially during the existence of spreading disease, is greatly ensured by an efficient medical police.

POLIO'SIS (*Path. &c.*) *Tricho'sis*, *polio'sis*, *Spilo'sis*, *polio'sis*. Hair, prematurely gray or hoary.

WRITERS. J. ROBERTON, Edinb. 1809. E. SAINTE-MARIE, Paris, 1829 (F).

POL'LEX (*Anat.*) *An'ticheir*, *αντιχειρ*, *Prom'anus*, from *polle're*, 'to have much strength.' The first of the fingers in size and strength. It is asserted, that the term *poltroon* is derived from *Pol'licē trunca'to*; — the Romans, who were desirous of being exempted from military service, being accustomed to cut off the thumb, and thus render themselves unfit to handle arms.

Pollex pedis is the great toe.

(F) *Pouce*.

(G) *Daumen*.

POLLINCTO'RES (*Med.*) They, who were employed in anointing bodies before they were placed on the funeral pile.

POLLU'TION (*Path.*) *Pollu'tio*, from *polluo*, 'I profane.' The excretion of the seminal liquor or sperm, at other times than during coition. When occasioned by a voluntary act it is called, simply, *Pollution* or *Masturbation* (q. v.): when excited, during sleep, by lascivious dreams, it takes the name *Noctur'nal pollu'tion*, *Exoneiro'sis*, *εξονειρωσις*, *Oneirog'mos*, *ονειρογονμος*, *Oneirog'tonos*, *ονειρογονονος*, *Gonorrhæ'a dormien'tium*, *G. oneirog'tonos*, *Paronir'ia sal'ax*, *Night pollu'tion*.

(F) *Pollution involontaire*.

WRITERS on *Nocturnal Pollution*. W. ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1667 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1676 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1751 (L). G. FR. HILDEBRANDT, Brunswick, 1792 (G). CH. R. JANISCH, Gotting. 1795 (L). G. W. BECKER, Leipz. 1807 (G).

POLYAR'CHION (*Pharm.*) *πολυαρχιον*. Name of an ancient cataplasm, mentioned by GALEN, AËTIUS, &c.

POLYCHO'LIA (*Path.*) from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' Superabundance of bile; such as is supposed to exist in bilious fevers.

POLYCHRES'TUS (*Pharm.*) *πολυχρηστος*, from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *χρηστος*, 'useful.' Having many virtues. An ancient name for certain medicines, considered to be useful in many diseases.

POLYDAC'TYLUS (*Path.*) *πολυδακτυλος*, from *πολυς*, 'many,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' One who has a supernumerary finger or fingers, or toes.

POLYDIP'SIA (*Path.*) from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *διψη*, 'thirst'; *Sitis morbo'sa*, *Polypo'sia*, *Exces'sive thirst*, — *Dipso'sis a'vens*. A constant desire for drinking, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat. It is mostly symptomatic of fever, inflammation, dropsy, excessive discharges, &c.

(F) *Soif excessive*.

(G) *Heftiger Durst*.

WRITERS. J. H. HEUCHER, Vitemb. 1709 (L). CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1713 (L). ROLFINCK, Jenæ, 1733 (L).

POLYG'ALA (*Mat. Med.*) from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *γαλα*, 'milk': *P. vulga'ris*, *Com'mon Milk'wort*. The leaves are bitter, and are used in the same cases as the *polygala amara*.

POLYG'ALA AMA'RA, *Bil'ter Milk'wort*. A powerful bitter; and, consequently, tonic. Its reputed virtues are balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant.

(G) *Bittere Kreuzblume*, *Bittere Kreuzwurz*.

POLYG'ALA SEN'EGA, *Sen'eka*, *Rat'tlesnake Milk'wort*, *Sen'ega* or *Rat'tlesnake root*, *Polyg'ala Virginia'na*. The bark is the active part of the root. Its taste is at first acrid, and afterwards very hot and pungent. It was once esteemed to be specific against the poison of the rattlesnake, and in pleurisy, pneumonia, &c., after the inflammatory action had been got under. It has been given also in humeral asthma, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, croup, amenorrhæa, &c. According to PESCHIER, it contains three particular principles, *Polyg'aline* or *Sen'egine*, *Isol'usine*, and *Polyg'alic Ac'id*. Dose, gr. 30 to 40 of the powder.

(F) *Polygala de Virginie ou le Sen'eka*.

(G) *Senekawurzel*.

POLYG'ONUM AVICULA'RE (*Mat. Med.*) *Centino'dia*, *Centumno'dia*, *Knot-grass*,

Sanguinalis, *Corrigiola*. This grass is said to be a feeble astringent.

(F) *Renouée*, *Trainasse*, *Centinode*.

(G) *Vogelknöterich*.

POLY'GONUM BISTORTA, — *Bistorta*, *Officinal Bistort*, *Great Bistort* or *Snake'weed*. The root is a powerful astringent and tonic; and, as such, has been used in internal hemorrhage, atonic diarrhœa, ague, &c. Dose, gr. xv to 3j.

(G) *Schlangenwurzel*, *Natterwurzel*, *Otterwurz*, *Natterknöterich*.

POLY'GONUM DIVARICATUM; — the *East'ern Buck'wheat plant*. The roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are said to be much used as an article of diet by the Siberians.

POLY'GONUM FAGOPYRUM, — *Buck'wheat*, *Triticum Fagi'num*. The grain of this plant constitutes a principal article of food with the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and Switzerland. It is much used in the United States.

(F) *Sarrasin*, *Blé noir*.

(G) *Heydenkorn*.

POLY'GONUM HYDROP'IPER, *Hydrop'iper*, *Persic'ria w'rens*, *Mercurius terres'tris*; the *Poor Man's Pep'per*, *Bitling Arse-smart*, *Lake-weed*, *Water-pepper*. The leaves of this plant have an acrid, burning taste; and resemble those of the arum. They have been recommended as possessing antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic virtues. The fresh leaves have been applied, externally, as a stimulating cataplasm.

(F) *Poivre d'eau*.

(G) *Wasserpfeffer*.

POLY'GONUM PERSICARIA, *Persic'ria*, *Persic'ria miltis*, *Plumba'go*, *Arse-smart*. This plant is said to possess vulnerary, antiseptic qualities. It has been given in wine, to arrest gangrene.

(F) *Persicaire douce*.

(G) *Gemeiner Knöterich*.

POLYMERIS'MUS (*Path.*) from *πολυσ*, 'much,' and *μερος*, 'a part.' A monstrosity, which consists in the existence of supernumerary organs; as a sixth finger of the hand.

POLYOP'SIA (*Path.*) from *πολυσ*, 'much,' and *οψις*, 'sight.' Vision is so called, when multiple.

POLYPE'RIA (*Nosol.*) from *πολυσ*, 'much,' and *πηρος*, 'mutilated.' Congenital misconstruction of various parts or organs. Good.

POLYPHA'GIA (*Path. & Physiol.*) from *πολυσ*, 'much,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Vo-

racity. Faculty of digesting many kinds of food.

POLYPHARMACIA (*Pharm.*) from *πολυσ*, 'much,' and *φάρμακον*, 'a medicine.' A prescription, consisting of a number of medicines: hence the name *Polyphar'macus* given to one, who is in the habit of prescribing a number of medicines, and whose prescriptions are loaded with ingredients. The term is taken in bad part.

POLYPODI'TES (*Pharm.*) *πολυποδιτης*. Wine, impregnated with polypody.

POLYPO'DIUM FILIX MAS (*Mat. Med.*) *Aspidium Filix Mas*, *περις*, *Pte'ris*, *βληχρον*, *Blanc'non Oriba'sii*, *πολυρριζον*, *Lonchitis*, *Filicula*, *Male Pol'y-pody* or *Fern*, *Aibeig*, *Filix mas*, *Nephro'dium crenatum*. The root of this plant has been much extolled as an anthelmintic, and in cases of tænia. It was the basis of a once celebrated remedy — *MADAME NOUFFER'S*; — but perhaps more of the efficacy was to be attributed to the active purgatives by which it was followed than to the fern. Dose, 3ij to 3iij of the powdered solid part of the root; followed, in the morning, by a strong cathartic of camboge or jalap.

(F) *Fougère mâle*.

(G) *Iohanniswurzel*.

POLYPUS (*Surg.*) *πολυπους*, *πολυπος*, from *πολυσ*, 'many,' and *πους*, 'a foot.' A name given to tumors, which occur in mucous membranes especially; and which have been compared to certain zoöphytes.

Polypi may form on every mucous membrane. They are most commonly observed in the nasal fossæ, pharynx, and uterus; more rarely in the stomach, intestines, bladder, and meatus auditorius externus. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and intimate nature. Accordingly, they have received various appellations; — *mu'cous*, *soft*, *vesic'ular*, when their substance has been soft, spongy, vesicular, and, as it were, gorged with fluid. Others have been called *hard*; and these have been distinguished into *fi'brous* or *flesh'y*, and into *scir'rhus* or *can'cerous*. *Fibrous* polypi are of a dense, compact texture, and whitish color. They contain few vessels, and do not degenerate into cancer. The *scirrhous* or *carcinom'atous* are true cancerous tumors, painful and bleeding. They present all the pathological changes, which belong to cancerous affections, and the prognosis is of course unfavorable.

The mode of treating polypi must differ according to their character.

The means used to destroy them have been, 1. To subject them to the action of certain astringent powders or solutions, to obtain their resolution. 2. *Cauterization* or the application of the actual cautery or caustics. 3. *Excision* or ablation with a cutting instrument. 4. *Extirpation* with the fingers or with the polypus forceps. 5. A *ligature*, put round them, so as to prevent their nutrition. A seton has, also, been sometimes used, to gradually destroy the pedicle.

WRITERS. J. BOHN (*nasal P.*), Lips. 1672 (L). G. W. WEDEL (Do.), Jenæ, 1715 (L). P. TH. SCHACHER, Lips. 1721 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1736 (L). J. SOGRAFI (*P. nasal*), Padua, 1760 (I). N. J. PALUCCI (Do.), Vienn. 1763 (L). LEVRET (*uterine, guttural, and nasal P.*), Paris, 1771 (F). HERBINIAUX (*P. instruments*), La Haye, 1771 (F). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1797 (L). WHATELY, Lond. 1805. E. GRAINGER (*on removing*), Lond. 1815.

The term *Pol'ypi*, *Pseudopol'ypi*, *ψευδοπολυποι*, has likewise been applied to collections of blood found in the heart or great vessels after dissolution. These were once, erroneously, regarded as morbid.

WRITER. MAINCOURT, Paris, 1789 (L).

POLYSAR'CIA (*Path.*) *πολυσαρξία*, from *πολὺς*, 'much,' and *σὰρξ*, 'flesh.' *Carnos'itas*, *Polysoma'tia*, *πολυσωματία*, *Adelipa'ria*, *Obes'itas*, *Corpulen'tia*, *Steatit'es*. Excessive corpulency. Authors have distinguished two varieties of this:—*Polysar'cia carno'sa*, *Cor'pulencey* (q. v.), and *P. adipo'sa* or *Obes'ity*, *Polysar'cia fagino'sa*. A severe regimen and exercise are the best preventives.

(G) Dickleibigkeit und Fettleibigkeit.

WRITERS. FRIDERICI, Jenæ, 1670 (L). M. ETTMÜLLER, Lips. 1681 (L). J. WOLF, Jenæ, 1683 (L). J. E. SCHAFER, Rostoch, 1701 (L). WUCHERER, Jenæ, 1716 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1718 (L). BASS, Erford. 1740 (L). A. A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752 (L). TH. SHORT, Lond. 1753. G. FR. SIGWART, Tubing. 1756 (L). FL. MALCOLM, Lond. 1760.

POLYSPAS'TON (*Surg.*) *πολυσπαστον*, from *πολὺς*, 'much,' and *σπᾶω*, 'I draw.' A powerful instrument for reducing luxations. GORRÆUS.

POLYT'RICHUM (*Mat. Med.*) from

πολὺς, 'much,' and *θρίξ*, 'hair.' *Polyt'ricon*, *Polyt'richum vulga'rē*, *Adian'thum au'reum*, *Gold'en Maid'en-hair*. It is possessed of astringent properties, and was formerly given in diseases of the lungs, and in calculous affections.

(F) *Perce-mousse*.

(G) Goldner Wiederthon, Guldenwiederthon, Guldenhaarmoss.

POLYTRO'PHIA (*Med.*) from *πολὺς*, 'much,' and *τρέφω*, 'I nourish.' Abundant or excessive nutrition.

POLYU'RICUS (*Path.*) from *πολὺς*, 'much,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' SAUVAGES calls—*Ischuria polyurica*—a kind of ischuria, caused by accumulation of urine in the bladder.

POMA'TUM (*Pharm.*) *Pomma'tum*. A pharmaceutical preparation, employed only externally; and which differs but little from an ointment, except in having, generally, less consistence. It is, generally, made aromatic, and colored to render it more agreeable.

(F) *Pommade*.

COMMON POMA'TUM is made of lard, 12 ℥s; suet, 4 ℥s; essence, 3 viij.

POMET, PETER (*Biogr.*) An eminent French druggist; born in 1658; died in 1699. WORKS. *Histoire générale des drogues*, &c. fol. Paris. 1694: in English, Lond. 1725. 4to.

POMPHOLYGE'RON (*Pharm.*) *πομφολυγηρον*. A plaster described by PAULUS of Ægina.

POMPH'OLYX (*Path.*) *πομφολυξ*, from *πομφος*, 'a bladder.' A small vesicle on the skin. An eruption of *bullæ* or *blebs*, appearing without any inflammation around them, and without fever. It is the *Ecphlysis Pompholyx* of GOOD.

PO'MUM ADA'MI (*Anat.*) The projection, formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck,—of males particularly. It is so called from a notion, that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent.

PON'DERA ET MENSU'RÆ. Weights and measures. The importance of possessing a uniform system of weights and measures has impressed the scientific of all countries: and numerous endeavours have been made to accomplish the object. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty, and one not likely to be attained. The new French measures are upon decidedly the best footing, but they are not adopted out of France. The

greatest diversity prevails over Europe in their measures both of weight and capacity. Some of the following tables will show, that every subdivision of the pound, as well as the pound itself, differs in England and in France.

TROY WEIGHT, as used by the British Apothecaries.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

The pound	℔	contains	12 ounces.
The ounce	℥		8 drachms.
The drachm	ʒ		3 scruples.
The scruple	ʒ		20 grains.
The grain	gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias, as well as in the American.

lb.	Oz.	Dr'ns.	Scrup.	Grs.	Grammes.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760	= 372.96
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480	= 31.08
		1	= 3	= 60	= 3.885
			1	= 20	= 1.295

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT, and *Poids de Marc*.

The pound	contains	16 ounces.
The ounce		8 drachms.
The drachm		3 scruples.
The scruple		24 grains.
The grain		

Avoirdupois.

lb.	Oz.	Dr'ns.	Scrup.	Grs.	Grammes.
1	= 16	= 128	= 384	= 9216	= 453.25
	1	= 8	= 24	= 576	= 28.328
		1	= 3	= 72	= 3.540
			1	= 24	= 1.180

The *Poids de Marc* is that employed by the French Pharmaciens, when the new weights are not adopted.

The proportion of a pound *Troy* to a pound *Avoirdupois* is as 14 to 17: the former pound containing 5760 grains troy, the latter 7000 grains troy. The troy and *Poids de Marc* ounce are not alike, but are in the proportion to each other, of 10,000 to 9844. The ounce *Poids de Marc* is to the ounce troy as 10,000 to 10,188. Nor must the drachm of the apothecaries weight be confounded with that of the avoirdupois, or *Poids de Marc*; the latter being much smaller.

Troy grain.		<i>Poids de Marc</i> or French grain.
1	=	1.219
2	=	2.438
3	=	3.657
4	=	4.876
5	=	6.095
6	=	7.314
7	=	8.533
8	=	9.753
9	=	10.972

French grain.		Troy grain.
1	=	0.8233
2	=	1.6406
3	=	2.4609
4	=	3.2812
5	=	4.1015
6	=	4.9218
7	=	5.7421
8	=	6.5624
9	=	7.3827

NEW FRENCH DECIMAL WEIGHTS.

Divisions of the Kilogramme.

1 kilogramme	=	10 hectogrammes.
1 hectogramme	=	10 decagrammes.
1 decagramme	=	10 grammes.
1 gramme	=	10 decigrammes.
1 decigramme	=	10 centigrammes.
1 centigramme	=	10 milligrammes.

Comparative Table of the New and Old French Weights.

(Approximative values.)

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
1 kilogramme	=	2	0	5 20
½ kilogramme	=	1	0	2 46
1 hectogramme	=	0	3	1 0
3 decagrammes } & 2 grammes }	=	0	1	0 0
1 decagramme	=	0	0	2 12
4 grammes	=	0	0	1 0
1 gramme & 3 } decigrammes }	=	0	0	0 24
1 gramme	=	0	0	0 18
½ decigramme	=	0	0	0 3
1 decigramme	=	0	0	0 2
1 demidecigramme	=	0	0	0 1
2 centigrammes	=	0	0	0 ½
1 do.	=	0	0	0 ¼
1 demicentigramme	=	0	0	0 ⅓
1 milligramme	=	0	0	0 ⅓ 0

Comparative Value of the French Medicinal Pound and that of other Places.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.	
Germany	0	15	4	48	
Amsterdam	1	00	0	42	
Belgium	1	00	0	42	
Berne	1	00	0	00	
Copenhagen	0	15	3	20½	
Florence	0	11	0	50	divided into 12 ounces.
Genoa	0	10	5	60	do.
Geneva	1	00	0	18	
Hamburg	0	15	2	15	
Lisbon	0	15	7	68	
London	0	12	3	12	divided into 12 ounces.
Madrid	0	15	0	16	
Milan	0	9	3	00	
Monaco	0	15	2	23	
Naples	0	10	7	54	divided into 12 ounces.
Paris	1	00	0	00	divided into 16 ounces.
Rome	0	11	0	50	divided into 12 ounces.
Stockholm	0	13	7	8	
United States	0	12	3	12	divided into 12 ounces.
Warsaw	1	10	4	24	
Venice	0	8	6	00	
Vienna	1	2	2	32	

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

English Measure of Fluids.

The gallon (congius)	} contains {	8 pints.
The pint (octarius) O		16 fluid ounces.
The fluid ounce f. ʒ		8 fluid drachms.
The fluid drachm f. ʒ		60 minims.
The minim.		

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluid ounces.	Fluid drachms.	Minims.
1 =	8 =	128 =	1024 =	61440
	1 =	16 =	128 =	7680
		1 =	8 =	480
			1 =	60

The value of these measures is the same in all the British Pharmacopœias; but the signs, by which they are denoted, are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin colleges retain the old signs;—for the gallon, *cong.*; the pint, *℔*; the ounce, *ʒ*; the drachm, *ʒ*; and the drop, *gt.*, which should be equal to the minim. The Pharmacopœia of the United States follows the system of the London College.

The *English ale gallon* contains 282 cubic inches.
The *English wine gallon* contains 231 do.

63 gallons wine measure, 54 gallons beer measure, and 48 gallons ale measure, respectively, make a hogshead:—49 ale pints contain 1727½ cubic inches, and may therefore be considered (in round numbers) as a cubic foot, which contains 1728 cubic inches. A cubic foot of pure water weighs 1000 ounces.

Approximative Comparison between the ancient French Measures of Capacity and the new, and vice versa.

		Grammes.		Litres.	Decilitres.	Centilitres.
1 poisson	=	125	or	0	1	2
1 demi-setier	=	250	or	0	2	5
1 chopine	=	500	or	0	5	0
1 pinte	=	1000	or	1	0	0

		Grammes.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.	
1 centilitre	=	10	or	0	0	2½	00
1 decilitre	=	100	or	0	3	2	00
1 litre	=	1000	or	2	0	3	36 = 2.113 English wine pints.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.		Inches.		Inches.
1 line, the 12th part of an inch.			A Flemish ell	27.000
3 barley corns	1.000		A yard	3 ft. 00
A palm or hand's breath (Scripture measure)	3.648		An English ell	3 " 09
A hand (horse measure)	4.000		A fathom or toise	6 " 00
A span (Scripture measure)	10.944		<i>New French Measures of Length.</i>	
A foot	12.000		Engl. inches.	
A cubit (Scripture measure for common purposes)	18.000		Millimetre,	0.039
A cubit (Scripture measure for sacred purposes)	21.888		Centimetre,	0.393
			Decimetre,	3.937 yd. ft. inch.
			Metre,	39.371 = 1 0 3.37

VALUES OF THE GRECIAN, ROMAN, AND ARABIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN POIDS DE MARC.

1. <i>Weights of the ancient Greeks.</i>				3. <i>Weights of the Arabians, Modern Greeks, and Latins of the barbarous periods of the Middle Ages.</i>			
		lbs.	oz. dr. gr.			lbs.	oz. dr. gr.
The talent (ταλαντον) =		54	2 5 24	The alchemion		00	14 3 40
The mina (μινα) =		00	14 3 40	The manes or ominos		00	10 6 28
The drachm (δραχμη) =		00	00 1 11	Sacros, augbhen, adar, as-satil		00	00 7 16
The obolus (οβολος) =		00	00 0 13	The great or royal nut		00	00 3 44
The ceration (κερατιον) =		00	00 0 4	The sextarius, stater		00	00 3 44
The chalcus (χαλκους) =		00	00 0 2	The lesser nut		00	00 2 50
The septon (σεπτον) =		00	00 0 ½	Aliovanus		00	00 2 29
2. <i>Weights of the ancient Romans.</i>				Aureus, Alcobolus		00	00 2 14
The pound (libra)		00	10 6 48	The hazel nut, bendacate, holca, alchi, darchimi, atogochilos, ologinat, nabach		00	00 1 11
The ounce (uncia)		00	00 7 16	The acorn, lupine, Egyptian or Syrian bean, the bachil		00	00 0 42
The duella		00	00 2 29	The Alexandria bean or tremessis		00	00 0 30
The sicilicus		00	00 1 58	The Greek bean or gramme, the kermet, gonum, harmi, gracchus		00	00 0 21
The sextula		00	00 1 14	The ring, cumulus, seminet, onolosich, onolossat		00	00 0 11
The consular denier, denarius		00	00 1 2	The danich		00	00 0 8
The imperial denier or drachm, drachma		00	00 0 65	The kirat, alkilat, kararit		00	00 0 4
The victoriatas		00	00 0 37				
The scriptulum or scruple		00	00 0 21				
The obolus		00	00 0 11				
The siliqua		00	00 0 4				

The Greeks divided their obolus into chalci and lepta: some divided it into 6 chalci, and each chalcus into 7 lepta: others into 8 chalci, and every chalcus into 8 lepta or minuta.

1. Greek Measures.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The <i>metretes</i> (μετρητης)	84	4	3	00
The <i>chus</i> (χους) <i>choa</i> , <i>congius</i>	7	0	2	66
The <i>xestes</i> (ξεστης)	1	1	7	44
The <i>cotyle</i> (κοτυλη)	0	8	7	58
The <i>tetrarton</i> (τετραρτον)	0	4	3	65
The <i>oxybaphon</i> (οξυβαφον)	0	2	1	69
The <i>cyathos</i> (κυαθος)	0	1	4	00
The <i>conche</i> (κογχη)	0	0	6	00
The <i>mysteron</i> (μυστηρον)	0	0	3	00
The <i>chama minor</i> (χημη)	0	0	2	00
The <i>cochlearion</i> (κοχλιαριον)	0	0	1	00

2. Roman Measures of Capacity.

The <i>amphora</i> or <i>cadus</i>	56	2	7	24
The <i>urna</i>	28	1	3	48
The <i>congius</i>	7	0	2	66
The <i>sextarius</i>	1	4	7	44
The <i>hemina</i>	0	10	1	18
The <i>quartarius</i>	0	5	0	45
The <i>acetabulum</i>	0	2	4	23
The <i>cyathus</i> or <i>small glass</i>	0	1	5	30
The <i>ligula</i> or <i>spoonful</i>	0	0	3	24

3. Measures of the Arabian, Arabist, and Latin Physicians of the Middle Ages.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The <i>missohaos</i> weighed	3	8	1	33
<i>Aben, kirt, ejub, eberia</i> , or				
Roman <i>mina</i>	1	6	0	00
The <i>phial</i> , <i>haffilius</i> , or				
<i>hassitinus</i>	0	10	1	18
The <i>calix</i> or <i>rejelati</i>	0	5	0	44
The <i>handful</i> , <i>pugillum</i> , <i>cornusum</i>	0	3	2	68
The <i>hassuf</i> , <i>aesasse</i> , or <i>anesime</i>	0	2	4	20
The <i>conos</i> or <i>coatus</i> , <i>alcantus</i> or <i>almunesi</i> , <i>briale</i>				
<i>cuabus</i>	0	1	5	34
The <i>lesser bachates</i>	0	0	5	56
The <i>largest spoonful</i>	0	0	4	44
A <i>large spoonful</i>	0	0	1	52
The <i>colanos</i> or <i>reclanarium</i>	0	0	1	28
A <i>small spoonful</i> or <i>flagerina</i> , or <i>cyanes</i>	0	0	1	11
The <i>smallest spoonful</i> or <i>fahaliel</i>	0	0	0	42

Besides the weights and measures, employed by the moderns, already mentioned, there are some modes of estimating the quantities of substances by approximation. For example:—

A *glassful* or *cupful* ((F) *Verre*), is reckoned to contain 4 or 5 ounces.

A *wine glassful*, about 1½ ounce.

A *table spoonful* ((F) *Cuiller à bouche*), about half an ounce.

A *coffee* or *desert spoonful*, about three drachms.

A *handful*, *manipulus* ((F) *Poignée*).

The *Pugillus* is as much as can be held by the three fingers ((F) *Pincée*).

These last quantities are occasionally prescribed by the French practitioners. Their weights must, of course, vary, according to the article. The authors of the Parisian codex have valued them, as regards certain substances.

	oz.	dr.
A <i>Manipulus</i> of barley weighs	3	2½
“ of linseed	1	4
“ of linseed meal	3	3
“ of dried mallow leaves	1	3
“ of dried chicory leaves	1	0
“ of flowers of the tilia	1	2½
A <i>Pugillus</i> of chamomile flowers weighs	0	2
“ of arnica	0	1 2 scruples.
“ of marsh-mallow	0	1 1 scruple.
“ of mallow	0	0 60 grains.
“ of fennel seeds	0	1 60 grains.
“ of aniseed	0	1 ½ scruple.

A *hen's egg*, newly laid, weighs about 2 ounces and 2 drachms:— when deprived of its shell, 2 ounces. The *white* weighs 1 ounce, 2 drachms, and

57 grains: the *yolk*, 5 drachms and 15 grains.

((F) *Poids et Mesures*.)

PONS VAROLII (*Anat.*) *Corpus annula're, Proces'sus annula'ris, Eminen'tia annula'ris, Varo'li's bridge, No'dus enceph'ali, Cer'ebral protu'berance, Mes'ceph'alum, An'nular protu'berance.* An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, first described by VAROLIIUS. It is formed by the union of the crura cerebri and crura cerebelli.

(G) Hirnknoten.

PONTA'GIUM (*Pharm.*) A mixture of saline substances with others that are bitter or styptic. PARACELS.

PON'TICA VI'NA—Wines that are tartarous.

PON'TIUS, ANTHONY, of Santa Cruz (*Biogr.*) A Spanish physician of some eminence; born at Valladolid; died in 1650. *WORKS. De las causas y curacion des las febres consecas pestilenciales.* Valladolid. 1600. 8vo. *Opera in AVICENNAM.* Madrit. 1622. 2 vols. fol. *Opuscula medica et philosophica.* Ibid. 1624. fol. *De impedimentis magnorum auxiliorum in morborum curatione libri tres.* Ibid. 1629. 4to. *Prælectiones Vallisoletanæ in librum HIPPOCRATIS COI de morbo sacro.* Matrit. 1631. fol.

POP'LES (*Anat.*) *Gare'tum, Garre'tum, Ig'nys, Ig'nyē, γυνῆς, γυνῆς, the Ham.* The posterior part of the knee joint. The ham forms, what is called, the popliteal region.

(F) Jarret.

(G) Kniekehle.

POPLITE'AL (*Anat.*) *Poplite'us*, from *Pop'les*, 'the ham.' That which relates to the ham. A name given to various parts.

1. The **POPLITE'AL AR'TERY**—*Poplite'al por'tion of the cru'ral* (CH.) is really a continuation of the femoral, which changes its name on passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It descends a little obliquely outwards into the hollow of the ham, and extends from the commencement of the lower third of the thigh to the end of the upper quarter of the leg, where it terminates by dividing into the *posterior tibial* and *peroneal* arteries. In the ham, it gives off the three *superior articular arteries*; and, at the top of the leg, the arteries of the *geminii muscles* or *geminii branches*, (F) *branches jumelles*, the *two inferior articular arteries*, and the *tibialis antica*.

2. The **POPLITE'AL VEIN** has the same arrangement as the artery, behind which it is situated.

3. The **POPLITE'AL NERVES**. They result from the bifurcation of the sci-

atic, and are two in number, viz. 1. The *exter'nal poplite'al, Branche péronière* (CH.) It is smaller than the internal; turns to the outside of the fibula at the upper part of the leg, and divides into the *musculo-cutaneous branch*,—*nerf pré-tibio-digital* (CH.) and into the *anterior tibial*,—*nerf pré-tibio-susphalangé-taire* (CH.) 2. The *inter'nal poplite'al nerve, Branche tibiale* (CH.) which is larger than the other, and seems to be the real continuation of the sciatic nerve. It descends vertically into the hollow of the ham; and passes beneath the aponeurotic arch of the solaris muscle, beyond which it takes the name of *tibial nerve*. It furnishes the *external saphena nerve*, and a number of branches, that are distributed to the posterior muscles of the leg. It then passes to the sole of the foot to be divided into two branches called *Plantar nerves*.

4. The **POPLITE'US MUSCLE**, Muscle *Jarretier, Fémoro-popliti-tibial* (CH.) *Subpoplite'us*, is seated in the popliteal region. It is triangular, long, flat; and is inserted, on the one hand, by means of a strong tendon, into the tuberosity at the outer condyle of the femur, terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia. This muscle bends the leg on the thigh, and, reciprocally, the thigh on the leg. When the leg is bent, it causes it to turn, in rotation, inwards.

(F) Muscle poplité.

POP'ULUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Pop'ulus nigra, αργεῖος, αργεῖος, Ἰεγεῖρος, Black pop'lar.* The young buds, *oculi*, or rudiments of the leaves, which appear in the beginning of spring were formerly used in an officinal ointment—the *unguen'tum popule'um*. It was, also, recommended in chronic affections of the lungs.

(F) Peuplier noir.

(G) Pappelbaum.

PORE (*Anat.*) *Po'rus, Inter'stice.* Anatomists have given this name to the openings at the extremities of vessels, at the surface of different membranes.

Exha'lant Pores are those, which terminate the extremities of arteries, and transmit the fluids exhaled:—*Absorbent Pores* being the absorbent mouths of vessels, employed in taking up parts that have to enter the circulation.

Pores are generally imagined to exist in the cuticle, but HUMBOLDT, with a powerful magnifying glass, has been unable to observe them. The pores of

the skin have also been called *spira-cula*.

The *PO'RI BILIA'RII* are ducts, which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver, and convey it to the hepatic duct.

POREIL'IGON (*Pharm.*) The scales, which fall from iron, when forged. *RULAND*.

PORFIRET'ICUM (*Pharm.*) A copper mortar, also a rasp. *RULAND*.

POROCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) *πωροζηλη*, from *πωρος*, 'a callus,' and *ζηλη*, 'a tumor.' A hard tumor of the testicle or its envelopes.

POROM'PHALON (*Surg. Path.*) *πορομφαλον*, from *πωρος*, 'hard,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia with hard and thickened parietes.

POROT'IC (*Therap.*) *Porot'icus*, *πωροτικός*, from *πωρος*, 'callus.' A remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus.

POR'PHYRY (*Pharm.*) *Porphyrites*, from *πορφυρα*, 'purple.' A species of very hard, compound rock, susceptible of considerable polish and used in the fabrication of mortars and slabs for the apothecary.

PORRA'CEOUS (*Path.*) *Porra'ceus*, *Πρασίνος*, from *por'rum*, 'a leek.' Having the green color of the leek. An epithet given to certain excreted matters;—the sputa and fæces particularly.

PORRI'GO (*Path.*) *Tin'ea*, *Furfura'tio*, *Ecpye'sis porri'go*, *Phly'sis porri'go*, *Semotim*, *Abas*. This is a contagious disease,—with the exception of the *Porigo larvalis*,—and is principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules, called favi and achores, unaccompanied by fever.

(F) *Teigne*, *Rache*.

(G) *Grind*.

1. *PORRI'GO LARVA'LIS*, *Crus'ta lac'tea*, *Ecpye'sis Porri'go crusta'cea*, *A'chor*, *Αχωρ*, *Tin'ea lac'tea*, *Milky scall* or *Tet'ter*, *Lactu'men*. This is, almost exclusively, a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first on the forehead and cheeks, in an eruption of numerous, minute, whitish achores on a red surface. These break and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes encrusted, in thin, yellowish, or greenish scabs. The patches spread, until the whole face becomes, as it were, enveloped in a mask (hence the epithet *larvalis*). Sometimes, the eruption appears on the neck and breast; and, occasionally, on the extremities. In general, the health of the child does not suffer,

but the eruption is always attended with much itching and irritation.

The treatment consists in mild, tepid ablution, and the application of gently stimulating ointments, as of the oxydum zinci. The bowels must be kept in a soluble state by small doses of calomel or by rhubarb and magnesia.

(F) *Croute de lait*, *Croute laiteuse*, *Feux volages*.

(G) *Milchschorf*.

WRITERS. WOLF, Jenæ, 1693 (L). CH. STRACK, Francf. ad Mœn. 1779 (L). MOLITOR, Budæ, 1783 (L). J. H. FISCHER, Gotting. 1785 (L).

The *PORRI'GO FUR'FURANS*, *Ecpye'sis porri'go furfura'cea*, *Tin'ea furfura'cea*, *Tin'ea porrigino'sa*, *Teigne furfuracé* (ALIBERT) commences with an eruption of small achores, the fluid of which soon concretes and separates in innumerable, thin, laminated scabs, or scale-like exfoliations. It is attended with a good deal of itching and some soreness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined. It occurs, chiefly, in adults.

In the treatment, the scalp must be kept shaved. The part must be washed repeatedly with soap and water, and an oiled silk cap worn. The nature of the ointments used, must vary according to the period of the disease and the irritability of the part affected. The *Zinc ointment*;—one made with the *Cocculus indicus*;—the *Sulphur ointment*;—*Citrine ointment*, and *Ung. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi*; *Tar ointment* and *Nitric acid ointment* have all been found useful. Should inflammation or discharge arise, these applications must of course be intermitted.

The *PORRI'GO LUPINO'SA*, *Tin'ea lupi'na*, *Sca'bies cap'itis*, *Ecpye'sis porri'go lupino'sa*, consists of minute pustules in small patches, mostly commencing on the scalp; the patches terminating in dry, delving scabs, resembling lupine seeds; the interstices often covered with a thin, whitish, exfoliating incrustation. It occurs, chiefly, in early life, and requires the same treatment as the last.

PORRI'GO SCUTULA'TA, *Tin'ea granula'ta*, *Ecpye'sis porri'go galea'ta*, *Tin'ea fico'sa*, *Acho'res seu sca'bies cap'itis*, *Ring'worm of the scalp*, *Scall'd head*. It commences with clusters of small, light, yellow pustules, which soon scab off; and, if neglected, become hard by accumulation. If the scabs are removed the surface is left red and shining, but studded with

slightly elevated points. If not attended to, it involves the whole head.

It occurs in children 3 or 4 years of age, and is very unmanageable.

The rules, laid down under the *Porrigo furfurans*, must be, here, still more perseveringly enforced. The whole tribe of stimulating ointments may be used in succession. No one will always succeed, and hence the necessity of change, provided advantage should not seem to follow any particular application. The *Unguentum ad scabiem* of BANYER sometimes succeeds, when others fail.

The *PORRIGO DECA'LVANS*, *Trichosis a'rea*, *A'rea*, *Alope'cia areata*, consists of patches of baldness, without decay or change of color in the surrounding hair, the exposed parts of the scalp being glabrous, white, and shining. The morbid condition, sometimes, spreads; so that the patches coalesce, rendering the baldness extensive.

The treatment consists in keeping the scalp cleared by constant shaving and in the steady application of some stimulating liniment or ointment.

The *PORRIGO FAVO'SA*, *Ce'rion*, *ζηρίον*, *Fa'vus*, *Ecpye'sis porri'go favo'sa*, *Tin'ea favo'sa*, *Scab'ies cap'itis favo'sa*, *Honey-comb Scall*, or *Tet'ter*. This consists in an eruption of pustules common to the head, trunk, and extremities; pea-sized; flattened at the top; in clusters, often uniting; discharge, fetid; scabs, honey-combed; the cells filled with the fluid. It occurs both in early and adult life.

The treatment, in this variety, must consist in the exhibition of laxatives and the mildest stimulating ointments, such as the *Ung. zinci*, *Ung. hydrargyri præcipitat. alb. &c.*

(F) *Teigne faveuse.*

(G) *Wachsgriind.*

WRITERS on *Porrigo* or *Tinea*. STEGER, Budæ, 1782 (L). J. A. MURRAY, Gotting. 1782 (L). GALLOT, Paris, An. xi. (F). HOME, Edinb. 1803 (L). W. COOKE, Lond. 1810. T. LUXMORE, Lond. 1809. R. WILLAN, Lond. 1814.

POR'TA (*Anat.*) *πύλη*, a gate. The part of the liver, where its vessels enter as by a gate.

VE'NA POR'TA, *Ve'na por'tæ*, *V. porta'rum*, *Rama'lis ve'na*, *Jan'itrix*. The *System of the vena porta* or the *Abdominal ve'nous sys'tem*, is a vascular apparatus of black blood, situated in the abdomen; and resulting

from two distinct orders of vessels, united into one common trunk.

1. One of these trunks, much more extensive than the other, has received the name *Ve'na por'ta abdominalis* because it arises from all the organs inclosed in the cavity of the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder; and, in the female, the uterus.

The *Abdominal vena porta* has two principal roots,—the *splenic vein* and the *superior mesenteric*,—which have their ramifications in all the digestive organs.

2. The other trunk, destined solely to the liver, has been called the *Hepatic ve'na por'ta*. It appears to be a continuation of the abdominal vena porta, and proceeds towards the inferior surface of the liver. Opposite the transverse fissure of that organ, it divides, like an artery, into two branches, which, by their union, seem to form a canal or duct, called by some the *Si'nus of the ve'na por'ta*. These branches are distributed in the substance of the liver, whither they are accompanied by a prolongation of the fibrous capsule of that organ,—the capsule of GLISSON. The different branches of the vena porta are devoid of valves.

(F) *Veine porte.* (G) *Pfortader.*

PORTE-AIGUILLE (F) (*Surg.*) *Acutenaculum*, *Needle carrier*, *Needle bearer*; from (F) *porter*, 'to carry,' and *aiguille*, 'a needle.' An instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length, when it is so fine and small, that it cannot be held by the fingers. It is of steel or silver, about 2 inches long and throughout the whole, almost, of its length, divided into two branches, so as to form a kind of forceps, capable of being closed by means of a sliding ring. A modification of this instrument has been devised by Dr. PHYSICK, for taking up deepseated arteries, beyond the reach of a tenaculum or common needle. It consists of a forceps, so constructed as to hold in its extremity, a needle armed with a ligature. The handles of the forceps are fastened together, temporarily, by a spring or catch; and, when the needle is fairly deposited beneath the vessel, it is disengaged from the forceps and drawn out, leaving the ligature behind, which can be tied without difficulty.

(G) *Nadelhalter.*

PORTE-BOUGIE (F) (*Surg.*) A silver canula similar to that of a trocar,

except that it is longer. It is used for conducting bougies into the urethra.

PORTE-MECHE (F) (*Surg.*) from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *mèche*, 'a tent.' An instrument for carrying tents deeply into fistulous openings, or sinuses, to the bottoms of ulcers, &c. It is a wire of silver or steel, 4 or 5 inches long, having a notch at one extremity, and a button at the other.

PORTE-MOXA (*Surg.*) A small instrument for keeping the moxa applied to the part to be cauterized. It consists of a metallic ring — separated from the skin by three small supports of ebony — to which a long handle is adapted.

PORTE-PIERRE (*Surg.*) *Caustic bearer*. An instrument similar to a *porte-crayon*, for carrying the lunar caustic

PORTE-SONDE (*Surg.*) An instrument, resembling a *porte-crayon*, employed for holding the style or *sonde*, and inserting it more readily into the nasal duct, during the operation for fistula lachrymalis.

POR'TIO ME'DIA IN'TER POR'TIO'NEM DU'RAM ET POR'TIO'NEM MOL'LEM (*Anat.*) A small nerve, which arises from the brain, between the origin of the portio dura and trunk of the portio mollis. **WRISBERG.**

PORTION GODRONNÉE DE LA CORNE D'AMMON (*Anat.*) A name given by **VICQ D'AZYR** to a small denticulated cord of a compact tissue and granular appearance, which unites the cornu ammonis to the paries of the lateral ventricle.

POR'TIUS, LU'CAS ANTO'NIUS (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician; born at Naples in 1639; taught medicine at Rome, and lived afterwards at Venice and Vienna, and ultimately taught at Naples, where he was living in 1711. **WORKS.** *Paraphrasis in HIPPOCRATIS librum de veteri medicinâ.* Rom. 1681. 12mo. *ERASISTRATUS, sive de sanguinis missione.* Ibid. 1682. 12mo. *De militis in castris sanitate tuendâ.* Vindob. 1685. 8vo. *Opuscula et fragmenta raria de tumoribus.* Neap. 1701. 12mo. *De motu corporum et de nonnullis fontibus naturalibus.* Ibid. 1704. 8vo. *Opera omnia, medica, philosophica et mathematica in unum collecta.* Neapol. 1736. 2 vols. 4to.

PORTULA'CA (*Mat. Med.*) *Andrach'nē, Allium Gallicum, Portula'ca olera'cea, Purs'lane.* This plant abounds with a watery and somewhat acid juice; and is often put into soups or pickled with spices. It is regarded as antiseptic and aperient. (F) *Pourpier cultivé.*

POSEWITZ, JOHN FREDERICK SIGISMUND (*Biogr.*) Professor of anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics at Giessen; born at Dahme, near Wittenberg, in 1766; died in 1805. **WORKS.** *Physiologie der Pulsadern.* Leipz. 1 Th. 1795. 8vo. *Synoptische Tafeln über die Osteologie.* Giess. 1804. fol. &c.

POSOL'OGY (*Therap.*) *Posol'ogia*; from *ποσος*, 'quantity,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' Indication of the doses in which the different articles of the materia medica ought to be exhibited.

WRITERS. **J. NOTT** (*Posologic companion to the London Pharmacopœia*). Lond. 1811.

Pos'sET (*Pharm.*) *Posse'tum*; from *Pos'ca* (q. v.) Milk curdled with wine or any acid or treacle. A preparation of beer and milk. *Zythog'ala, ζυθογαλα.*

POSTE'RIOR ANNULA'RIS (*Anat.*) An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the ring, and little fingers, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. Its use is to draw the ring finger inwards.

POSTE'RIOR IN'DICIS MA'NUS (*Anat.*) An internal, inter-osseous muscle, which arises from the inner or ulnar side of the metacarpal bone of the fore finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the forefinger. Its use is to draw the forefinger inwards.

POSTE'RIOR IN'DICIS PE'DIS (*Anat.*) *Abductor In'dicis Pe'dis.* An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the fore-toe, and second of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the fore-toe. Its use is to pull the fore-toe outwards.

POSTE'RIOR ME'DII DIG'ITI MA'NUS (*Anat.*) An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring fingers; and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. Its use is to draw the middle finger inwards.

POSTE'RIOR ME'DII DIG'ITI PE'DIS (*Anat.*) *Adductor me'dii dig'iti pe'dis.* An external, interosseous muscle, which originates from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the second and third of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the second of the

small toes. Its use is to pull the toe outwards.

POSTERIOR TERTII DIG'ITI (*Anat.*) *Adductor tertii dig'iti*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the 3d and 4th of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. Its use is, to pull the toe outwards.

POSTHITIS (*Path.*) from *ποσθιον*, 'the prepuce,' and *itis*: — the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of the prepuce.

POSTHON'CUS (*Path.*) from *ποσθιον*, 'the prepuce,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' Swelling of the prepuce.

POSTPOSITIO (*Path.*) Delay in the return of a paroxysm. It is opposed to *anticipatio*, which means, the return of a paroxysm earlier than its accustomed hour.

In this sense we speak of an *anticipating* and *postponing* intermittent.

POTABLE (*Hyg.*) *Potabilis*, *ποτιμος*, *ποτος*, *ποσιμος*, drinkable. Water is said to be potable, when it contains atmospheric air; is not brackish; and has no mineral impregnation of consequence.

(G) **TRINKBAR.**

POT'ASH (*Mat. Med.*) So called from the pots or vessels in which it was made; — *Potas'sa*, *Ka'li*, *Veg'etable alkali*, *Gastri'num*, *Cassob*.

The **POT'ASH OF COMMERCE**, *Potas'sa impu'ra*, *Impu're pot'ass*, *Alu'men cati'num*, *Cin'eres Rus'sici*, *Subcar'bonas potas'sæ impu'rus*, *Potas'sæ car'bonas impu'rus*, — the Pearl-ash of commerce is prepared from the ashes of land plants by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It usually consists of subcarbonate of potass, sulphate of potass, muriate of potass, silex, oxide of iron, &c.

From the ashes of lees of wine, and from vine twigs a much purer alkali is obtained. It is called *Ci'nis infecto'rius*, *C. fæcum*, *Cin'eres clavella'ti*, *Alkin*, *Alu'men fæcum*, *Cendres gravêlées*, *Cendres de sarment*, *Cineres gravellati*.

Another variety of the alkali is afforded by burning argol in a crucible; afterwards powdering and calcining it, till it is nearly white; then dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating. It is called *Salt of tar'tar*, *Sal Tar'tari*, *Ka'li præpara'tum e tar'taro*, *Ka'li e tar'taro*, *Subcar'bonas potas'sæ puris'simus*, *Potas'sæ subcar'bonas e tar'taro*.

Lastly, when wormwood is burnt to ashes, dissolved in water, filtered and evaporated to dryness, it affords another variety of vegetable alkali, — the *Sal absin'thii* or *Salt of worm'wood*.

Impure potass is used for preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.

POTAS'SA CUM CAL'CE (*Pharm.*) *Pot'ass with lime*, *Cal'x cum ka'li pu'ro*, *Caus'ticum commu'nè fortius*, *Lapis inferna'lissim'e sep'ticus*, *Ka'li cau'sticum cum cal'cè*, *Potas'sa o'pè cal'cis para'ta et ig'nè fu'sa*, *La'pis caus'ticus*. (*Liquor. potassæ* ℥ij, *calcis recent.* ℥j. Boil the solution of potass to ℥j; then add the lime, slaked with water, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Used for the same purposes as the next, but more manageable; being less deliquescent.

(F) *Potasse préparée avec la chaux*, *P. à la chaux*, *Pierre à cautère*.

POTAS'SA FU'SA, *Potas'sa*, *Ka'li caus'ticum*, *Fu'sed pot'ass*, *Caus'ticum commu'nè acer'rimum*, *Ka'li pu'rum*, *Alkali vegeta'bile fix'um caus'ticum*, *Caus'ticum alkali'num*, *C. commu'nè*, *C. potentia'lè*, *C. sali'num*, *Hy'dras ka'licum*, *Hy'dras potas'sæ pu'ra fu'sa*, *La'pis cau'sticus*, *La'pis cau'sticus chirurgo'rum*, *La'pis inferna'lis alkali'nus*, *L. sep'ticus*, *Rupto'rium commu'nè*. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potass to dryness in an iron vessel.) This preparation is generally run into cylindrical moulds, covered with paper, and kept in well corked vessels. It is powerfully escharotic, and is used for forming issues, curing strictures, &c.

(F) *Potasse caustique*.

POTAS'SÆ ACE'TAS, *Acetas ka'li*, *Oxytar'tarus*, *Acetas lixiv'iæ seu ka'licum*, *Alkali tar'tari aceto satura'tum*, *Alkali vegeta'bile cum aceto*, *Magiste'rium tar'tari pur'gans*, *Ter'ra folia'ta Tar'tari*, *Ca'li aceta'tum*, *Sal diure'ticus*, *Sal Senner'ti*, *Ac'etate of pot'ass*, *Arca'num tar'tari*. (*Potassæ subcarb.* ℥j. *acid. acet. fort.* ℥ij, *aque* ℥ij. Mix and add, by degrees, enough acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then evaporate till a pellicle is formed, which is to be dried upon bibulous paper; evaporate again in a water bath, and, removing the pellicles, dry them.

It is gently cathartic and diuretic. Dose ʒj to ʒij or more.

POTAS'SÆ CAR'BONAS, *Ka'li aëra'tum*, *Bicar'bonas potas'sæ*, *Deu'to-car'bonas potas'sii*, *Car'bonate of pot'ass*, *Supercar'bonate of pot'ass*. This is not caustic, like the subcarbonate of potass, and hence, has been preferred to relieve acidity. (*Solutio potass. subcarb.*

cong. j. Pass carbonic acid through the solution until it is saturated, and filter. Evaporate at a heat, not exceeding 120°, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. *Ph. L.*) Dose, gr. x to 3 ss. It is used in forming the soda powders, as well as for its antacid properties.

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS, *Hydriodate of pot'ass.* If a solution of potass be poured on iodine in its metallic state, an iodate and hydriodate are formed. These may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter of these salts. The hydriodate may then be obtained by evaporation. The *hydriodate of soda* is made in the same way. Virtues,—those of iodine.

POTASSÆ MURIAS, SAL DIGESTIVUS VEL SAL FEBRIFUGUS SYLVII, *Muriate of Pot'ass.* Bitter and refrigerant. *Spiritus salis mari'ni coagula'tus.*

POTASSÆ MURIAS HYPEROXYGENATUS, *Potas'sæ chlo'ras, P. oxy-muriat, Oxymuriate of pot'ass, Euchlo'rate of pot'ass.* It is a good disinfecting agent and stimulant, and, as such, has been employed in fetid ulcers. It is, also, called *Alcali vegetabile salitodephlogisticatum, Chloruretum potassæ oxydatum, Haloidum oxygenatum.*

POTASSÆ NITRAS, *Nitrate of pot'ass, Nitrum, Sal nitrum, Algali, Atac, Cabalatar, Nitre, Saltpetre, vitrov, Sal pe'træ, Salse'do mu'crum, Sanguinea, Cabulator, Alaurat, Atac, Baurack, Acasto, Barach panis, Bereni'cium, βερενίζιον, Halini'trum, Nora, Acusto, Alaura, Protonitrate of Potas'sium, Nitrate of protoxide of Potas'sium, Ka'li nitricum, Nitras kallicum, Nitras lixiv'ia.* Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters, in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation; adding, if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline bases. It is formed, in an impure state, by nature, in warm climates.

It is diuretic and refrigerant, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, cooling and detergent. Dose, gr. x to 3 ss. In large doses it is an acrid poison.

POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSUS SULPHATIS PAUCILLO MIXTUS; *Sal prunellæ, Crystal'lus mineralis, Nitras potas'sæ cum sulphurē fusus, Nitrum tabula'tum, La'pis prunellæ, Sore throat salt, Crys'tal min'eral, Anodynium mineralē.* Nitrate of potass, mixed with a little sulphate of potass and run into

moulds. Its properties are those of nitre.

POTASS OXALATE OF, *Superoxalate of Protoxide of Potas'sium, Oxalas Acidulum Potas'sæ seu Potas'sæ acidulum seu bas'icus, Superoxalas kallicum, S. Potas'sæ, Hyperoxalas Potas'sæ, Sal Acetosell'æ, Oxa'lum, Ka'li oxallicum acidulum, Oxalas subpotas'sicus, Salt of Sor'rel.* Prepared from the juice of wood sorrel. It is refrigerant and is used to make lemonade, &c.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS, *Subcarbonas Ka'li, Carbonas Potas'sæ, Ka'li præpara'tum, Sal Herba'rum, Calcareous Tar'tar, Sal Planta'rum, Subcarbonate of Pot'ass, Sal Tar'tari, Sal Absin'thii, &c.* (See POTASH.) (A filtered solution of the impure subcarbonate, evaporated to dryness. *Ph. L.*) This deliquescent salt is given in the same cases as the potassæ carbonas, than which it is more caustic and disagreeable.

The Parisian codex has a **SUBCARBONAS POTASSÆ EX TAR'TARO COMBUSTO, VULGO SAL TAR'TARI**;—a **SUBCARBONAS POTASSÆ EX DEFLAGRANTIBUS SIMUL TAR'TRATE ACIDULO ET NITRATE POTASSÆ PARA'TUS, VULGO NITRUM EX TAR'TARO FIXUM**,—and a **SUBCARBONAS POTASSÆ EX DEFLAGRANTE CUM CARBONIBUS NITRATE POTASSÆ PARA'TUS, VULGO NITRUM FIXUM**. They are all used like the preceding.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, *Ka'li vitriola'tum, Sul'fas Ka'li, Ca'li sulphuricum, Lixiv'ia vitriola'ta, Nitrum vitriola'tum SCHRODE'RI, Sal Sapien'tiæ, Sal Tar'tari Sulphura'tum, Specificum PARACELSI, Spiritus vitrio'li coagula'tus MYNSICHTI, Protomeph'ate of Potas'sium, Alkali vegeta'bile vitriola'tum, Sal de duobus, Arca'num duplica'tum, Nitrum vitriola'tum, Tar'tarum vitriola'tum, Panacea Du'cis Holsa'tiæ, Panacea duplica'ta, Sal Polychres'tus, Sulphate of Pot'ass.* (The salt, that remains after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved; the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potass and crystallized. Purgative and diuretic. Dose 3 ss to 3 j as a laxative, 3 ss to 3 vj, as a purge.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE; *Sal Polychres'tus GLASE'RI, Lixiv'ia Vitriola'ta Sulphu'rea.* (Formed by deflagrating nitrate of potass with sublimed sulphur.) Same virtues as the last. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, *Ka'li sulphure'tum, He'par Sul'phuris salit'*

num, *H. sulphuris vulgare*, *Sulphuretum lixivie*, *S. kallicum*, *Helpar Sulphuris*, *Liv'er of Sulphur*, *Sulphuret of Pot'ass*. (*Sulphur. lot.* ζj , *Potassæ Subcarb.* ζij . Rub them together and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite). It has been employed, in affections of the chest, as an expectorant, in the dose of from ζss or ζj , largely diluted; but it is chiefly used as a bath or wash in cases of itch, *tinea capitis*, and other cutaneous affections.

(F) *Foie de Soufre*.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS, *Supersulphate of Pot'ass*, *Sal febrifugus of LEM'ERY*, *Ac'id Sulphate of Pot'ass*, *Bisulphate of Pot'ass*, *Super-proto-sulphate of Potas'sium*. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.) It is refrigerant and purgative. Dose ζss to ζij .

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS IMPURUS, *Tar'tarus crudus*, *Tar'tarum*, *Crepinum*, *Girmer*, *La'pis Vi'ni*, *Magneti'nus*, *Peda'gra*, *Suma*, *Agresten*. It is called, also, *Tar'tarum rubrum* when obtained from red wines, and *Red Argol*; *Tar'tarum album* or *White Argol*, when from white wines.

Tartar is the saline deposit from wines as they become aged; which attaches itself to the sides of the casks and bottles, in which they are kept. It consists of a considerable quantity of acidulous tartrate of potass, tartrate of lime, silica, alumen, oxyd of iron, manganese, and a red coloring matter, if the wine be red. It is chiefly used for the preparation of cream of tartar.

(F) *Tartre cru*, *T. brut*.

(G) *Weinstein*.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS, Crystalli Tar'tari, *Tar'tras Acidulus Potas'sæ purus*, *Supertartrate of Protoxide of Potas'sium*, *Bitartrate of Pot'ass*, *Hypertartras Potas'sæ*, *Tar'tras superpotas'sicus*, *T. subpotas'sicus*, *Crystals of Tar'tar*, *Cre'mor Tar'tari*, *Cream of Tar'tar* (when in powder), *Supertartrate of Pot'ass*. (The tartar of wine purified). It requires 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve it. It is mildly purgative, refrigerant, and diuretic. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar and lemon peel, it forms an agreeable beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *imperial*. Dose, as a diuretic, ζj to ζij ; as a purgative ζss to ζj .

(F) *Crème de Tartre*.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, Kali tarta-

riza'tum, *Al'cali fixum tartarisa'tum*, *Tar'tarum solubile*, *Tar'tarus tartarizatus*, *Lixiv'ia Tartarisa'ta*, *Sal Panchrestum*, *Tar'tras Kali'nus*, *T. lixiv'ie*, *Sal vegetabilis*, *Al'kali vegetabilè tartariza'tum*, *Tar'trate of Pot'ass*, *Salt of Tar'tar*. A saline cathartic in the dose of ζij to ζj .

POTENTIAL (Therap.) Potentialis. An epithet for remedies, which, although energetic, do not act till some time after their application. The caustic alkalies, for instance, are called *Potential cauteries* in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed *actual*.

POTENTIALA ANSERINA (Mat. Med.) Argentine, *Chenobos'con*, *Argenta'ria*, *Anseri'na*, *Silver Weed*, *Wild Tansey*. The leaves are mildly astringent and tonic.

(F) *Argentine*, *Potentille*.

(G) *Ganserich*, *Fingerkraut*, *Silberkraut*.

POTENTIALA REP'TANS, *Pentaphyllum*, *Quinquefolium*, *Com'mon cinquefoil*. The roots are possessed of astringent properties.

(F) *Quintefeuille*.

(G) *Fünffingerkraut*, *Funfblatt*, *Handblatt*.

POTE'RION (Pharm.) ποτηριον. Name of a malagma, described by GALEN and used in hydropic cases.

POT'ION (Pharm.) Pot'io; from *poto*, 'I drink.' A liquid medicine, from 4 to 8 ounces or more in quantity, the composition of which varies, and which is administered in divided doses. It corresponds to the English *mixture*.

POT'ION OF RIVE'RIOUS. A mixture of *Lemon Juice* and *Subcarbonate of Potass*,—generally given in a state of effervescence. It is the *Pot'io efferves'cens an'ti-emet'ica*, dic'ta *RIVE'RII*, of the Parisian codex. The name, in the codex, indicates its use.

POTT, PER'CIVAL, F. R. S. (Biogr.) An eminent London surgeon; born there in 1713; died in 1788. *WORKS. Treatise on ruptures*. Lond. 1756. 8vo. *An account of a particular kind of rupture, frequently attendant on newborn children and sometimes met with in adults, viz. that in which the intestine or omentum is found in the same cavity with the testicle*. Lond. 1757. 8vo. *Observations on that disease of the eye commonly called fistula lachrymalis*. Lond. 1758. 8vo. *Observations on the nature and consequences of wounds and contusions of the head, fractures of the skull, concussions of the brain, &c.* Lond. 1760. 8vo. *Practical remarks*

on the hydrocele or watery rupture, and other diseases of the testicles. Lond. 1762. 8vo. *Remarks on the disease commonly called fistula in ano.* Lond. 1765. 8vo. *Observations on the nature and consequences of those injuries to which the head is liable from external violence. To which are added some few general remarks on fractures and dislocations.* Lond. 1768. 8vo. *Account of a method of obtaining a perfect cure of the hydrocele or watery rupture by means of a seton.* Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Chirurgical observations relative to cataract, the polypus of the nose, cancer of the scrotum, ruptures, and mortifications of the toes.* Lond. 1775. 8vo. *Remarks on that kind of palsy of the lower limbs, which is frequently found to accompany a curvature of the spine, and is supposed to be caused by it, with the method of cure: also, remarks on the necessity and propriety of amputation in certain cases.* Lond. 1778. 8vo. *Farther remarks on the useless state of the lower limbs in consequence of a curvature of the spine, &c.* Lond. 1782. 8vo. His collected works were published in 1771; and afterwards by SIR JAMES EARLE, who added a short account of the life of MR. POTT, a method of curing the hydrocele by injection, and occasional notes and observations.

POULET (VIN DE) (F) (Mat. Med.) *Pullet Wine.* A disgusting preparation, made by infusing the excrement of the pullet in white wine. According to NYSTEN, it is employed by the vulgar in France in a number of diseases, and especially in falls, contusions, &c.

POUND (Pharm.) *Li'bra, λίτρα, Lat. Pon'do, Bage'dia* (of 12 oz.), *Barda'dia*, from *pon'derē*, 'to weigh.' A weight, consisting of 12 ounces troy; or 16 ounces avoirdupois. See **PONDERA ET MENSURÆ**.

(F) *Livre.* (G) *Pfund.*

POW'DERS, So'DA (Hyg. &c.) *Sodæ carb.* 3ss, in each blue paper; *tartaric acid*, gr. xxv, in each white paper; for half a pint of water. A pleasant, cooling drink; taken during the effervescence.

PRÆCOR'DIA (Anat.) from *præ*, 'before,' and *cor*, 'the heart.' The diaphragm: also, the epigastrium.

The **PRÆCOR'DIAL RE'GION** is the epigastric region.

PRÆLIN'GUA (Anat.) The anterior part or tip of the tongue.

PRÆSERVATO'RIA INDICA'TIO (The- rap.) A preservative indication: one

proper for preventing the developement of disease.

PRASI'TES (Mat. Med.) *πρασίτης*, from *pra'sium*, 'horehound.' Wine, in which the leaves of horehound have been infused.

PRATEN'SIS or **A PRA'TIS, JA'son (Biogr.)** A physician of Zealand, who flourished about the year 1550; died in 1558. **WORKS.** *Libri duo de uteris.* Antwerp. 1524. 4to. *De parturiente et partu liber.* Ibid. 1527. 8vo. *Liber de arcendâ sterilitate et progignendis liberis.* Ibid. 1531. 4to. *De tuendâ valetudine libri quatuor.* Ibid. 1538. 4to. *De cerebri morbis &c.* Basil. 1549. 8vo.

PRECIPITA'TION (Pharm.) *Præcipita'tio.* The action, by which a body abandons a liquid in which it is dissolved; and becomes deposited at the bottom of the vessel. The matter, so thrown down or precipitated, is called a *precipitate*. (F) *Précipité.* (G) *Niederschlag.*

(G) *Niederschlagung.*

PRECUR'SORY (Path.) *Præcur'sor*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *cur'ro*, 'I run.' That which precedes.

PRECUR'SORY SIGNS or **SYMP'TOMS**, are those which indicate an approaching disease.

(F) *Signes précurseurs, S. avant-coureurs.*

PREDISPOSI'TION (Path.) *Prædisposi'tio*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *dispon'ere*, 'to dispose.' That constitution or condition of the body, which disposes it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause.

Thus, in hereditary diseases, the conformation is such, that a slight exciting cause is required to produce them.

When the disease arises, solely, from the predisposition; or under the additional influence of an extremely slight, exciting cause, it is, by some, termed a *disposition*.

PREDOR'SAL (Anat.) *Prædors'al*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *dor'sum*, 'the back.'

The **PRÆDOR'SAL RE'GION** of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

PREG'NANCY (Physiol.) *U'tero-gesta'tio, Præгна'tio, Impræгна'tio, Gra-vid'itas, En'cymon, Cye'sis, Encye'sis, Encymo'sia, ζυησις, εγκυησις, εγκυμο-σια, Cyopho'ria, ζυοφογία, Gestat'ion, Fata'tion.* The state of a female who has, within her ovary or womb, a fecundated germ, which gradually be-

comes developed in the latter receptacle. When placed in the cavity of the uterus;—by virtue of the vital principle which animates it, it becomes attached to the inner surface of that viscus, and obtains from it the nutriment, necessary for its gradual development, during the space of nine months,—the ordinary term of gestation;—at the expiration of which parturition occurs.

Pregnancy is commonly limited to a single fœtus; at times, the uterus contains two or three. Occasionally, one or two moles—the degenerated products of conception—alone occupy the uterus:—at other times, a fœtus exists at the same time. In certain cases, and owing to accidental circumstances, the fecundated ovum remains in the ovarium, or is arrested in the fallopian tube.

Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into, 1. *Natural* or *uterine*, when the fœtus is carried in the cavity of the womb: and, 2. *Preternatural* or *extra-uterine*, *Paracycl'sis* or *Eccycl'sis*, *Dystocia Dyscycl'sis extra-uterina*,—when it occurs in the ovarium, tube, or cavity of the abdomen.

During pregnancy, the female experiences remarkable changes in the condition of her organs and functions. The genital apparatus is, of course, most affected. The uterus changes its shape, situation, size, and texture.

The usual signs of pregnancy are;—suppression of the catamenia; the abdomen gradually enlarging; the breast increasing in size; the areola round the nipple becoming darker; the motion of the fœtus perceptible, and the neck of the uterus diminishing in length at the advanced periods.

(F) *Grossesse*.

(G) *Schwangerschaft*.

WRITERS. J. CLARKE (*management of P.*), Lond. 1793. J. KING (*extra-uterine P.*), Norwich, 1818. H. KROHN (Do.), Lond. 1791 (Lat. and Engl.). R. LYALL (*duration of*), Lond. 1826. F. MAURICEAU (*diseases of P.*), Paris, 1712 (F). G. WALLIS (*on injudicious bleeding in P.*), Lond. 1781. CH. WHITE (*management of pregnant women*), Lond. 1773.

PREGNANCY ABDOMINAL, *Eccycl'sis abdominalis*. That, in which the ovum has escaped into the cavity of the abdomen.

(F) *Grossesse abdominale*.

PREGNANCY, AFÆTAL, *Pregnancy without a fœtus*. Pregnancy, produced by a false or degenerate conception; or any other affection, which has given place to unusual development of the uterus. MADAME BOIVIN includes in this class, *Sarco-hysteri*, *hydro-hysteri*, *gazo-hysteri*, and *hemato-hysteri pregnancies* (q. v.).

(F) *Grossesse afœtale*, *G. sans fœtus*.

PREGNANCY, BIGEMINAL, (F) *Grossesse bigéminal*, *Double pregnancy*. Pregnancy, in which there are twins in utero. MADAME BOIVIN.

PREGNANCY, COMPLEX, is when the womb, besides a fœtus, contains much water, hydatids, a mole, &c.

(F) *Grossesse complexe*, *G. inter-extra-utérine*.

PREGNANCY, COMPOUND, is when there are two or three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.

(F) *Grossesse composée*.

PREGNANCY, FALSE, (F) *Grossesse fausse ou apparente*, *Pseudocycl'sis*. Authors have called thus, different affections of a more or less serious character, which resemble pregnancy; so as, at times, to impose upon the best informed practitioners. These diseases may be seated in the uterus or its dependencies; in the intestines or some other part of the abdomen. They may be:—a mole, hydatids, water, blood or polypus distending the parietes of the uterus:—chronic enlargement of the uterus; the development of tumors &c. in its substance:—scirrhus; dropsy of the ovaria; ascites; tympanites, &c.

WRITER. MADAME BOIVIN (*on hydatid P.*), Paris, 1827 (F).

PREGNANCY, FÆTAL, (F) *Grossesse fœtale*. Pregnancy, in which there is a fœtus, or more than one, in the uterus or out of it. MADAME BOIVIN puts in this class—the *solitary*, *bigeminal*, *trigeminal*, and *sarco-fœtal* pregnancies, which form the first order: and the *tubal*, *ovarial*, and *abdominal*, which constitute the second.

PREGNANCY, GAZO-HYSTERIC, (F) *Grossesse Gazo-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy, caused by the development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb. MADAME BOIVIN.

PREGNANCY, HÆMATO-HYSTERIC, (F) *Grossesse hémato-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy, caused by accumulation of blood in the uterus. MAD. BOIVIN.

PREG'NANCY, HY'DRO-HYSTER'IC, (F) *Grossesse hydro-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy, occasioned by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus.

PREG'NANCY, INTERSTI'TIAL, *Graviditas in u'teri substan'tiâ, Graviditas interstitia'lis*. The development of the embryo in the proper substance of the uterus. The case generally terminates fatally at an early period of gestation: the thin, external paries of the uterus being ruptured, and the ovum passing into the abdominal cavity.

PREG'NANCY, MOR'BID, *Paracye'sis, Disto'cia Dyscye'sis*. The progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder. **GOOD**.

PREG'NANCY, OVA'RIAL, (F) *Grossesse ovarienne ou de l'ovaire, Eccye'sis ova'ria*. Pregnancy, in which the fœtus is developed in the interior even of the ovary.

PREG'NANCY, PRETEND'ED (*Leg. Med.*) The criminal act of a female, who, not having been delivered, presents an infant as having been born of her.

(F) *Supposition de part*. [This term, in French, likewise includes the case of a female; who, having been delivered of a dead child, substitutes for it a living child, which is not hers.]

PREG'NANCY, SAR'CO-FŒ'TAL. Pregnancy, in which there are one or more fœtuses, and one or more moles. **MAD. BOIVIN**.

(F) *Grossesse sarco-fœtale*.

PREG'NANCY, SAR'CO-HYSTER'IC, (F) *Grossesse Sarco-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy formed by moles, hydatids, or a false conception. **MAD. BOIVIN**.

PREG'NANCY, SOL'ITARY, (F) *Grossesse solitaire ou simple*. Pregnancy, in which there is a single fœtus. **MAD. BOIVIN**.

PREG'NANCY, TRIGEM'INAL, (F) *Grossesse trigéminale ou triple*. Pregnancy, in which there are three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus. **MAD. BOIVIN**.

PREG'NANCY, TU'BAL, (F) *Grossesse tubaire, Eccye'sis tuba'lis*. Pregnancy, where the fœtus remains and is developed in the Fallopian tube.

PREG'NANCY, U'TERO-ABDOM'I-NAL, (F) *Grossesse utéro-abdominale*. Pregnancy, consisting of two fœtuses; one in the uterus—the other in the abdominal cavity. **MAD. BOIVIN**.

PREG'NANCY, U'TERO-OVA'RIAL, (F) *Grossesse utéro-ovarienne*. Pregnancy, with two fœtuses; one in the womb—the other in the ovary.

PREG'NANCY, U'TERO-TU'BAL, (F) *Grossesse utéro-tubaire*. Pregnancy, in which there is, at the same time, a fœtus in the womb and another in the Fallopian tube.

PREG'NANT (*Physiol.*) *Præg'nans, Encar'pos, ενζαρος*. One in a state of pregnancy:—one with child.

(F) *Enceinte*.

(G) *Schwanger*.

PREHEN'SION (*Physiol.*) *Prehen'sio*, from *prehen'dere*, 'to lay hold of.'

PREHEN'SION OF FOOD is the act of carrying it to the mouth, and introducing it into that cavity. It is, also, called *Assumptio, προσληψις, προσφορα*.

PRELUM'BAR (*Anat.*) *Prælumbaris*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *lumbi*, 'the loins.' That which is placed before the loins. The prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion.

(F) *Prélombar*.

PREPARA'TION (*Pharm. & Anat.*) *Præpara'tio*. The act of making ready any substance whatever, that has to be employed for any purpose.

Also, the product of any pharmaceutical operation;—*Præpara'tum*.

Any part of the human body, preserved for the uses of the anatomist, is also so called.

WRITERS. T. POLE (*anatomical instructor*), Lond. 1790. JOS. SWAN (*art of making dried anatomical preparations*), Lond. 1820. U. PARSONS, Phil. 1831.

PREPUCE (*Anat.*) *Præpu'tium, Epagol'gium, επαγωγιον, Pos'thê, ποσθη*; the *Fore'skin*. The prolongation of the integuments of the penis, which covers the glans.

The prepuce is composed of two membranous layers;—one external or cutaneous—the other internal or mucous,—separated by cellular membrane. The mucous membrane lines the inner surface of the cutaneous layer till beyond the glans, when it is reflected over the latter; forming, behind the corona, a small *cul-de-sac* above the corpora cavernosa, which is interrupted by a triangular duplication of the mucous membrane, called the *frænum*, fixed in the furrow at the inferior part of the glans, and terminating at a little distance from the orifice of the urethra. The clitoris is

covered by a semilunar fold formed by a continuation of the skin of the labia. It is called *Præputium clitoridis*.

(F) *Prépuce*.

(G) *Vorhaut*.

PRESBYTIA (*Path.*) *Presbyopia*, from *πρεσβυς*, 'an old person.' Condition of vision, common in old persons, and which consists in the circumstance of near objects being confusedly seen, whilst those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished. It is supposed to depend on diminution of the convexity of the cornea; whence results an alteration in the convergency of the rays, so that they form a focus behind the retina. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which augment the convergence of the luminous rays.

It is, also, called *Longsightedness*, *Paropsis longinqua*, *Amblyopia proximorum*, *Dysopia proximorum*.

(F) *Vue longue*.

(G) *Weitsichtigkeit*.

PRESCRIPTION (*Pharm.*) *Præscriptio*, *Anagraphe*, *αναγραφη*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *scribere*, 'to write.' *Formula*. The formula, which the physician writes for the composition of medicine, adapted to any case of disease. A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear, upon its face, the evidence of the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form part of it, unless adapted for serving some useful purpose.

A correct prescription has been, usually, divided into four parts:—the *basis* or principal ingredient of the prescription: the *adjuvans*, or that which is designed to promote the action of the former: the *corrigens*, or that intended to correct its operation or obviate any unpleasant symptom, which it may be apt to produce: and the *constituens*, or the substance which gives, to the other ingredients, consistency or form. All these are seen in the following formula for cathartic pills.

R.

Aloes,	3j	<i>Basis.</i>
Hyd. Submur.	gr. x	<i>Adjuvans.</i>
Olei Carui,	gtt. v	<i>Corrigens.</i>
Syrupi,	q. s.	<i>Constituens.</i>
fiant Pilulæ.	xx.	

DR. PARIS has given the following synopsis of the principles of medicinal combination, which may serve as an instructive guide to the prescriber.

TABLE.

OBJECT I.

TO PROMOTE THE ACTION OF THE BASIS.

A. By combining the several different forms or preparations of the *same substance*.

B. By combining the basis with substances, which are of the same nature: i. e. which are individually capable of producing the same effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other.

C. By combining the basis with substances of a *different nature*, and which do not exert any chymical influence upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach or system more susceptible of its action.

OBJECT II.

TO CORRECT THE OPERATION OF THE BASIS BY OBVIATING ANY UNPLEASANT EFFECTS IT MIGHT BE LIKELY TO OCCASION, AND WHICH WOULD PERVERT ITS INTENDED ACTION, AND DEFEAT THE OBJECT OF ITS EXHIBITION.

A. By *chymically* neutralizing or *mechanically* separating the offending ingredient.

B. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach or system against its deleterious effects.

OBJECT III.

TO OBTAIN THE JOINT OPERATION OF TWO OR MORE MEDECINES.

A. By uniting those medicines which are calculated to produce the *same ultimate* results, but by modes of operation totally different.

B. By combining medicines, which have entirely different powers; and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications.

OBJECT IV.

TO OBTAIN A NEW AND ACTIVE REMEDY, NOT AFFORDED BY ANY SINGLE SUBSTANCE.

A. By combining medicines, which excite different actions in the stomach

and system, in consequence of which *new or modified results* are produced.

B. By combining substances, which have the property of acting *chymically* upon each other: the results of which are;—

a. The formation of new compounds.

b. The decomposition of the original ingredients, and the developement of their more active elements.

C. By combining substances, between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the *solubility* of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

a. By the intervention of substances that act *chymically*.

b. By the addition of ingredients, whose operation is entirely *mechanical*.

OBJECT V.

TO AFFORD AN ELIGIBLE FORM.

a. By which the *efficacy* of the remedy is enhanced.

b. By which its *aspect* or *flavor* is rendered more agreeable, or its mode of administration more convenient.

C. By which it is *preserved* from the spontaneous decomposition to which it is liable.

(F) *Formule, Ordonnance.*

(G) *Recept, Vorschrift.*

WRITERS on the Art of Prescribing, &c. J. DUBOIS (SYLVIVS), Lugd. 1555 (L). J. DELFINI, Venet. 1557 (L). CH. HELWIG, Erford. 1712 (L). N. ROSEN, Upsal. 1737 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Hal. 1740 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1746 (L). J. P. EBERHARD, Hal. 1754 (L). S. SCHAARSCHMIDT, Hal. 1760 (G). CH. J. MELLIN, Kempten. 1771 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Hal. 1778 (L). J. FR. CH. PICHLER, Argent. 1785 (L). HUGH SMITH (*collection of*), Lond. 1791. J. CL. TODE, Copenhag. & Leipz. 1792-98 (G). CH. B. FLEISCH, Marburg, 1801 (G). CH. WOLFART, Francf. 1803 (G). J. E. CH. EBERMAIER, Leipz. 1804 (G). R. PEARSON (*thesaurus medicaminum*), Lond. 1804. J. A. SCHMIDT, Vienna, 1808 (G). CH. L. CADET DE GASSICOURT, Paris, 1816 (F). P. PHÖBUS, Berlin, 1831 (G). M. J. SCHMIDT, Leipz. 1831 (G).

PRESENTATION (*Obstet.*) from (Lat.) *præ'sens*. The part of a fœtus, which is felt *presenting*, on an examination *per vaginam*.

When the head presents, and especially the vertex, or the feet, knees, or breech, the presentation is said to be *natural*: when any other part, *preter-natural*: and the labor is styled *perverse*, or *preternatural*, *Parodyn'ia perver'sa*, *Dysto'cia perver'sa*, *Cross-birth*, (F) *Accouchement contre nature*.

When any other part, besides the head, feet, knees, or breech presents, the operation of *turning* (q. v.) becomes necessary.

PRESPI'NAL (*Anat.*) *Præspinal'is*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *spi'na*, 'the spine.' That which is situated before the spine. The prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface.

PRESS (*Pharm.*) *Præ'lum, Pre'lum, πιεστικόν, Presso'rium, πιεστικόν*. An instrument for subjecting matters to considerable pressure, for the purpose of separating their juices or oils.

(F) *Pressoir, Presse.*

PRESSE-ARTÈRE (*Surg.*) An instrument, invented by DESCHAMPS, for the immediate compression of arteries. It is composed of a plate, 6 or 7 lines long, and 3 broad, and of a rod, 2 inches long, placed perpendicularly above the plate, and riveted. At each extremity of the plate is a hole, through which each of the ends of the ligature, to be placed upon the artery, is passed. The ligature is then to be tightened by drawing the ends, and fixing them to the perpendicular rod. This *presse-artère* or *serre-artère*, surrounded with charpie, remains in the wound, until there is no longer danger of hemorrhage. The ligature is then cut, and the instrument withdrawn.

It is an unnecessary instrument.

PRESSE-URÈTHRE (*Surg.*) *Jul'gum Pe'nis*. A kind of forceps of elastic iron, the branches of which, padded, may be approximated or separated by means of a screw. The penis is introduced between the branches, the urethra being applied to one of them, and the screw is tightened so as to exercise a degree of pressure, sufficient to bring the parietes of the canal in contact.

This instrument is sometimes used, in incontinence of urine, to prevent the constant discharge of that fluid.

PRES'SURE (*Med.*) *Pres'sio*, from *pre'mo*, 'I press.' The action of pressing.

ABDOM'INAL PRES'SURE, (F) *Pres-sion abdominale*. A mode of examination, by means of which the sensi-

bility, size, suppleness, or hardness of any morbid, abdominal viscus may be compared, in these respects, with its healthy condition. BICHAT proposed, with the view of exploring the state of the thoracic organs, to exert a pressure from below upwards on the abdominal organs, so as to crowd them upon the diaphragm, and thus to diminish the dimensions of the cavity of the chest, noticing to what extent respiration was affected by this action. No great information can, of course, be derived from it.

PRETIBIAL (*Anat.*) *Pretibialis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *tibia*, 'the tibia.' That which is situated before the tibia; as the *ilio-pretibial* and *ischio-pretibial* muscles.

PREVENTIVE, ROYAL (*Pharm.*) An empyric preparation, used as a prophylactic against the venereal virus. It is a solution of acetate of lead.

PREVOST, JOHN (*Biog.*) A Swiss physician; born in the diocese of Basil in 1585; died of the plague in 1631. WORKS. *De remediorum tum simplicium tum compositorum materia*. Venet. 1611. 12mo. *De lithotomiâ seu calculi vesicæ sectione consultatio*. Ulmæ. 1628. 4to. *Medicina pauperum cum libello de venenis et eorum alexipharmacis*. Francf. 1641. 12mo. *De compositione medicamentorum libellus*. Rintel. 1649. 12mo. *Opera medica posthuma*. Francf. 1651. 12mo. *Semeioticæ, sive de signis medicis enchiridion*. Venet. 1654. 24mo. *Selectiora remedia multiplici usu comprobata*. Francf. 1659. 12mo. *Tractatus de urinis*. 1667. 12mo. *De morbo uteri passionibus*. 1669. 8vo.

PRIAPIS'COS (*Surg.*) *πριαπισκος*. Name of a piece of wood, which forms part of the *scamnum Hippocraticum*. PAULUS of Ægina calls thus, a tent of linen shaped like the penis.

PRIAPIS'MUS (*Path.*) *Tenti'go*,* *T. Penis*, *Priapism*, *Enta'sia Priapismus*, *πριαπισμος*, from *Πριαπος*, *PRIA'PUS*, 'the male organ.' Constant and distressing erection, without any voluptuous idea or desire for venery. It is often symptomatic; and sometimes the immediate result of morbid causes; of the action of cantharides, for example. The application of cold liquids to the penis, and the internal use of opium and camphor are the means usually had recourse to for its removal.

PRICK'ING (*Path.*) Sax. *priccian*, (D) *pricken*. A variety of pain, compared to that which pointed bodies would occasion.

(F) *Picotement*. (G) *Prickeln*.

PRIMÆ VIÆ (*Anat.*) The first passages. The stomach and intestinal canal:—the lacteals being the *secundæ viæ*, or second passages.

PRIM'EROSE, JAMES (*Biog.*) An English physician, who flourished about the middle of the 17th century. WORKS. *Exercitationes et animadversiones in G. HARVEI librum de motu cordis et circulatione sanguinis*. Lond. 1630. 4to. *De usu lienis sententia*. Leyd. 1639. 4to. *Animadversiones in theses HENRICI REGII de circuitu sanguinis*. Lugd. Bat. 1647. 4to. *Enchiridion medico-practicum, complectens omnium morborum causas, signa, et curationem*. Amst. 1650. 12mo. *Ars pharmaceutica: seu methodus brevissima de eligendis et componendis medicinis, &c.* Amst. 1651. 8vo. *Popular errors, or the errors of people in matters of physic; translated by ROBERT WITTIE*. Lond. 1651. 8vo. *De mulierum morbis et symptomatibus lib. v.* Roter. 1655. 8vo. *Destructio fundamentorum medicinarum V. F. PLEMPH, ubi breviter 400 ipsius errores demonstrantur*. Roterd. 1657. 4to. *De febribus libri iv.* Roterd. 1658. 4to. *De morbis puerorum partes duæ*. Roterd. 1659. 12mo.

PRIM'ULA VE'NIS (*Mat. Med.*) from *prim'ulus*, 'the beginning'; so called, because it flowers in the beginning of the spring. *Verbas'culum*, *Paral'ysis*; the *Cow'slip*, *Paigil*, or *Peagle*. The flowers have been considered to be mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

(F) *Primevère*.

(G) *Schlüsselblume*, *Primel*.

PRIM'ULA VULGARIS. The leaves and roots of this plant have been used as sternutatories.

PRIMIP'ARA (*Obstet.*) from *primus*, 'first,' and *par'erē* 'to bring forth.' A name given to females, who bring forth for the first time.

PRIMI-STERNAL (*Anat.*) *Pri'mi-ster-na'lis*, from *primus*, 'the first,' and *ster'num*, 'the sternum.' M. BECLARD has called *os pri'mi-ster'nal*, or *clavi-sternal*, the first bony portion of the sternum.

PRIMI'TIÆ (*Obstet.*) The first waters, or the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

PRIN'CIPLE, COL'ORING OF THE BLOOD (*Physiol.*) A name, given to the immediate principle in animals, to which the blood owes its red color. It is solid, inodorous, and insipid. When recently separated from blood, it has a purple red color. When distilled, it

furnishes, amongst other products, a purple oil. It is insoluble in water; but, if diluted with that liquid, acquires a vinous red color. It communicates a red color to the albumen of the blood, and affords, on analysis, iron, to which the color is probably owing. See **GLOBULE**.

PRIN'CIPILES, IMME'DIATE (Chym.) *Princip'ia immedia'ta*. A name, given to a considerable number of substances, composed at least of three elements, and which are obtained from animals and vegetables, without alteration, by simple processes, and, in some measure, *immediately*.

(F) *Principes immédiats, Matériaux immédiats*.

IMME'DIATE PRIN'CIPILES OF AN'IMALS. These are divided into acid principles, fatty principles, and principles which are neither fat nor acid. The first include the *uric, rosacic, purpuric, allantoic, caseic, butyric, &c.* The fatty principles are:—*stearine, elaine, cholesterine, &c.*; and the last division includes the most important compounds of organization:—*fibrine, gelatine, albumen, urea, picromel, osmazome, &c.*

PRIN'GLE, SIR JOHN, Bart. (Biog.) An eminent practical physician and philosopher; President of the Royal Society; born in the county of Roxburgh, Scotland, in 1707; died in 1782. **WORKS.** *Disputatio de marcere senili*. Lond. 1765. 8vo. *Observations on the nature and cure of hospital and jail fevers, in a letter to DR. MEAD*. Lond. 1750. 8vo. *Observations on the diseases of the army in camp and in garrison*. Lond. 1752: with notes by B. RUSH. Phil. 1810. *Discourse on the different kinds of air; delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society*. Lond. 1773. 4to. *Discourse upon some late improvements of the means for preserving the health of mariners*. Lond. 1776. 4to. *Six discourses, delivered by SIR JOHN PRINGLE, Bart., when President of the Royal Society, on occasion of six annual assignments of SIR GODFREY COPLEY's medal; to which is prefixed the life of the author by A. KIPPIS, D. D.* Lond. 1783. 8vo.

PRI'NOS (Mat. Med.) *P. verticilla'tus*, *Black Alder*, *Virgin'ia Win'ter Ber'ry*. The bark of this common shrub of the United States is astringent, bitter, and pungent. The berries are, likewise, bitter. The bark has been used as a substitute for the cinchona; in intermittents, and as a tonic.

(F) *Apalachine à feuilles de Prunier*.

PRIONO'DES (Anat.) *πριονωδης*, from *πριων*, 'a saw,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' *Serrated*. Applied to the sutures of the head.

PRI'OR ANNULA'RIS (Anat.) *Interros'seus quar'tus* of WINS'LOW. An internal interosseous muscle, which arises from the outside of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. Its use is to draw the ring finger outwards.

PRI'OR IN'DICIS; Exten'sor ter'tii interno'dii in'dicis; Sous-métacarpolateri-phalangien. It arises from the outer or radial side of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the fore-finger. *Action*:—to draw the finger outwards, towards the thumb.

PRI'OR VEL ABDUC'TOR IN'DICIS PE'DIS. An external, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the great and fore-toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the fore-toe. *Action*:—to pull the fore-toe inwards.

PRI'OR ME'DII DIG'ITI, Pri'or me'dii, Sec'ond interos'seus of DOUG'LAS. An external, interosseous muscle of the hand, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. *Action*:—to draw the middle finger outwards.

PRI'OR VEL ABDUC'TOR ME'DII DIG'ITI PE'DIS. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the middle toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the middle toe. *Use*:—to pull the middle toe inwards, or towards the inner side of the foot.

PRI'OR VEL ADDUC'TOR MIN'IMI DIG'ITI. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which originates from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the little toe; and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the little toe. *Action*:—to pull the little toe inwards.

PRIOR VEL ADDUC'TOR TER'TII DIG'ITI PE'DIS. An internal interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inner and under part of the metatarsal bone of the third of the

small toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes, *Action*: — to pull the third of the small toes inwards.

PRISCIA'NUS, *THE'ODORE* (*Biog.*) This physician flourished about A. D. 370. *WORKS. Euporisticon, Logicus, Gynecion, de physicâ scientiâ libri iv.* Basil. 1532. 4to.: republished by **ALDUS**. 1547. fol. *Dieta, seu de rebus salubribus liber.* Argent. 1533-4. fol.

PRO'BANG (*Surg.*) A long, slender bit of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach. A similar instrument is called by **J. L. PETIT**, *Repoussoir d'arêtes*.

PROCES'SUS (*Anat.*) A *Proc'less*, from *proce'do*, 'I go before.' *Projectu'ra*. An apophysis or eminence of a bone (see **APOPHYSIS**). Also, any part, which seems prolonged beyond other organs with which it is in connexion; as the *Ciliary processes*.

PROCHEI'LON (*Anat.*) προχειλον, προχειλιδιον, *Prola'bium*. The extreme projecting part of the lips.

PROCON'DYLOS (*Anat.*) προκονδυλος. The first joint of the fingers; — the second being called *κονδυλος*; and the third *μετακονδυλος*.

PROCTAL'GIA (*Path.*) *Proc'tica simplex*, from προκτος, 'the anus,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the anus. Generally symptomatic of disease, as of hemorrhoids, scirrhus, &c.

(*G*) *Afterschmerz*.

PROCTICA (*Path.*) Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. A genus in the class *Cæliaca*, order *Enterica*, of **GOOD**.

PROCTI'TIS (*Path.*) from προκτος, 'the anus.' Inflammation of the anus. *Clune'sia, Cysso'tis*.

PROCTOCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) from προκτος, 'the anus,' and κηλη, 'hernia.' *Prolap'sus Ani, Proctopto'sis, Procto'sis, Archopto'sis, Exa'nia, Proc'tica exa'nia, Hæmor'rhois proce'dens, Hæmor'rhois ab exa'niâ, Prociden'tia Ani, Fall'ing down of the Fun'dament* — *Com'ing down of the Bod'y*. Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling. In the treatment, the application of cold water and astringent lotions must be recommended: and, if other means fail, one of the radii of skin, which converge at the anus, may be snipped off. On cicatrizing, the verge of the anus will be contracted, and the cure

probably complete. (*G*) *Aftervorfall*. (*F*) *Chute du rectum, C. du fondement, Renversement du Rectum*.

PROD'ROMUS (*Path.*) προδρομος, from προς, 'before,' and δρομος, 'course.' The period immediately preceding an attack of disease; and in which the *precursory signs* occur.

PROD'UCT (*Pharm.*) from produ'co, 'I produce.' The result, sought to be attained by any pharmaceutical operation. (*F*) *Produit*.

PRODUC'TION (*Anat.*) *Produc'tio*; same etymon. This word is used, especially by the French, synonymously with *prolongation*. The mesentery is, in this sense, a production of the peritoneum.

PROEM'INENT (*Anat.*) *Proëm'linens*, from pro, 'forwards,' and emine're, 'to project.' Some anatomists call the 7th cervical vertebra, the *proeminent vertebra*, on account of the length of its spinous process, which passes the level of those of the neighbouring vertebræ.

PRÆO'TIA (*Nosol.*) πρωιότης, or προιότης, *Præ'cox matu'ritas, Preco'cious matu'ritas*. Premature development of sexual organization or power. **GOOD**.

PROFLU'VIA (*Nosol.*) *Discharges, Flux'es*, from pro'fluo, 'I run down.' A term, under which some Nosologists have comprised all morbid discharges or fluxes: — others, increased excretions, attended by fever.

PROFUN'DUS (*Anat.*) *All'tus*. A name given to different parts, which are seated profoundly as regards others.

I. **ARTE'RIA PROFUN'DA FEM'ORIS**, *vas'ta poste'rior, muscula'ris fem'oris, Artère grande musculaire de la cuisse* (**CH.**). This large branch arises commonly from the posterior part of the crural, between the pubis and lesser trochanter. It descends deeply, situated before the adductors; passes through the *third* above the opening in it for the trunk of the femoral; and terminates in the short portion of the biceps. The *muscularis profunda* gives off, 1. The *external circumflex*: 2. The *internal circumflex*: and, 3. The *three perforantes*.

II. The **ARTE'RIA PROFUN'DA PE'NIS**. **CHAUSIER** has given this name to the *cavernous artery*, which arises from the artery of the penis, furnished by the internal pudic.

PROFUN'DA HU'MERI, *P. super'ior, Arte'ria spirallis*. Its origin is variable. When it arises from the brachial artery, it is given off opposite the groove

of the humerus destined for the radial nerve, and descends backwards between the three portions of the triceps, accompanied by the nerve; giving branches to that muscle and to the humerus. When it reaches the posterior part of the bone, it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the triceps, supinator longus, &c.

(F) *Artère humérale profonde, collatérale externe, Grand musculaire du bras* (CH.)

The *PROFUN'DA INFE'RIOR* vel *MINOR* is often a branch of the last; but, commonly, is given off from the brachial, near the middle of the arm. It gives off branches to the muscles, &c. about the inner side of the os humeri. It is, also, called *large communicating ulnar* or *profundo-ulnar*.

Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deep-seated* and *superficial*. Thus we speak of the *superficial* and *deep-seated* muscles of the neck, &c; the *Flexor profundus perforans*, &c.

PROGLOS'SIS (Anat.) προγλωσσις. The extremity or tip of the tongue,

PROGNO'SIS (Path.) προγνωσις, *Prorhe'sis*, προρησις, *Præcognitio*; from προ, 'before,' and γινωσκω, 'I know.' The judgment formed by the physician, regarding the future progress and termination of any disease.

A *GEN'ERAL PROGNO'SIS* is the opinion formed of a disease in the abstract. Thus, we say, the *General prognosis* of *Cynanche tonsillaris* is favorable; — of *Phthisis pulmonalis* unfavorable, &c.

A *PARTIC'ULAR PROGNO'SIS* is the opinion formed of any particular case of a disease. The *particular prognosis* of one case of typhus, for example, may be favorable, whilst another may be unfavorable.

(F) *Prognostic, Pronostic.*

(G) *Vorhersagung.*

WRITERS. J. J. DE SAVIIS, Bonon. 1526 (L). TADDÆUS, Ven. 1527 (L). L. JACCHINUS, Lugd. 1552 (L). CH. AVEGA, Salmant. 1552 (L). H. CARDAN, Basil, 1568 (L). P. BLONDEL, Paris, 1575 (L). N. TAURELLI, Francf. 1581 (L). H. GUELLAR, Conimb. 1582 (L). J. BRAVO, Salmant. 1583 (L). L. DURETUS, Paris, 1588 (L). TH. MOUFET, Francf. 1588 (L). L. LEMORIUS, Ven. 1592 (L). A. LOPEZ, Matrit. 1596 (L). A. LAURENTIUS, Francf. 1596 (L). R. FONSECA, Patav. 1597 (L). PR. ALPINUS, Patav. 1601 (L). D. USLER, JENÆ, 1601 (L). H. MER-

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PROLAP'SUS (Path.) from *pro'labor*, 'I slip down.' *Procidentia*, *Delapsio*, *Propto'ma*, *Propto'sis*, a *Protrusion* — a *falling down*. A genus of diseases in the class *Locales* and order *Ectopiæ* of CULLEN, distinguished by the falling down of a part through the orifice, with which it is naturally connected.

(F) *Chute.* (G) *Vorfall.*

PROLAP'SUS U'TERI, *Exome'tra*, *Metrop'to'sis*, *Fall'ing down of the womb*, *Ædopto'sis uteri*, μητροπτώσις, *Procidentia uteri*. Some use the last term for a minor degree of the affection. Some for a greater degree than *prolapsus*; — *Relaxatio uteri* expressing the slightest stage of all. A falling down of the uterus, owing to relaxation of the parts about the utero-vaginal region. In the treatment, the horizontal posture must be insisted upon; the injection of astringent substances *per vaginam* be advised; and if the affection be not remediable by these means, a pessary must be employed as a palliative.

(F) *Abaissement de la matrice, Chute de la matrice, Descente de la matrice, Précipitation de la matrice.*

(G) *Gebärmuttervorfall.*

PROLAP'SUS VAGINÆ (Path.) *Hysteropto'sis Vagi'næ* *Prolap'sus*, *Ædopto'sis Vagi'næ* — *Protrusion* of the upper part of the vagina into the lower. This, like the descent of the uterus, may be *relaxation*, *procidentia*, *prolapsus* or complete *inversion*.

PROLECTA'TIO (Pharm.) Action of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

PROLIF'IC (*Physiol.*) *Prolificus*; from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *facio*, 'I make.' That which has the faculty of engendering; applied to man, animals, and their sperm or seed; as well as to remedies, which, by strengthening the genital organs, increase the secretion of sperm.

PROMALACTE'RIMUM (*Hyg.*) *προμαλακτηριον*, from *προ*, 'before,' and *μαλασσω*, 'I soften.' The room, in the ancient gymnasium in which the body was softened and anointed. One of the operations in bathing.

PROMETO'PIS (*Anat.*) *Prometopid'ion*, *προμετωπισ*, *προμετωπιδιον*. The skin of the forehead.

PROM'ONTORY (*Anat.*) *Promontorium*, *Tu'ber Tym'pani*. A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, which corresponds to the external scala of the cochlea and especially to the outer side of the vestibule.

PRONA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Prona'tio*, from *pronus*, 'inclined forwards.' Anatomists understand, by pronation, the motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inwards.

(G) *Vorwärtswendung*.

PRONA'TOR (*Anat.*) That which produces the motion of pronation. This name has been given to two of the muscles of the forearm.

PRONA'TOR RA'DII QUADRA'TUS, *P. quadra'tus*, *Quadra'tus ra'dii*, *P. quadra'tus si've transver'sus* (WINSLOW), *Prona'tor ra'dii bre'vis seu quadra'tus* (COWPER), *Cubito-radial* (CH.) This muscle is situated at the anterior, inferior, and profound part of the forearm. It is flat and square, and is attached, within, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the ulna; and, without, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the radius. It produces the motion of pronation.

(F) *Petit ou carré pronateur*.

PRONA'TOR RA'DII TE'RES, *P. te'res*, *P. te'res si've obli'quus* (WINSLOW) *Épitrochlo-radial* (CH.) A muscle, seated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm. It is long, flat; and larger above than below. It is attached, above, to the inner tuberosity of the humerus and to the coronoid process of the ulna. From thence it passes obliquely downwards and outwards, and terminates at the middle of the outer surface of the radius. It causes

the radius to turn on the ulna, to produce the motion of pronation. It can, also, bend the forearm on the arm and *vice versa*.

(F) *Grand ou rond pronateur*.

PROP'ERTIES, *vi'tal* (*Physiol.*) Those which depend upon organization, such as *sensibility* and *contractility*.

PROPHYLAC'TIC (*Path.*) *Prophylacticus*, *Diaphylactic*, *Diasostic*, *προφυλακτικός*, from *προ* and *φυλασσω*, 'I defend.' A preservative.

PROPHYLAX'IS (*Therap.*) *προφυλαξις*, *προφυλαξη*, *προφυλακτική*. Same etymon. *Præservatio*. Preservative or preventive treatment.

WRITER. G. WALLIS, Lond. 1793.

PROP'OLIS (*Mat. Med.*) *προπολις*, from *προ*, 'before,' and *πολις*, 'city'; literally, *that which is before the city*. *Ceranthemus*, *κηρανθημος*, *Commo'sis*, *κομμοσις*, *Bee-bread*. A red, resinous matter, with which bees cover the bottom of the hive. Its fume has been esteemed antiasthmatic.

(G) *Stopfwachs*, *Bienharz*.

PROP'OMA (*Pharm.*) *προπομα*. Ancient name of a medicine, composed of seven parts of *honey* and four of *wine*. It was drunk before a meal. PAULUS of Aegina.

PROPOTIS'MOS (*Therap.*) *προποτισμος*, *Præpo'tio*. An ancient name for medicines, which were given to patients, before purging them, and, in some sort, to prepare them.

PROPTO'MA AURICULA'RUM (*Phys. &c.*) *Paræsthe'sis audi'tus flac'ca*, *Flap Ear*. Lobe of the ear broad, loose, and pendent, from birth. GOOD.

PROSPHYSIS (*Path.*) *προσφυσις*, adhesion, connexion. In a more limited sense, this word means, morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye.

PROSTASIS (*Path.*) *προστασις*. A predominance or abundance of excrementitious humors. HIPPOCR.

PROSTATE (*Anat.*) *προστατα*, from *προ*, 'before,' and *στημι*, 'I stand' — *Cor'pus glandulo'sum*, *C. ade'niformē*, *C. glan'diformē*, *C. glando'sum*, *C. adenoides*; the *Prostate gland*, *Assistentes glan'dulae*, *As'tites glandulo'si*. A glandular, cordiform body, of the size of a chesnut, situated before the neck of the uterus, behind the symphysis pubis, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory ducts, to the number of 10 or 12, open into the part of the urethra that traverses it, and pour into it a whitish, viscid

humor, intended to lubricate the interior of the urethra, and to serve as a vehicle for the sperm in its ejaculation.

(G) *Vorsteherdrüse*.

WRITERS. Sir E. HOME (*diseases of*), Lond. 1811 and 1818; in French, by L. MARCHANT, Paris, 1820.

PROSTAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Prostat'icus*. That which relates to the prostate. WINSLOW has named—*SUPERIOR PROSTATIC MUSCLES*—ligaments which pass from the pubis to the lateral parts of the prostate. He, also, calls—*INFERIOR PROSTATIC MUSCLES*—the fleshy fibres, which, from the lateral parts of the urethra, near its membranous portion, pass to be inserted into the pubis.

The *PROSTATIC PORTION OF THE URETHRA* is the part of the canal of the urethra included by the prostate. It is about 15 lines long.

PROSTRA'TION (*Path.*) *Prostra'tio vi'rium*. Great depression of strength. Almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion.

(F) *Prostration des forces*.

PROTARCH'I MEDICAMEN'TUM (*Phar.*) A medicine, praised by CELSUS in the itch.

PROTH'ESIS (*Surg. Therap.*) *Prosthesis, Adjunctio, Adjectio, Appositio*, προσθεσις, προσθεσις, addition, application; from *προ*, 'in place of,' and *τιθημι*, 'I put.' That part of surgery, whose object is to add, to the human body, some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, an artificial eye, &c.

PROTU'BERANCE (*Anat.*) *Protuberantia, Extubera'tio*; from *pro*, 'before,' and *tuber*, 'a projection.' A name given to rough, unequal protuberances, seen at the surface of certain organs; the *parietal protuberances, occipital protuberances, annular protuberances, &c.*

(F) *Bosse*.

(G) *Erhöhung*.

PROULIMATE'SIS (*Path.*) A word employed, by FORESTUS, for hernia of the stomach.

PROV'ERBS, MED'ICAL (*Med.*) A proverbial expression frequently contains sound sense in its directions. In medicine, the greatest collection is in the *Regimen of Health of the school of Salernum*, composed in the 11th century, by JOHN of Milan. Yet, although good sense is often inculcated, we often meet with the reverse.

Most of the proverbs are hygienic. The following are a few.

1. *Qu'après la soupe un coup d'excellent vin
Tire un écu de la poche du médecin.*
2. *Surge quintà, prande nonà, cana quintà, dormi nonà, nec est morti vita prona.*
3. *Nunquam recte corpus exerceri sine animo, neque animum sine corpore posse.*
4. *Viande bien machée est à demi digérée.*
5. *Optimum condimentum fames.*
Appetite is the best sauce.
6. *Plures occidit gula quam gladius.*
7. Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
8. One man's meat 's another man's poison.
9. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

PRUNEL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) *P. vulgaris, Consolida mi'nor, Symphitum mi'nus, Self-heal, Bugle, Brunella*. This plant has been recommended, as an astringent, in hæmorrhages and fluxes; and, also, in gargles against aphthæ and inflammation of the fauces.

(G) *Gottheil, Braunheil, Selbstheil*.

PRU'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) A Plum, a Prune. Three sorts of plums have, usually, been ranked amongst the articles of the materia medica. 1. The *Pru'num Brignolen'se*; the *Brignole plum* or *Prunell'oe*; from Brignole in Provence. It is of a reddish-yellow color; and has a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste. 2. The *Pru'num Gallicum*, the *French Prune*; and 3. The *Pru'num Damascenum* or *Dam'son, Brab'ylon, βραβυλον*. All these possess the same general qualities as the other summer fruits. They are emollient and laxative.

PRU'NUS ARMENIACA (*Mat. Alim.*) The *Ap'ricot, Ap'ricock, βερίκοκκη, Præcocia*.

The apricot, when ripe, is easily digested, and considered as a great delicacy.

(F) *Abricot*. (G) *Aprikose*.

PRU'NUS A'VIUM—The *Black Cherry Tree, Cer'asus A'vium*. The fruit is eaten; and a gum exudes from the tree; the properties of which are similar to those of gum Arabic.

(F) *Merisier*.

PRU'NUS CER'ASUS. The *Red Cherry Tree, κερασος*. The fruit *Cer'asum, Cera'sion, κερασιον*, has a pleas-

ant, acidulous, sweet flavor. It is wholesome.

(F) *Cérisier*.

(G) *Kirschenbaum*.

PRUNUS DOMESTICA, The *Plum* or *Dam'son tree*, *προυνή, ροζζυμηλέα*. The damson, when perfectly ripe, affords a wholesome fruit for pies, tarts, &c. It is gently laxative. See **PRUNUM**.

(F) *Prunier ordinaire*.

(G) *Pflaumenbaum*.

PRUNUS INVIT'IA, The *Bull'lace Plum tree*. The fruit of this tree is used like the damson.

PRUNUS LAURO CER'ASUS, *Poi'son Lau'rel, Cher'ry Lau'rel, Com'mon Lau'rel, Lau'ro-cer'asus*. The leaves have a bitter, styptic taste, with the flavor of bitter almonds. The flowers have a similar flavor. The powdered leaves, applied to the nostrils, excite sneezing. The flavor of the leaves has given occasion to their being employed in tarts, custards, &c., but in large quantities they are poisonous. The poisonous principle is the Prussic acid. The distilled water, called *Laurel Water*, is poisonous. (See **POISONS**, Table of). (F) *Lauriercerise*.

(G) *Kirschlorbeerbaum*.

WRITERS SCHAUT, Marburg, 1732 (L.) VATER, Vitteb. 1737 (L.) B. LANGRISH, Lond. 1746.

PRUNUS PA'DUS, *Pa'dus, Wild cluster, or Bird Cher'ry Tree*. The bark of the tree has a fragrant smell, and a bitter, subastringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds. It has been recommended in intermittents, &c. in the form of decoction. The berries have been used in dysentery.

(F) *Cérisier à grappes*.

(G) *Vogelkirsche*.

PRUNUS SPINO'SA, The *Sloe Tree*, *P. sylves'tris, Agriococcime'lea, Agru'na, Agrune'la*. The fruit—the *sloe*—is sometimes employed in gargles, and was formerly much used in hemorrhage, owing to its astringent properties. The *Aca'cia nos'tras, A. German'ica, Suc'cus aca'ciæ nostrat'is, S. German'icæ in-spissat'us*, (G) *Schlehendicksaft, Schlehendornsaft*, is obtained from this.

(F) *Prunellier, Prunier sauvage*.

(G) *Schlehdorn*.

PRUNUS VIRGINIA'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Wild Cher'ry Tree*. The bark of this tree has been found useful in intermittents. The leaves are poisonous to certain animals, and the berries intoxi-

cate different kinds of birds. The Indians use the bark in the cure of syphilis. It is bitter and astringent, and possesses some aromatic warmth; and, likewise, a narcotic quality. It is stimulant and tonic. The leaves contain Prussic acid. A strong decoction of the bark is anthelmintic.

(F) *Cerisier de Virginie*.

PRURI'GO (*Path.*) from *prurio*, 'I itch.' This word is, often, used synonymously with *itching*.

(G) *das Jucken*.

WILLAN and BATEMAN use the term for a genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are, a severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same color as the adjoining cuticle. It affects the whole surface of the skin, under three varieties of form;—the *P. mi'tis, P. formi'cans, P. seni'lis, &c.* as well as some parts of the body as the *P. pod'icis, P. puden'di mulie'bris*.

PRUS'SIAN BLUE (*Mat. Med.*) *Fer'rum Zoët'icum, F. Borus'sicum, Borus'sias Fer'ri, Cæru'leum Borus'sicum, C. Berolinen'se, Prus'sias Fer'ri, Hydrocyanas Fer'ri, Cyanure'tum Fer'ri; Tri'to-hy'drofer'ro-cy'anate of iron*. This salt is chiefly used for the preparation of the hydrocyanic acid and the cyanide of mercury. It has been advised in the treatment of intermittents. Dose, 4 or 6 grains.

PSAMMIS'MOS (*Therap.*) *ψαμμισμος*, from *ψαμμος*, 'sand.' The application of sand to any part of the body for the cure of disease. **PAULUS**.

PSA'RON (*Pharm.*) *ψαρον*. A powder for destroying fungous excrescences in ulcers. **PAULUS** of Ægina.

PSELLIS'MUS (*Nosol.*) *ψελλισμος*, from *ψελλιζω*, 'I stutter.' Imperfect or depraved state of the articulation. A genus in the class **PNEUMATICA**, order *Phonica*, of **GOOD**.

PSEL'LUS, **MICHAEL** the younger. (*Biogr.*) A Greek physician, who flourished at Constantinople about the year 1105. **WORKS**. *De victus ratione libri duo*. Basil. 1529. 8vo. *Nomenclator gemmarum quæ magis in usu sunt, cum earum medicinis*. 1594. 8vo. and under the title—*De lapidum virtutibus, Græce et Latine, cum notis* **PHIL. JAC. MAUS-SACI** et **JOANNIS STEPHANI BERNARD**. Lugd. Bat. 1745. 8vo.

PSEUDAC'OË (*Path.*) *Pseudacov'a*, from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *αουη*, 'audition.' *Pseudacu'sis*. False hearing.

PSEUDÆSTHESIA (*Path.*) from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.'

Parap'sis illuso'ria. Imaginary sense of touch or general feeling in organs that have no existence. Common to those who have suffered amputation; and in hypochondriacs and the insane.

PSEUDARTHROSIS (*Path.*) *Pseudarticulatio*, *Pseudarticulus*; from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *αρθρον*, 'a joint.' A false joint or articulation.

PSEUDOBLEP'SIA (*Path.*) from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *βλεψις*, 'sight.' *Parop'sis illuso'ria*, *Suffu'sio*, *Phantas'ma*, *Pseudoblep'sis*, *False sight*. A generic name, used by CULLEN for perversions of vision. See BERLUE.

PSEUDO-LI'EN (*Anat.*) *Pseudosplen*, *ψευδοσπλην*. Glands situated in the neighbourhood of the spleen; probably, lymphatic glands.

PSEUDOPHTHISIS (*Path.*) *ψευδοφθισις*, false phthisis. Emaciation, occasioned by other cause than organic lesion of the lungs.

PSEUDOREX'IA (*Path.*) *Pseudorex'is*, from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' False appetite.

PSID'IUM POMIF'ERUM (*Mat. Med.*) *The Apple Gua'ra*. This plant and the *P. pyriferum* bear fruits; those of the former like apples; of the latter like pears. The apple kind has an acid flavor, the other is sweet. Of the inner pulp of either, the natives of the Indies make jellies; and, of the outer rind, tarts, marmalades, &c. They are somewhat astringent; this quality, indeed, exists in every part of the tree and abundantly in the leaf buds, which are occasionally boiled with barley and liquorice as an excellent drink in diarrhœa. A simple decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in the itch and most cutaneous eruptions.

PSITTA'CION (*Pharm.*) *ψιττακιον*. A discutient plaster, mentioned by PAULUS of Ægina. Also, a collyrium, recommended by SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

PSO'Æ (*Anat.*) *ψοαι*, 'the loins.' *Alop'cces*, *αλοπεκες*, *Nephromet'ra*, *νεφρομητρα*, *νευρομητρες*, *Neuromet'res*. The psosæ muscles.

(G) *Le n d e n m a s k e l n*.

PSO'AS MAGNUS, *P. seu lumba'ris inter'nus*, *Pré-lombo-trochantin*, *Pré-lombo-trochantinien* (CH.), *Fémur moventium sextus*. A muscle, seated on the lateral parts of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column; and passing down to the superior and anterior part of the thigh. It is long; fusiform; and attached, above, to the body and transverse processes of the four first lumbar vertebræ, and last dorsal. Below, it

terminates, by a very thick tendon, — common to it and the iliacus muscle, — which is inserted into the top of the lesser trochanter. This muscle bends the thigh upon the pelvis and carries it in rotation outwards. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and the loins on the pelvis. It acts considerably in station and progression.

PSO'AS PAR'VUS, *Pré-lumbo-pubien* (CH.) A muscle, situated anterior to the last. It is long, thin, flat, and narrow; and is attached, above, to the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and, below, to the linea ileo-pectinea, by means of a slender tendon, which furnishes two expansions; — one to the *Iliac aponeurosis*, and the other to the *pelvic*. This muscle bends the vertebral column on the pelvis; and, reciprocally, the pelvis on the vertebral column.

PSOIT'IS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the psosæ muscles and of the parts situated before the lumbar vertebræ; accompanied, from its commencement, by considerable fever, violent pains in the part affected and in the thigh of the same side, which remains commonly half bent. Psositis may terminate by suppuration, and form LUMBAR ABSCESS (q. v.)

PSOPH'OS, *ψοφος*, noise. Also, fear caused by noise.

PSO'RA (*Path.*) *ψορα*, *Sca'bies*, *Ecpye'sis Sca'bies*, *Phly'sis Sca'bies*, *Itch*. A contagious eruption of very minute pimples — pustular, vesicular, papular, — intermixed and alternating; itching intolerably and terminating in scabs. In some instances, it seems to be caused by an insect, of the genus *Acarus*; — the *Aclarus* or *Sarcop'tes Sca'biei*. The itch occupies, particularly, the spaces between the fingers, the backs of the hands, wrists, elbows, axillæ, groins, hams, &c. and rarely affects the face.

The best applications, for its cure, are; — the *Unguentum Sulphuris* or *Ung. Sulph. comp.*, night and morning; but the unpleasant smell of the sulphur has given occasion to the use of other means; — as the *White Hellebore*, *Potass in deliquescence*, *Muriate of Ammonia*, *Sulphuric Acid*, &c. The repugnance to the smell of sulphur ought not, however, to be regarded; especially as, in the course of four or five days, it will, in almost all cases, produce a perfect cure.

(F) *Gale*, *Mal Saint-Main*, *Rogne*.

(G) *Krätze*.

WRITERS. A. CHIOCCI, Veron. 1593 (L). SEBIZ, Argent. 1622 (L). ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1662 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1674 (L). PÖPLELMANN, Duisburg, 1723 (L). ETTMÜLLER, Lips. 1731 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER (*internal use of dilute sulphuric acid*), Hal. 1762 (L). J. E. WICHMANN, Hanover, 1791 (G). E. V. GULDENER VON LOBES, Prag. 1791 (G). BÉCU (*tobacco decoction in*), Paris, 1794 (F). G. S. HILDENBRANDT, Hanov. 1797 (G). GALÈS, Paris, 1812 (F). PERCY (*new mode of treating*), 1813 (F). J. F. N. JADELOT (*sulphureous baths*), Paris, 1813 (F). J. F. A. HEMELLOT, Paris, 1813 (F). GALÈS (*sulphureous fumigations*), Paris, 1816 (F).

PSORA'LEA GLANDULO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) *Alvaquil'la*. A shrub, used in Chili as a vulnerary.

PSORA'LEA PENTAPHYL'LA, *Contrayer'va no'va*, *Mexican Contrayer'va*. The root is little, if at all, inferior to the Contrayerva in its medical properties: which, by the by, are unimportant.

(G) Mexicanische Giftwurzeln.

PSORI'ASIS (*Path.*) *Lepido'sis psori'asis*, *Impeti'go*, *Sca'bies sic'ca*, *Sca'ly Tet'ter*, *Dry Scale*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales; continuous or of indeterminate outline: skin often chappy. Psoriasis occurs under a considerable variety of forms. The surface, under the scales, is more tender and irritable than in lepra; which psoriasis, in some respects, resembles. DR. WILLAN has given names to eleven varieties of psoriasis: the chief of which are the *Psori'asis gutta'ta*, *P. diffu'sa* (one form of which is the *Baker's Itch*), the *P. gyna'ia*, *P. invetera'ta*.

The treatment of psoriasis must be antiphlogistic, with the internal use of the fixed alkali, sulphur, &c. The irritable kinds do better without any local application.

The more local and less inflammatory are ameliorated by emollient and soothing applications: or by slightly stimulating means, sea-bathing, the *Ung. hydrarg. nitric. oxyd.*, *Ung. oxydi zinci*, &c.

(F) *Gratelle*, *Gale miliaire*, *G. canine ou sèche*. (G) *Raude*.

PSORI'ICUS (*Path. & Mat. Med.*) *ψωριζος*. That which has the nature of itch. A medicine for curing the itch.

PSYCHAGOG'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) *ψυχωγισα*, from *ψυχη*, 'life,' 'soul,' and

αγω, 'I lead.' Medicines, which resuscitate, when life seems extinct; as in syncope and apoplexy.

PSYCHOL'OGY (*Physiol.*) *Psychologia*, *ψυχολογια*, from *ψυχη*, 'mind,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the intellectual and moral faculties. Also, the mind or intellectual and moral qualifications.

(G) *Seelenlehre*.

PSYCHROLU'SIA (*Therap.*) *Psychrolu'tron*, *ψυχρολυσια*, *ψυχρολυτρον*, from *ψυχρος*, 'cold,' and *λουω*, 'I wash.' A cold bath.

PSYDRA'CIA (*Path.*) *ψυδραξια*, quasi *ψυδρα υδραξια*, 'cold drops.' The ancients used this term, sometimes, for pimples; at others, for vesicles. WILLAN and BATEMAN define *Psydracium* to be, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab. Many of the psydracia usually appear together, and become confluent: and, after the discharge of pus, they pour out a thin, watery humor; which frequently forms an irregular incrustation. FRANK limits the term to a psoriform eruption, which differs from the itch in not originating from an insect, and which is not contagious,—perhaps the lichen. Authors have differed regarding its acceptance.

PTE'RI'S AQUILI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) 'Eagles' Wings,' *πτερις*, *πτερια*, *θηλυπτερις*, *Thelyp'teris*, *Fi'lix nymphæ'a*, so called from its leaves. *Com'mon Brake* or *Fe'male Fern*; *Fi'lix fæminæ'a*. The root is considered to be anthelmintic; and as efficacious as that of the male fern in cases of tapeworm.

(F) *Fougère femelle*, *La grande Fougère*.

(G) *Flügelfarren*, *Aldersaumfarren*, *Farrenkrautweiblein*.

PTEROCAR'PUS SANTALI'NUS (*Mat. Med.*) *San'talum Ru'brum*, *Red Sanders* or *Saun'ders Tree*. Red Saunders wood is used only as a coloring matter; giving to rectified spirit a fine deep red. The juice of this tree, like that of the *P. Draco*, affords a species of *Dragon's blood*.

PTERY'GION (*Path.*) *Ptery'gium* or *Pteryg'gum*, *πτερυγιον*, from *πτερον*, 'a wing,' 'a small wing,' &c.; *O'nyx*, *Pyo'sis*, *πυωσις*, *Sebel*, *Un'guis*. A varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, of a triangular shape; and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye; whence it extends over

the cornea. Sometimes, two or three pterygia occur on the same eye, and cover the whole cornea with a thick veil, which totally prevents vision. According to SCARPA, the ancients gave the name *Panniculus* to this last complication,

If the pterygion cannot be dispelled by means of discutient collyria, it must be removed by the scissors.

(F) *Drapeau*, *Onglet*.

(G) *Augenfell*.

PTERYGO-PALATINE (Anat.) *Pter'ygopalati'nus*. That which belongs to the pterygoid process and palate.

The PTER'YGO-PAL'ATINE CANAL. A small canal, formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid process, and the palate bone. It gives passage to the vessels of the same name.

The PTER'YGO-PAL'ATINE AR'TERY, or *superior pharyngeal*, is a very small artery, and is given off by the internal maxillary, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa: after having passed through the pterygo-palatine canal, it is distributed to the superior part of the pharynx, the sphenoid bone, and the Eustachian tube.

PTERYGOID (Anat.) *Pterygoi'des*, *πτερυγοειδής*, *Pterygoi'deus*, *Alifor'mis*, from *πτερυξ*, 'a wing,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' A name given to two processes at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone; the two laminæ, which form them, having been compared to wings. These *alæ* or *wings* or *processes*, — *Proces'sus alifor'mes*, — have been distinguished, according to their position, into *internal* and *external*.

The Pter'ygoid Ar'tery, *Vid'ian Ar'tery*, *Ram'ulus Duct'us Pterygoi'dei*, arises from the internal maxillary artery, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, and enters the pterygoid canal with the nerve of the same name, to proceed to be distributed on the Eustachian tube and velum palati.

The name, *pter'ygoid ar'teries*, is likewise given to the branches, which the internal maxillary and some of its divisions, as the meningeal media, and posterior temporalis profunda, furnish to the pterygoid muscles, behind the neck of the lower jaw.

The PTER'YGOID or VID'IAN CANAL, (F) *Conduit ptérygoïdien* ou *Vidien*, *Pter'ygopalatine canal*, is a narrow channel, which traverses, in a direction from before to behind, the base of the pterygoid process, and gives passage to the pterygoid nerve. The *foramina* of the sphenoid, which ter-

minate the canals, are similarly called.

The FOS'SA PTER'YGOIDE'A, (F) *Fosse ptérygoïdienne* ou *ptérygoïde*, is the depression, which separates the two laminæ or alæ of the pterygoid process.

The PTER'YGOID MUS'CLES, *Ala' res mus'culi*, *Alifor'mes mus'culi*, are two in number.

1. The *Pter'ygoid'us exter'nus*, *P. mi'nor*, *Ptérygo-coli-maxillaire*, *Petit Ptérygo-maxillaire* (CH.), is a thick, short muscle, which arises, by short aponeuroses, from the outer surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process, and from the outer surface of the great ala of the sphenoid bone; and is inserted into the anterior part of the neck of the lower jaw-bone, and the corresponding part of the inter-articular fibro-cartilage. This muscle draws the condyle of the lower jaw and the inter-articular ligament forwards. It carries the chin forwards, and to the opposite side. If the two external pterygoids act together, the jaw is carried directly forwards.

(F) *Petit ptérygoïdien*, *Ptérygoïdien externe*.

2. The *Pterygoi'deus inter'nus*, *P. ma'jor*, *Ptérygo-anguli-maxillaire*, *Masse'ter inter'nus*, *La'tens in O're*, *Grand Ptérygo-maxillaire*. A thick and quadrilateral muscle, which is attached by short and very strong aponeuroses; above, to the pterygoid fossa, whence it proceeds downwards, backwards, and outwards, to be inserted into the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw, near its angle. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and carries it a little forwards. It also performs the grinding motion.

(F) *Grand ptérygoïdien* ou *Ptérygoïdien interne*.

PTERYGOID NERVES. These are two in number.

1. The *Pter'ygoid* or *Vid'ian Nerve*. It arises from the posterior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion; traverses the Vidian canal of the sphenoid; and, beyond, divides into two filaments. 1. A *superior* or *cran'ial*, *Ner'vus superficial'is si'vè petro'sus*, which ascends into the cranium, and enters the hiatus of FALLOPIUS to unite with the facial nerve. 2. An *inferior* or *carot'id*, *Ner'vus profun'dus si'vè ma'jor*, which traverses the carotid canal, and unites with the ascending branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the trisplanchnic.

2. The *Pter'ygoid Nerve*, properly so called, *Ner'vus mus'culi pterygoide'i*, is given off by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

PTERYGO'MA (*Path.*) A swelling of the vulva, which prevents coition. M. A. SEVERINUS.

PTOLEMÆ'I CHIRUR'GI MEDICAMEN'TUM (*Pharm.*) A medicine, described by CELSUS.

PTOLEMÆ'I EMPLASTRUM. A plaster, mentioned by MARCELLUS EMPERICUS.

PTOLEMÆ'I EVER'GETÆ STOMATICA. A medicine employed in diseases of the mouth, and described by MARCELLUS EMPERICUS.

PTOLEMÆ'I RE'GIS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium, mentioned by AËTIUS.

PTO'SIS IR'IDIS (*Path.*) *Prolap'sus Ir'idis.* A prolapsus of the iris through a wound of the cornea. It is known by a blackish tubercle, which projects a little from the cornea in various forms.

Pu'BERTY (*Physiol.*) *Puber'tas*, ἡβή, *He'bē*, *Pu'bes*, *Aphrodi'sia*. The period of life at which young people, of both sexes, become nubile. According to the civil law, puberty occurs at 12 years in females, and at 14 in boys. The period, however, varies considerably in different climates, and in different individuals of the same climate.

WRITERS. D. W. TRILLER (*diseases removed by*), Vitemb. 1770 (L). AB EICKEN (*diseases from premature puberty*) Jenæ, 1789 (L).

Pu'BIC (*Anat.*) *Pu'bian*, *Pu'bicus*, *Pubiæ'us*. That which belongs to or concerns the pubis.

(F) *Pubien.*

The **Pu'BIC ARTICULA'TION** or *Sym'physis Pu'bis*, results from the junction of the ossa pubis. The medium of union is cartilage.

The **Pu'BIC ARCH** or *Arch of the Pu'bis*, (F) *Arcade pubienne*. The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis. It is more expanded in the female than in the male; to correspond with the additional functions, which she has to execute.

The **Pu'BIC LIG'AMENTS** are two very solid, fibrous fasciæ, situated before and beneath the symphysis pubis, which they strengthen. The one is called the *anterior pubic ligament*, the other, the *inferior or subpubic*.

PUBIO-COCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE (*Anat.*) *Pu'bio-coccyge'us annula'ris*. DUMAS gave this name to the levator ani and

ischio-coccygeus, which he considered a single muscle.

Pu'BIS (*Anat.*) *Pu'bes*, *Epis'chion*, ἐπισχίον, *Cteis*, κτεῖς, *Pec'ten*; the *Pu'bic Re'gion*; from *pube're*, 'to begin to be covered with hair.' The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called, because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty. The hair is called *Pubes*.

The **OS PU'BIS**, *Episei'on*, *Episi'on*, *Share Bone*, *Os Pec'tinis*, ἐπισηιον, ἐπισηιον. The anterior part of the os innominatum, so called, because it corresponds to the genital organs and pubic region. The *angle of the pubis* is formed by the union of the body and rami of each side.

(G) *Schambein.*

PUBLICÆ PAR'TES (*Physiol.*) Those organs are so called, the object of whose functions is the nutrition of all the others. Such are the digestive and respiratory organs.

PUDEND'AGRA (*Path.*) A hybrid word; from *pudenda*, 'the genital organs,' and the Greek ἀγρα, 'a seizure.' According to some, this term means pain in the genital parts: according to others, it is synonymous with syphilis.

PUDEN'DAL HER'NIA (*Path.*) *Hernia*, which descends between the vagina and ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumor in the labium; traceable in the pelvis, as far as the os uteri.

Pu'DIC (*Anat.*) *Pudi'cus*, *Puden'dus*, from *pu'dor*, 'shame.' That which causes shame. A name, given to the GENITAL organs (q. v.) as well as to different other parts.

(F) *Honteux.*

The **Pu'DIC AR'TERIES** are distributed to the organs of generation. They are, —

1. The *inter'nal Pu'dic*, *Sous-pubienne* (CH.), *Arte'ria Pudi'ca*, *A. puden'da commu'nis*, (F) *Artère honteuse interne*, *Gen'ital Ar'tery*. It is furnished by the hypogastric, and divides into two branches; the one — the *inferior or perineal* — which gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal and the artery of the septum; and the other — the *superior*, (F) *Ischio-pénienne* — which furnishes the transverse perineal artery, and divides into two branches; the *artery of the corpus cavernosum*, and the *dorsalis penis*. This latter, in the female, has the name *Dorsalis Clitori-dis*.

2. The *exter'nal Pu'dic Ar'teries*, *A. scrotales ou vulvaires* (CH.), *A. hon-*

teuses externes, which are two in number. The one is *superficial* or *subcutaneous*; and the other *deep-seated* or *subaponeurotic*. They are given off from the femoral artery or some one of its branches; and are distributed to the external parts of generation.

The *PU'DIC NERVE*, (F) *Nerf hon-teux*, *Nerf Ischio-pénien* ou *Ischio-clito-rien* (CH.), is a branch furnished by the sacral plexus, which is distributed to the genital organs; and, especially, to the penis in man, and the clitoris in the female.

PUER'PERA (Obstet.) *τοχας*; a *lying-in-woman*, *λοχος*. A female in child-bed. One recently delivered.

(F) *Femme en Couche*, *Accouchée*.

(G) *Kindbetterin*.

WRITERS. CH. DRELINCOURT (*regimen of*), Lugd. Bat. 1684 (L). J. BOHN, Lips. 1703 (L). G. E. STAHL (*diseases of*), Hal. 1704 (L). G. W. WEDEL (*regimen*), Jenæ, 1720 (L). E. H. SCHMIDT, Altorf. 1730 (L). N. ROSEN DE ROSENSTEIN (*management of*), Upsal. 1749 (L). CH. FR. KALTSCHMIDT, Jenæ, 1750 (L). D. W. TRILLER, Viteb. 1757 (L). JOS. RAULIN (*diseases of*), Paris, 1771 (F). PH. A. BÖHMER (*regimen of*), Hal. 1773 (L). CH. WHITE (*regimen of*), Lond. 1773. A. TRIBOLET, Gotting. 1791 (L). W. ROWLEY (*management of the breasts*), Lond. 1792.

PUER'PERAL FE'VER (Path.) Any fever, occurring during the puerperal state — *Fe'bris Puerpera'rum*, *Child-bed fe'ver*. Most commonly, restricted to a malignant variety of *PERITONITIS* (q. v.).

WRITERS TH. KIRKLAND (*on child-bed fevers*), Lond. 1774. T. LEAKE (Do.), Lond. 1774.

PUF'FINESS (Path.) from (D) *p o f f e n*, 'to blow'; *Inflatio*, *Tumefactio mollis*. A soft intumescence, without redness, which may be partial or general, and be produced by an accumulation of serous fluid, extravasation of blood, effusion of air into the subcutaneous cellular tissue, &c. Puffiness is most frequently seen in the face and legs; and, sometimes, appears around a wound.

(F) *Bouffissure*, *Boursoufflure*.

PUGIL'LUS (Pharm.) *δαξ*, *δαχτιον*, from *pugnis*, 'the fist'; *Dracmis*. The quantity of any substance, which may be taken with the end of two or three fingers. The eighth part of a hand-ful.

(F) *Pincée*.

PUJOL, ALEXIS (Biogr.) A physician of the school of Montpellier; born at Pujol, near Béziers, in 1739; died in 1804. WORKS. *Essai sur les maladies de la face*, &c. Paris. 1787. 12mo. *Dissertation sur les maladies de la peau, relativement à l'état du foie*. 1786. *Essai sur les inflammations chroniques des viscères*. 1791. His works were published collectively at Castres in 1802, in 4 vols. 8vo.

PULICA'RIS (Path.) *Pulicula'ris*, from *pu'lex*, 'a gnat.' An epithet given to cutaneous eruptions, resembling gnat-bites; — and, also, to the diseases in which such eruptions occur.

PUL'MO (Anat.) *πνευμων*, *πλευμων*; the *Lung*. The essential organ of respiration, which is double, and occupies the two sides of the chest. The lungs, which are of a spongy, soft, flexible, compressible, and dilatable structure, fill exactly the two cavities of the thorax, and are separated from each other by the mediastinum and the heart. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided, by two oblique fissures, into three unequal lobes. The left has only two lobes; and, consequently, only one fissure. At the internal surface of those organs, which is slightly concave, there is, about the middle, a pedicle, formed by the bronchi and pulmonary vessels, and called, by anatomists, the *root of the lungs*, (F) *Racine des Poumons*.

Essentially, the lungs are composed of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchi, and of the pulmonary arteries and veins, — the divisions of which are supported by a fine, cellular tissue.

When the surface of the lungs is examined in a clear light, we may see, even through the pleura, that their parenchyma is formed by the aggregation of a multitude of small vesicles, of an irregularly spheroid or ovoid shape, full of air, and separated by white and opaque septa. These vesicles are called *air cells*. Along the partitions or septa is deposited, in greater or less quantity, the *black pulmonary mat'ter*, (F) *Matière pulmonaire noire*, as it has been called, which seems to be natural. Sometimes, it is seen in points; at others, in spots.

The color of the lungs varies, according to the age and other circumstances. In youth, it is more red; and, afterwards, grayish or bluish; often, as if marbled. The pleura pulmonalis is their investing membrane.

The air is carried to the lungs by means of the trachea and bronchi. The black venous blood, which requires oxygenation, is conveyed to them from the heart, by the pulmonary artery; and, when it has undergone this change, it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins. The blood-vessels, inservient to the nutrition of the lungs, are the *bronchial* arteries and veins. The pulmonary lymphatics are very numerous. Some are superficial; others, deep-seated. They pass, for the most part, into the *bronchial ganglions* or *glands*. The nerves are furnished by the pulmonary plexus.

(F) *Poumon*. (G) *Lunge*.

WRITERS. J. VISCHER (*diseases of*), Tubing. 1581 (L). ZIMMERMANN (*ulcer*), Regiom. 1641 (L). SCHNEIDER (*wounds*), Vitemb. 1654 (L). MATTHÆI (Do.), Franequer, 1683 (L). B. ALBINUS (*vomica*), Francf. ad Viadr. 1693 (L). CH. VATER (Do.), Jenæ, 1700 (L). J. PH. EYSELIIUS (*ulcer*), Erford. 1704 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER (*hygiène*), Hal. 1749 (L). A. HALLER (*diseases*), Gotting. 1750 (L). PH. BÖHMER (*vomica*), Hal. 1762 (L). COSTE (*diseases*), Paris, 1767 (F). N. D. FALK (Do.), Lond. 1773. S. T. SÖMMERING, Berlin, 1808 (G). J. CH. STRÖBEL, New York, 1810 (F). JAS. CARSON (*lesions and elasticity of*), Liverpool, 1822. T. MILLS (*pathological anatomy of*), Dublin, 1829. W. E. E. CONWELL (*pulmonary diseases in India, &c.*), Malacca, 1829.

PULMONARIA (*Mat. Med.*) *P. officinalis*, *P. Maculata*, *P. Maculosa*, *Lungwort*, *Spotted Lungwort*, *Jerusalem Cowslip*, *Jerusalem Sage*, *Spotted Comfrey*. The leaves of this plant have been used as demulcents and pectorals; partly, from their resemblance to lungs; and, partly, because they manifest a slightly mucilaginous taste. The plant is not worthy of notice.

(F) *Sauge de Jerusalem*.

(G) *Lungenkraut*.

PULMONARY (*Anat.*) *Pulmonaris*, *Pulmonalis*. That which relates or belongs to the lungs. A name, given to various parts.

(G) *Lunge* (in composition).

1. The PULMONARY ARTERY, *Arteria pulmonaris*, arises from the upper and left part of the right ventricle of the heart; whence it passes obliquely upwards and to the left side; dividing into two trunks, opposite the second dorsal vertebra;—one passing to each lung. At its origin, it is fur-

nished with three sigmoid or semilunar valves. It carries the blood to the lungs for aëration.

2. The PULMONARY VEINS, *Venæ pulmonares*, *Artēriæ venosæ*. These arise in the lungs from the final terminations of the arteries of the same name; collect in ramusculi and rami of greater and greater size, and ultimately unite in four trunks; two of which issue from each lung to open into the left auricle of the heart. The pulmonary veins have the same structure as the other veins of the body; from which they differ, in containing arterial blood, as the pulmonary artery differs from the others in conveying venous blood. They carry the blood back to the heart after aëration.

3. The PULMONARY PLEXUS, *Plexus pulmonaris*. A considerable, nervous network, situated behind the bronchi; and which is formed by the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or par vagum, and by other filaments from the inferior cervical ganglion and the first thoracic ganglia. This plexus forms a kind of areolar web, with numerous meshes of different sizes, in which vessels are lodged, surrounded by much cellular tissue. This plexus sends filaments to the bronchi, which they accompany to their extremities.

PULMONIC (*Path. & Mat. Med.*) *Pulmonicus*, *Pneumonius*, *Pulmonarius*. One attacked with pulmonia:—one laboring under disease of the lungs. Any thing relating or belonging to the lungs. A medicine for the lungs.

WRITER. W. DAVIDSON (*on the pulmonary system*), Lond. 1795.

PULP (*Pharm.*) *Pulpa*, *Pulpa'men*, *σαρξ*. The soft and parenchymatous parts of vegetables, reduced to a paste by the operation of pulping.

PULPING (*Pharm.*) *Pulpa'tion*, *Pulpa'tio*. An operation—the object of which is to reduce certain vegetable substances to a pulp. For this purpose, they are bruised in a mortar, and then passed through a hair sieve,—by the aid of a wooden spatula, called a *Pulper*.

(F) *Pulpoire*.

PULSA'TION (*Physiol. & Path.*) *Pulsa'tio*, *σφύξις*, *Pedeth'mos*, *πρὸς θῆμος*, *σφύγμος*. The beating of the heart and arteries. Also, the beating felt in an inflamed part.

(F) *Battement*. (G) *Puls*, *Schlag*.

WRITER. J. F. FOURNIER (*influence of the pulsation of arteries on other functions*), Paris, 1806 (F).

PULSILOGIUM (*Path.*) from *pul'sus*, 'the pulse,' and *lego*, 'I tell.' Any instrument for measuring the quickness of the pulse. A *Pulsimeter*.

PULSIMANTI'A; from *pul'sus* and *μαντια*, 'divination.' The art of predicting or prognosticating by the pulse.

PUL'SUS (*Phys.*) from *pul'so*, 'I beat'; *σφυγμος*, *Diasphyxis*, *διασφυξις*. Beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. For the sake of convenience, we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. These characters relate to the number of pulsations in a given time; to their degrees of quickness; hardness, and strength:—to the equality or inequality, either of the pulsations themselves or of their intervals: to the development or fullness of the artery, and to the different impressions it may produce on the finger.

In the healthy condition, the number of pulsations, in a given time, varies according to the age; and, as a general principle, diminishes from infancy to old age. In the first years of life, it is usually 120 or 130 in a minute: about the age of five or six, 100 or 106: at seven, about 90 or 95: at puberty, about 80: in the adult age, from 65 to 75: at sixty, 60: and in more advanced life, 50 or less. In general, the pulse is more frequent in females and in irritable persons, than in males and those of an opposite temperament. In the healthy state, the pulse, besides having the proper number of pulsations is neither hard nor unusually soft; it is moderately developed; of a medium strength; and perfectly equal, both as regards the pulsations and their intervals. In disease, it wanders, more or less, from these physiological conditions.

The different characters of the pulse, that have been enumerated, are remarkably great. In a Dictionary, it is necessary to detail them, although many of them are not now regarded; and some are ridiculous.

(F) *Pouls*. (G) *Puls*.

PULSE, AR'DENT, *Pul'sus ar'dens*, (F) *Pouls ardent*, *Pouls élevé*. One, which seems to raise itself to a point in order to strike the finger.

PUL'SUS CAPRI'ZANS, (F) *Pouls caprisant*. One, which seems to leap, as it were.

PULSE, COMPLEX, (F) *Pouls com-*

biné ou composé, *P. compliqué*. A pulse, which has the character of several critical pulses united.

PULSE, CONVULSIVE, *Pul'sus convulsi'vus*, (F) *Pouls convulsif*. That which is unequally frequent or unequally hard; in short, which resembles the irregular pulsation of a muscular fibre in a state of convulsion.

PULSE, CRITICAL, *Pul'sus crit'i-cus*. A pulse which, after having possessed the characters of irritation, becomes free, open, soft, &c.

PULSE, DEEP, (F) *Pouls profond*. One which cannot be felt without difficulty, and without strong pressure by the finger.

PUL'SUS DEFIC'IENTS, (F) *Pouls défaillant*, *P. insensible*. One which seems, every instant, about to cease.

PULSE, DEPRESSED, *Pul'sus depres'sus*, (F) *Pouls déprimé*. That which is deep and weak.

PULSE, DEVELOPED, (F) *Pouls développé*. That which is broad, full, strong, and frequent.

PUL'SUS DIC'ROTUS, *P. bife'riens*, (F) *P. dicrote*, *P. rebondissant*, *P. redoublé*. That in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation; once lightly, the other time more strongly.

PULSE OF IRRITATION, *Pul'sus ab irritatio'nē, nervi'nus, acrit'icus*. It is frequent, hard, and contracted.

PULSE, HARD, *Pul'sus du'rus*, (F) *Pouls dur*. That in which the pulp of the finger seems to yield to the pulsation.

PUL'SUS INTRICA'TUS, (F) *Pouls embarrassé*. That which is but little developed, and unequally slow.

PULSE, E'QUAL, *Pul'sus æqua'lis*. That in which the pulsations resemble each other, and return at equal intervals.

PUL'SUS STRIC'TUS, (F) *Pouls étroit*. One, which strikes the finger to a small extent in breadth.

PULSE, FE'BRILE, *Pul'sus febrilis*. One very frequent.

PULSE, FEE'BLE, WEAK, *Pul'sus deb'ilis*, (F) *Pouls faible*. One, which strikes the finger feebly.

PULSE, FIL'IFORM, *P. thread'y*. One, which resembles a thread slightly vibrating.

PUL'SUS FORMI'CANS, (F) *Pouls formicant*. One which resembles, by being small and scarcely perceptible, the motion of an ant.

PUL'SUS FOR'TIS; a strong pulse; (F) *Pouls fort*, *P. véhément*. One, which strikes the finger strongly.

PULSE, FRE'QUENT, (F) *P. agité*, *P. précipité*, *Pulse quick*. One, which strikes more frequently than usual in a given time.

PULSE, FULL, *Pul'sus ple'nus*, (F) *Pouls plein*. One, which gives the notion of great repletion in the vessel.

PULSE, LARGE, *Pul'sus cras'sus*, *P. mag'nus*, (F) *Pouls grand*, *P. large*. That which is large and full.

PULSE, GUT'TURAL, *Pul'sus gut'turalis*, (F) *Pouls guttural*. A pulse, which has been supposed to indicate the termination of affections of the throat.

PULSE, HEMORRHOÏDAL, (F) *Pouls des hémorrhoides*. A critical pulse, announcing the appearance of the hemorrhoidal flux. It is described as unequal;—the pulsations not being alike in force, and still less the intervals.

PULSE, HEPATIC, (F) *Pouls du Foie*. A pulse, imagined to indicate affections of the liver. It is not worthy of description.

PUL'SUS INÆQUALIS, *Une'qual pulse*, (F) *Pouls inégal*. One, whose pulsations are not alike, or return at unequal intervals.

PUL'SUS INFE'RIOR, (F) *Pouls inférieure*, *P. abdominal*, *P. ventral*. One, supposed to announce evacuations below the diaphragm.

PULSE, INTERCUR'RENT. One, in which a superfluous pulsation seems to occur from time to time.

PULSE, INTERMIT'TENT, (F) *Pouls intercadent*. One, in which the pulsations fail from time to time.

PULSE, INTES'TINAL, (F) *Pouls des Intestins*, *P. de la diarrhée*. A critical pulse, presumed to announce an evacuation by the intestines.

PULSE, IRREG'ULAR, *Pul'sus anor'malis*. One, whose pulsations are unequal, and return at unequal intervals.

PULSE, LAN'GUID, (F) *Pouls languissant*. A slow and feeble pulse.

PULSE, LONG. One, which strikes the finger to a great extent in length.

PULSE, LOW, *Pul'sus hu'milis*, (F) *Pouls bas*. One, in which the pulsations are scarcely perceptible.

PULSE, MYU'RUS, (F) *Pouls myure*. One, which goes on diminishing. See MYURUS.

PULSE, NA'SAL, (F) *Pouls nasal*, *P. capital*, *P. du Nez*. One, supposed to announce the end of an irritation in the nasal fossæ.

PULSE, NAT'URAL, (F) *Pouls naturel des Adultes*, *P. parfait*, *P. des*

Adultes, *P. modéré*. One that is equal and regular in strength and frequency; compressible, and devoid of hardness.

PULSE, UN'DULATING, (F) *Pouls ondulant*, *P. ondoyant*. One which resembles, in its movements, those of the waves.

PULSE, ORGAN'IC, (F) *Pouls organique*. One, which indicates the affected organ, or the organ by which any evacuation will take place.

PULSE, PEC'TORAL, (F) *Pouls de l'expectoration*. A critical pulse, announcing the termination of some pulmonary irritation.

PULSE, REG'ULAR, *Pul'sus norma'lis aut regula'ris*. One, whose pulsations are equal, and succeed each other at equal intervals.

PULSE, RESIST'ING, (F) *Pouls résistant*. One a little tense, a little hard.

PULSE, CONTRACT'ED, (F) *Pouls serré*, *P. concentré*. One, whose pulsations are narrow, deep, and slightly hard.

PUL'SUS SERRINUS, (F) *Pouls serrin*, *P. serratile*. One which strikes, sometimes strongly, at others feebly, and recalls the idea of a saw.

PULSE, SHARP, (F) *Pouls prompt*, *P. vite*, *P. vif*. One, which strikes the finger sharply, rapidly. When to a greater extent, it is called a *jerk'ing pulse*.

PULSE, SLOW, *Pul'sus tar'dus*, (F) *Pouls lent*, *P. tardif*, *P. rare*. One, which strikes the finger slowly.

PULSE, SMALL, *Pul'sus par'vus*, (F) *Pouls petit*. One, whose pulsations are slender and weak.

PULSE, SOFT, *Pul'sus mollis*, (F) *Pouls mou*. One, which yields under the finger.

PULSE, SIM'PLE, *Pul'sus sim'plex*. A critical pulse, indicating an evacuation by one organ only.

PULSE, SUP'PLE, *Pul'sus elas'ticus*, (F) *Pouls souple*. One, in which the pulsations have strength without hardness.

PULSE, STOM'ACHAL, (F) *Pouls stomacal*, *P. de l'estomac*. One, supposed to announce an evacuation by the stomach.

PUL'SUS, SUDORA'LIS, (F) *Pouls sudoral*, *P. de la sueur*. A critical pulse, indicating an approaching perspiration.

PUL'SUS, SUPE'RIOR, (F) *Pouls supérieur*. A critical pulse, supervening on irritation of organs situated above the diaphragm.

PULSE, TENSE, CORDY, *Pul'sus ten'sus*, (F) *Pouls ten'du*, *P. roide*. One, in which the artery resembles a cord fixed at its two extremities. When resembling a wire, it is called *wiry*.

PULSE, TREM'ULOUS, *Pul'sus trem'u-lens*, (F) *Pouls tremblant*, *P. palpitant*. One, in which each pulsation oscillates.

PUL'SUS URINA'LIS, (F) *Pouls de l'urine*. A critical pulse, fancied to denote an approaching evacuation of urine.

PUL'SUS UTERINUS, (F) *Pouls uterin*, *P. de la matrice*, *P. des Règles*. One, which indicates the flow of the menses, or the occurrence of metrorrhagia.

PULSE, VERMIC'ULAR. That which imitates the movement of a worm.

PULSE, VIBRA'TING; a *Jar'ring Pulse*. One, in which the artery seems to vibrate like a musical string.

PUL'SUS VAC'UUS, (F) *Pouls vide*. One, which gives the idea of emptiness of the artery.

WRITERS on the Pulse. ÆGIDIUS, Basil. 1529 (L). G. VALLA, Argent. 1529 (L). PHILARETUS, Basil. 1533 (L). V. POLYDAMUS, Basil. 1540 (L). JOS. STRUTHIUS, Basil. 1540 (L). F. DE MENA, Complut. 1553 (L). P. CRISIGNANI, Salern. 1553 (L). L. ROGANUS, Venet. 1575 (L). L. MERCATUS, Patav. 1592 (L). P. GALEA, Perus. 1597 (L). J. LAVELLIUS, Ven. 1602 (L). EU. RUDIUS, Patav. 1602 (L). A. MASSARIA, Ven. 1605 (L). GR. HORSTIUS, Vitemb. 1607 (L). STUPANUS, Basil. 1607 (L). J. B. NAVARRO, Valent. 1608 (L). H. SAXONIA, Patav. 1608 (L). A. CÆLIUS, Messan. 1618 (L). A. ALEXIUS, Pat. 1627 (L). C. HOFFMANN, Altd. 1628 (L). R. FLUDD, Oppenheim, 1629 (L). M. M. DE KRONLAND, Prag. 1639 (L). B. BONACURSIUS, Bologna, 1645 (I). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1669 (L). BIX, Argent. 1677 (L). G. B. METZGER, Tubing. 1677 (L). L. BELLINI, Bonon. (L). D. ABERCROMBY, Lond. 1685 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1702 (L). SIR J. FLOYER, Lond. 1707-10. J. FINCKENAU, Regiom. 1716 (L). SOLANO DI LUCCA, Matrit. 1731 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1732 (L). GMELIN, Tubing. 1753 (L). M. FLEMING, Lond. 1753. E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1761 (L). J. L. ROCHE, Madrid, 1762 (S). EBERHARD, Hal. 1767 (L). H. FOUQUET, Paris, 1767 (F). J. MEN-

URET, Paris, 1768 (F). C. GANDINI, Genov. 1769 (I). J. S. WETSCH, Vin-dob. 1770 (L). TH. DE BORDEU, Paris, 1772 (F): also in English. K. SPRENGEL, Leipz. and Breslau, 1787 (G). A. TURRA, Vicenz. 1792 (I). W. FALCONER, Lond. 1796. J. RUMBALL, Lond. 1797. J. P. CLAYE, Paris, 1809 (F). J. RUCCO, Lond. 1827.

PULVERIZA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Pulverisa'tio*, *Pulvera'tio*, *zovioγτωσις*. The operation of dividing substances, so as to reduce them to powder.

(G) *Pülverung*.

PULVIS (*Pharm.*) *zovis*. A substance, reduced into small particles by pulverization. *Sim'ple pow'ders* are those of a single substance; *com'pound* those, which result from a mixture of several different powders. An *impalp'able pow'der* is one which is so fine, that it can scarcely be felt under the finger. A compound powder was, formerly, called *Spe'cies*, *Sufuff*, (F) *Es-pèce*.

(F) *Poudre*. (G) *Pulver*.

PULVIS AL'OES COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Pow'der of Alo'es*, *Pul'vis Alo'es cum Gua'iaco*, *P. aloët'icus cum Gua'iaco*. (*Alo'es spicat. ext. ʒ iss, guaiac. gum. res. ʒ j, pulv. cinnam. comp. ʒ ss*. Rub the aloes and guaiacum separately, then mix the whole. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, stomachic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

PULVIS AL'OES CUM CANEL'LA, *Pow'der of Alo'es with Canel'la*, *Spe'cies Hi'leræ pi'cræ*, *Hi'leræ pi'cræ*, *Pul'vis aloët'icus*. (*Alo'es hepat. ʒ ij, canellæ albæ ʒ iij*. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix. *Ph. D.*) A warm cathartic. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

PULVIS DE AMA'RIS COMPOSITUS, *Pul'vis antiarthrit'icus amar'us*. (*Rad. gentian., aristoloch. rotund., aa p. m 3, fior. centaur. min. p. 4, fol. chamædr. chamæpith. manipul. f. pulvis. Ph. P.*) In gouty affections, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, gr. xx.

(F) *Poudre anti-arthritique amère*.

PULVIS DE A'RO COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Pow'der of A'rum*. (*Rad. ari, acori veri, pimpinell. saxifrag., aa 40 p., ocul. cancer. ppt. 12 p., cinnam. 7 p., potassæ sulph. 6 p., ammoniæ muriat. 2 p., f. pulv. Ph. P.*) Sternutatory.

(F) *Poudre de BIRCKMANN*.

PULVIS AS'ARI COMPOSITUS, *P. sternutato'rius*, *P. errhi'nus*, *P. capita'lis Sancti An'geli*, *P. cephal'icus*, *Cephal'ic snuff*, *Com'pound Pow'der of*

Asarabac'ca. (*Folior. asar. europ. p. tres., fol. origan. majoranæ, flor. lavand. spic., sing. p. 1.* Rub into a powder. *Ph. L.*) Sternutatory.

(F) *Poudre d'asarum composée, dite sternutatoire, P. de Saint-Ange.*

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Pow'der of Cin'namon, Pul'vis seu Spe'cies Imperato'ris. P. vi'tæ Imperato'ris, P. Diarom'aton, Spe'cies diacinnamo'mi, S. latifican'tes Rha'zis, Tra'gea aromati'ca, Spe'cies Diam'bræ si'ne odora'tis, Spe'cies aromati'cæ, Pul'vis aromati'cus. (Cort. cinnam. 3 ij, sem. cardam. 3 iss, rad. zingib. 3 j, piperis long. fruct. 3 ss. Rub to a fine powder. Ph. L.) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. x to 3j.*

(F) *Poudre de cannelle composée, ou aromatique.*

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS, *La'pis contrayer'væ, Contrayer'væ balls, Com'pound Pow'der of Contrayer'væ, Pul'vis cardi'acus, P. alexite'rius, P. Mantua'nus. (Contrayer'v. rad. contrit. 3 v, test. præp. 1biss. Mix. Ph. L.) Stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv to 3 ss.*

PULVIS CORNACHI'NI, *Diacel'tates'son PARACELSI, Earl of Warwick's Pow'der, Pul'vis Ox'ydi Sti'bii compos'itus, Pul'vis Com'itis Warwicen'sis, Pul'vis de Tri'bus, Cer'berus Tri'ceps, Pul'vis Scammo'nii antimonial'is. (Scammon. Alep., potass. supertart., antim. diaph. aa p. æ. f. pulvis. Ph. P.) Cathartic. Used chiefly in cutaneous diseases. Dose, 3 ss to 3j.*

(F) *Poudre Cornachine.*

PULVIS CORNUUS'TI CUM OPIO, *Pul'vis opia'tus, Pow'der of Burnt Hartshorn with o'pium. (Op'ii duri cont. 3j, corn. ust. et præp. 3j, coccor. cont. 3j. Mix. Ph. L.) Ten grains contain one of opium. Anodyne.*

(F) *Poudre de corne brûlée avec l'o'pium.*

PULVIS CRE'TÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. Carbona'tis Cal'cis compos'itus, Com'pound Pow'der of chalk, P. creta'ceus, Spe'cies e Scor'dio si'ne o'pio, Diascor'dium, 1720. Pul'vis antac'idus, P. terres'tris, Spe'cies Diacre'tæ, (with Bole Armeniac in place of chalk—the Pul'vis e Bolo compositus sine opio. (Cretæ ppt. 1bss, cinnam. cort. 3 iv, tormentill. rad., acaciæ gum., sing. 3 iij, pip. long. fruct. 3 iv. Reduce separately to a fine powder and mix. Ph. L.) Antacid, stomachic, absorbent. Dose, gr. xx to 3ij.*

(F) *Poudre de craie composée.*

PULVIS CRE'TÆ COMPOSITUS

CUM OPIO, *Com'pound Pow'der of Chalk with o'pium, Pul'vis e Cre'tâ compos'itus cum o'pio, (with Bole Armeniac instead of chalk—Pul'vis e Bolo compositus cum opio, Spe'cies e Scor'dio cum o'pio. (Pulv. cret. c. 3 vjss, op'ii duri cont. 3iv. Mix. Ph. L.) Contains one grain of opium in 40. Anodyne and absorbent. Dose, 3j to 3ij.*

(F) *Poudre de craie composée avec l'o'pium.*

PULVIS DUCIS PORTLANDIÆ, *Duke of Portland's Gout Powder. (Rad. aristoloch., gentianæ, summit. chamædr., centaur. min. aa p. æ.) Dose, 3 ss to 3j.*

PULVIS E GUMMI GUTTA, *P. Cambo'giæ compos'itus, P. hydrag'o'gus, Cambo'ge Pow'der. (Rad. jalap. 24 p. rad. mechoacan. 12 p., cinnam. et rhei. aa 8 p., gum. cambog. 3 p., fol. soldanellæ sicc. 6 p., semin. anisi 12 p., fiat pulvis. Ph. P.) A drastic cathartic. In anasarca and in worms. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.*

(F) *Poudre hydragogue, ou de gomme gutte, P. de QUERCETANUS.*

PULVIS GUMMOSUS ALKALINUS, *Sa'po vegeta'bilis. (G. acac. pulv. 32 p., potass. carb. 4 p. Make into a powder. Ph. P.) Antacid.*

(F) *Poudre de savon végétal.*

PULVIS EX HELMINTHOCOR'TO COMPOSITUS, *P. vermif'ugus abs'que mercu'rio. (Fuc. helminthocort., sem. contra., summitat. absinth., tunaceti, fol. scordii, sennæ, rhæ. aa. p. æi, fiat pulvis. Ph. P.) Dose, 3j to 3j.*

(F) *Poudre vermifuge sans mercure.*

PULVIS IPECACUAN'HÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. alexite'rius, P. anod'y'nus, P. diaphoret'icus, P. diapno'icus, P. sudorif'icus, P. sudorif'icus DOVE'RI, Com'pound pow'der of Ipecacuan'ha, P. Ipecacuan'hæ et O'pii, Do'ver's Pow'der. (Ipecacuanh. rad. cont., op'ii duri cont., sing. 3j, potassæ sulphat. cort. 3j.) Mix. Diaphoretic. Dose, gr. v to gr. xij.*

(F) *Poudre de Dover ou d'ipecacuan'ha et d'o'pium, P. de Dower.*

PULVIS JALAP'PÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. Diatur'pethi compos'itus, Com'pound Pow'der of Jal'ap. (Pulv. jalap. 1 p., potass. supertart. 2 p. Mix. Ph. L.) Cathartic. Dose, 3j to 3ij.*

(F) *Poudre de jalap composée.*

PULVIS KI'NO COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Pow'der of Ki'no. (Kino 3 xv, cort. cinnam. 3 iv, op'ii duri 3j. Rub each to powder and mix. Ph. L.) Astringent. Dose, gr. v to xx.*

(F) *Poudre de kino composée.*

PULVIS DE MAGNE'SIA COMPOS-

ITUS, *P. Galactopæus*, *P. Nutri'cum*, *P. Infan'tum*, *P. Infan'tum antac'idus*, *P. pro Infan'tibus*, *P. antiac'idus*, *P. absor'bens*, *Com'pound Pow'der of Magne'sia*. (*Magnesia*, *sacchar. aa p. æ*. *Mix. Ph. P.*)

(F) *Poudre absorbante et anti-acide.*

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. e Myrr'hâ compos'itus*, *Com'pound Myrrh Powder*. (*Myrrhæ*, *sabinæ*, *rutæ*, *castor. russ. aa ʒj.*) A stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to xl.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. *Pow'der of Yell'ow Blad'der-Wrack*. (The wrack in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder. *Ph. D.*) Virtues dependent on the iodine. Used, consequently, in bronchocele, &c. Dose, gr. x to xl.

PULVIS SCAMMO'NÆ COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Pow'der of Scam'mony*, *Pul'vis e Scammo'nio compos'itus*, *Pul'vis Scammo'nii*, *Pul'vis de Jala'pâ et Scammo'nio compos'itus*, *dictus Catharticus*. (*Scammon.*, *ext. jalap. dur.*, *sing. ʒij*, *zingib. rad. ʒss*. Rub separately to a powder and mix. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic. Dose, gr. viij to gr. xv.

(F) *Poudre cathartique ou Poudre de Scammonée composée.*

PULVIS SCAMMO'NI CUM AL'OE, *P. e Scammo'nio cum Al'oë*, *Scam'mony and Aloes Pow'der*. (*Scammon. ʒvj*, *ext. jalap. dur.*, *aloës socotr. aa ʒiss*, *zing. ʒss*). Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PULVIS SEN'NÆ COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Pow'der of Sen'na*, *Pul'vis e Sen'nâ compos'itus*, *P. e Sen'nâ compos'itus*, *Pul'vis Diase'næ*. (*Sennæ folior.*, *potass. supertart.*, *sing. ʒij*, *scammon. ʒss*, *rad. zingib. ʒij*. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, hydragogue. Dose, ʒj to ʒj.

(F) *Poudre de séné composée.*

PULVIS DE SEN'NÆ, SCAMMO'NIO, ET LIG'NIS COMPOSITUS, *dictus ANTIARTHRITICUS PUR'GANS*, (F) *Poudre de Pérard*. (*Gum. arab.*, *potass. supertart.*, *fol. sennæ*, *cinnam. aa*, *4 p.*, *scammon.*, *rad. sarsapar.*, *china*, *guaiaec. lign.*, *aa 2 p.*, *fiat pulvis*. *Ph. P.*) Purgative. Used to obviate gout. Dose, ʒj.

PULVIS SULPHATIS ALU'MINÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. aluminosus*, *P. aluminis kinosatus*, *Pul'vis stypticus*, *Pul'vis aluminis compos'itus*, *Alu'men kinosatum*, *Com'pound Alum Pow'der*. (*Sulphatis aluminæ*, *p. iv*, *kino*, *p. l*. *Ph. E.*) Astringent. In intestinal he-

morrhage and diarrhœa. Dose, gr. x to xv.

(F) *Poudre styptique ou d'alun composée.*

PULVIS DE SULPHURE ET SCIL'LA, *P. antiasthmaticus*, *P. incisivus*, *P. ad mu'cum pulmona'lem libe'rius ci'en'dum*. (*Sacchar. alb. p. 3*, *sulphur. lot. p. 2*, *scillæ siccæ. p. j*. *Ph. P.*) Dose, gr. v to ʒss.

(F) *Poudre incisive ou anti-asthmaticque.*

PULVIS DE SULPHATE POTASSÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. temperans Stahlîi*. (*Potass. sulph. et nitrat. aa 9 p.*, *hydrarg. sulph. rubr. 2 p.* *Mix. Ph. P.*) As an antiphlogistic and in acidity of the first passages. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

(F) *Poudre tempérante de STAHL.*

PULVIS E SULPHURE'TO HYDRAR'GYRI NIGRO ET SCAMMO'NIO, *dictus VERMIFUGUS MERCURIALIÏ*. (*Pulv. cornachin.*, *hydrarg. sulphuret. nigr. recent. præp.*, *aa p. æ*. *Mix. Ph. P.*) Dose, ʒj to ʒss.

(F) *Poudre vermifuge mercurielle.*

PULVIS TRAGACAN'THÆ COMPOSITUS, *Species Diatragacan'thæ frig'idæ*, *Pul'vis e Tragacan'thâ compos'itus*, *Com'pound Pow'der of Trag'acanth*. (*Tragacanth. contus.*, *acaciæ gummi cont.*, *amyli. sing. ʒiss*, *sacch. purif. ʒiij*. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. In coughs, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒiij.

(F) *Poudre de gomme adragant composée.*

PUMEX (*Mat. Med.*) *Pum'ice*. This was formerly employed as a desiccative and dentifrice.

(F) *Pierre Ponce.*

(G) *Bimstein.*

PUNA (*Path.*) *Veta*. A sickness common in the elevated districts of South America, and which attacks those unaccustomed to breathe the rarefied atmosphere. It strongly resembles seasickness, with a most acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration considerably.

PUNCH (*Surg.*) *Rhiza'gra*, *ῥιζαγρα*, from *pun'gere*, 'to prick.' *Repulso'rium*. A surgical instrument, used for extracting the stumps of teeth.

(F) *Repoussoir.*

PUNCTUM AU'REUM (*Surg.*) *Punctu'ra au'rea*. Formerly, when an intestinal hernia was reduced;—by an incision made through the integuments down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the de-

scent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

PUNCTUM SA'LIENS (*Anat.*) The first point, which makes its appearance, after the fecundation of the germ. It is generally applied to the heart of the embryo.

PUNCTURE (*Surg.*) *Punctu'ra*; from *pun'gerē*, 'to prick.' *Tre'sis Punctu'ra*. A wound made by pointed instruments, such as swords, bayonets, needles, thorns, &c. A puncture, is, generally, of trifling consequence; but, sometimes, it becomes important from the part concerned, or injury done to some nerve.

(F) *Piqure*. (G) *Stich*.

PUNCTURING (*Surg.*) Same etymon. *Compunctio*. The operation of opening, by means of a trocar, lancet, &c. any natural or accidental cavity; with the view of evacuating any fluid, effused or accumulated there. *Paracentesis* is a sort of puncturing.

(F) *Ponction*.

PUNGENT (*Path.*) Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were forced into the suffering part.

(F) *Pongitif*.

PUNICA GRANA'TUM (*Mat. Med.*) The *Pomegran'ate*, *Grana'tum*, *Malograna'tum*. The rind of the fruit, called *Malicho'rium*, *Malaco'rium*, or *Malico'rium*; and the flowers—called *Balaustine flowers*—are the parts used in medicine. They have been employed both internally and externally as astringents. The seeds are called *Coccolnes*, *κοκκωνες*. (F) *Grenadier*.

(G) *Granatbaum*.

PUOGENIA (*Path.*) *Pyogen'ia*; from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Generation of pus. The theory or mechanism of the formation of pus. Some have believed, that pus is formed in the arterial system, and is deposited, by way of excretion, in the inflamed part: others, that it is formed by the destruction of solid parts. These opinions are, however, inadmissible; and pus is now regarded as the product of a particular secretion in the diseased part.

(G) *Eiterbildung*.

WRITERS. A. FIZES, Monspel. 1724 (L). QUESNAY, Paris, 1749 (F). VEERMANN, Lugd. Bat. 1755 (L). J. GRASHUIS, Lond. 1752. J. FR. FASELIUS, Jenæ, 1758 (L). MORGAN, Edinb. 1763 (L). J. CL. TODE, Hafn. 1775 (L). GESNER, Jenæ, 1777 (L). C. DARWIN, Lond. 1770. JAMES HENDY, Lond. 1775. ROMAGNE, Edinb. 1780 (L). NICOLIDES, Vienn. 1780 (L). HASPEL,

Erlang, 1780 (L). POLITKOWSKY, Lugd. Bat. 1781 (L). FR. W. VON HOVEN, Stuttgart. 1785 (L). BRUGMANS, Groning. 1785 (L). GRASMEYER, Gotting. 1790 (G). J. F. CRÈVECŒUR, Longchamps, 1793 (F). J. W. HEPPE, Utrecht. 1802 (G). J. LAURENT, Paris, 1803 (F). V. G. WALDMANN (*difference between pus and mucus*), Marb. 1807 (L). FR. VON PAULA GRUITHUISEN, Munich, 1809 (G).

PUPIL (*Anat.*) *Pupill'a*, *Co'rē*, *ροον*, *Rhoz*, *ῥωξ*, *Sight of the eye*. The aperture of the iris, through which the rays of light pass, that have to paint the image of an object on the retina. This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate. The pupil, in man, is round, and by it the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye communicate with each other. In the fœtus, during the first six months of gestation, it is closed by the pupillary membrane.

(F) *Pupille*, *Prunelle*.

(G) *Augenstern*.

PUPILLARY (*Anat.*) *Pupilla'ris*. That which belongs to the pupil.

The **PUPILLARY MEMBRANE**, *Membra'na Pupilla'ris*, *Pupillæ velum*. The central aperture of the iris is closed, in the fœtus, during a certain period of gestation, by a very thin membrane. It disappears in the 7th month. (G) *Augensternhaut*.

WRITER. J. CLOQUET, Paris, 1818 (F).

PUPULÆ (*Anat.*) The pulps or extremities of the fingers.

PURGATIVE (*Therap.*) *Purgati'vus*, *Purgans*, *Moch'licus*, *Catoret'icus*, *Catoter'icus*, *A cathartic* (q. v.) A medicine, which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative;—stimulating the muscular coat, and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat.

(F) *Purgatif*.

WRITERS. A. GAZIUS, Basil, 1541 (L). L. JACCHINUS, Lugd. 1542 (L). W. PUTEANUS, Lugd. 1552 (L). A. M. BRASSAVOLUS, Lugd. 1556 (L). G. FALLOPIUS, Venet. 1566 (L). J. PH. INGRASSIAS, Ven. 1568 (L). P. J. CRASSUS, Basil. 1581 (L). J. BRAVO, Salmant. 1588 (L). TH. ERASTUS, Tigur. 1595 (L). A. LONICERUS, Francf. 1596 (L). STUPANUS, Basil. 1603 (L). D. SENNERTUS, Vitemb. 1604 (L). J. MONTECELLI, Ven. 1617 (L). EV. SCHENCKIUS, Jenæ, 1618 (L). M.

SEBIZ, Argent. 1620 (L). A. MASSARIA, Lugd. 1622 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1638 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1652 (L). M. HOFFMANN, Altdorf. 1652 (L). J. C. BAUHIN, Basil. 1662 (L). J. N. PECHLIN, Lugd. Bat. 1672 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1675 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1685 (L). SCHWARZ, Basil. 1696 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1696. Another work, Hal. 1703 (L). Another, Hal. 1704 (L). PAPIUS, Basil, 1710 (L). J. FR. DEPRÉ (*improper in the dogdays*), Erford. 1714 (L). PH. HECQUET (*on the abuse of P.*), Paris, 1725 (F). QUARIN, Vienn. 1724 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford. 1728 (L). J. A. SCHULZE, Hal. 1736 (L). DICKSON, Edinb. 1740 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1742 (L). LAUBMEYER, Hal. 1743 (L). A. VATER, Vitemb. 1746 (L). F. J. BAIER (*abuse of Ps.*), Altdorf. 1749 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1749 (L). FR. BOISSIER DE SAUVAGES, Monspel. 1762 (L). AANINCK, Lugd. Bat. 1784 (L). VAN DEURSEN, Lugd. Bat. 1790 (L). MECKEL, Hal. 1796 (L). LIEBHARDT, Erlang. 1796 (L). L. FR. GONDRET, Paris, An xi (F). J. L. A. LOISELEUR DESLONGCHAMPS, Paris, 1805 (F). JAMES HAMILTON, Edinb. 1806. J. BAUMGARTNER, Landshut. 1816 (L). A. P. F. LEGOUAIS (*in Pucrpural Peritonitis*), Paris, 1820 (F).

PURIFORM (*Path.*) *Puriformis*; from *pus*, and *form'a*. That which has the appearance of pus.

PURPURA (*Path.*) πορφυρα. *Porphyra*. This word has been employed in many senses. (See INDEX). It generally means; — livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood; languor and loss of muscular strength: pains in the limbs. (F) *Pourpre*. (G) *Purpur*.

In the PURPURA SIMPLEX, *Porphyra simplex*, *Pete'chia si'ne fe'bre*, *Phanig'mus Pete'chia'lis*, *Profu'sio sub-cut'a'nea*, *Pete'chial Scur'vy*, the spots are numerous, but small and fleabite-shaped; chiefly on the breast, arms, and legs; with paleness of countenance.

WRITER. W. STOKER, Dublin, 1823.

In the PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA, *Porphyra hæmorrhag'ica*, *Stomac'acē universa'lis*, *Hæmorrhag'ia universa'lis*, *Hæmorrhæ'a petechia'lis* or *Land Scurvy* — the spots are circular and of different sizes; often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; with occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera; and great debility

and depression of spirits. (G) *Blut-fleckenkrankheit*.

In the PORPHYRA NAUTICA, *Scorbutus*, *Pechytyr'bē*, *πριχτυρβη*, *Gingibra'chium* *Gingipe'dium*, *Scelotyr'bē*, *Stomac'acē*, *στομαξαξια*, *Scorbutus nau'ticus* or *Sea scur'vy*, there are spots, of different hues, intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose; the gums are spongy and bleeding; — the breath fœtid, and the debility universal and extreme.

This occurs, chiefly at sea, after exposure to a moist, cold, foul atmosphere; with long use of salted food and stagnant water.

All these varieties of purpura resemble each other considerably. In the two first, however, there seems, at times, to be some excitement, which has led to the employment of purgatives, and even of bleeding with advantage.

Generally speaking, the use of the mineral acids, will be indicated; and, in the sea scurvy, vegetable food and vegetable acids must be regarded as the best antiscorbutics. Nitre is, also, a good antiscorbutic, and in cases of great prostration it may be mixed with Peruvian bark or the sulphate of quinine. Tamarinds and cream of tartar, made into drink are, also, serviceable. But the great remedies are change from low to cheerful spirits; from filth to cleanliness; and from a cold and damp, to a temperate and dry, climate, with change of food.

The general principles of management are the same as in the land scurvy.

(F) *Scorbut*. (G) *Scharbock*.

WRITERS ON SCURVY. G. HAMBERGER, Tubing. 1586 (L). S. EUGALENUS, Lips. 1604 (L). J. BACKMEISTER, Rostoch. 1606 (L). GR. HORSTIUS, Gissæ, 1609 (L). D. SENNERT, Vitemb. 1620 (L). H. MEIBOM, Helmst. 1623 (L). Z. BRENDL, Jenæ, 1634 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1640 (L). A. FALCONET, Lyon, 1642 (F). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1644 (L). W. CHARLETON, Lond. 1651 (L). B. BRUNERUS, Hagæ, 1658 (L). S. EUGALENUS, Hag. 1658 (L). G. B. METZGER, Tubing. 1663 (L). J. TH. SCHENCKIUS, Jenæ, 1664 (L). E. MAYNWARINGE, Lond. 1666. N. VENETTE, La Rochelle, 1671 (F). G. FRANCUS DE FRANCKENAU, Heidelb. 1674 (L). O. BORRICHUS, Hafn. 1675 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1672 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1684 (L). J. VESTI, Erford, 1688 (L).

FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1738 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Vitteimb. 1705 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erford, 1708 (L). J. H. HEUCHER, Vitteimb. 1712 (L). C. A. A. BERGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1713 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford, 1717 (L). H. P. JUCH, Erford, 1729 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1720 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1741 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1747 (L). A. NITSCHKE, St. Petersburg, 1750 (G). J. H. FÜRSTENAU, Rintel. 1751 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1751 (L). A. ADDINGTON, Lond. 1753. JAS. LIND, Lond. 1754. J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1755 (L). J. A. BONA, Veron. 1761 (L). NATH. HULME, Lond. 1768 (L). MACBRIDE, Lond. 1767. Another, Lond. 1769. WM. JERVEY, Lond. 1769. G. V. ZEVIANI, Verona, 1770 (I). L. ROUPPE, Gotha, 1775 (G). CH. BISSET, Lond. 1775. C. VON LINNÉ, Upsal, 1775 (L). LE MEILLEUR, Paris, 1777 (F). J. G. HEMPEL, Copenhag. and Leipz. 1778 (G). HORNE, Edinb. 1781 (L). SIR FRANCIS MILMAN, Lond. 1782. JOHN SHERWEN, Lond. 1782. JAS. RYMER, Lond. 1782. THOS. TROTTER, Lond. 1786. H. BACHERACHT, St. Petersburg, 1786 (G). FR. THOMSON, Lond. 1790. A. N. AASHEIM, Hafn. 1797 (L). D. PATTERSON, Edinb. 1795. J. C. JACOBS, Bruxelles, 1802 (F). CH. L. JOURDANET, Paris, 1802 (F). J. G. COQUELIN, Paris, 1803 (F). H. MILLIOZ, Paris, 1803 (F). BALME, Montpellier, 1803 (F). P. M. KERAUDREN, Paris, 1804 (F). H. CH. SCHIRMER, Gotting. 1805 (L). FR. VON SCHRAUD, Vienn. 1805 (G). R. W. BAMPFIELD, Lond. 1819.

PURSINESS (*Path.*) *Dyspnœa pinguedino'sa*. Dyspnœa accompanied with oppressive fatness.

(F) *Pousse*.

PURULENT (*Path.*) *Purulentus*, *εμπυος*, *πυωδης*. That which has the character of pus, or consists of pus; — as *purulent matter*, a *purulent collection*, &c.

PUS (*Path.*) *πυον*, *mat'ter*. A secretion from inflamed textures, and especially from the cellular membrane. It is, almost always, of the same nature, whatever may be the part it proceeds from. Pus of a good quality, — *laudable pus* — (F) *Pus louable*, is of a yellowish-white color; opaque; inodorous, and of a creamy appearance. Heat, acids, and alcohol coagulate it. When analyzed by SCHWILGUÉ, it afforded albumen and water, a particular extractive substance, and a small quan-

tity of soda, phosphate of lime and other salts. (G) *Eiter*.

WRITERS. CH. DARWIN (*Difference between pus and mucus*), Litchfield, 1780. SIR E. HORNE, Lond. 1788.

PUSILLA'TUM (*Pharm.*) *Pusula'tum*. A coarse powder.

PUS'TULE (*Path.*) *Pus'tula*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Ecthy'ma*, *Benath*, *Bube*, *Epanas'tasis*. An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base containing pus. WILLAN and BATEMAN reckon four varieties of pustules — the *Phlyza'cium*, *Psudra'cium*, *A'chor*, and *Fa'vus*. The variolous pustule is often called, by the French, *Grain*; by us, *Pock*.

(G) *Eiterblatter*, *Blät'terchen*.

PUTREFACTION, *Putrefactio*, *σψις*, *Putridity*; *Putre'do*, *Putrid'itas*, *Sep'sis*, *Putrid fermenta'tion*. *Putrefac'tive fermenta'tion*. A decomposition, experienced by animal substances, when deprived of life and placed under particular circumstances. The presence of water is indispensable; of air, not; — for putrefaction may occur in water, that has been boiled or in the earth. The temperature, most favorable to it, is from 66° to 90° of FAHRENHEIT. The most common products of putrefaction are water, carbonic acid, acetic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and a semi-putrid substance, which is volatilized and has an infected odor. It has been supposed that something like putrefaction may occur in the living body; as in case of putrid fever.

(G) *Fäulniss*.

WRITERS. J. HORMANNUS (*Cause of P. in the body*), Vitteimb. 1556 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jena, 1760 (L). W. ALEXANDER (*Causes of putrid diseases*), Lond. 1771. A. SEYBERT (*P. of blood in the living body*), Berlin, 1798 (G).

PUTRID (*Path.*) *Putridus*, *σπρρος*. An epithet for some affections, in which the matters excreted and the transpiration itself exhale a smell of putridity. It is particularly applied to typhus.

(G) *Faul*.

PUTRILA'GO (*Path.*) The pultaceous matter or *slough*, which forms in certain gangrenous and other ulcers, and is thrown off.

(F) *Putrilage*.

PUZOS, NICOLAS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated French accoucheur; born at Paris in 1686; died in 1753. **WORKS.** *Traité des accouchemens*, &c. Paris. 1759. 4to.

PYLOR'IC (*Anat.*) *Pylor'icus*. That

which relates to the pylorus. An epithet given to different parts.

1. The *PYLOR'IC AR'TERY* or *Arteria Corona'ria dex'tra*, (F) *Petite artère gastrique droite*, arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the pylorus and to the lesser curvature of the stomach; anastomosing, particularly, with the *A. coronaria ventriculi* and *A. gastro-epiploica dextra*.

2. The *PYLOR'IC VEIN* follows the same distribution as the artery.

PYLO'RUS (Anat.) *πυλῶρος*, Jan'itor, *Portona'rium*; from *πύλη*, 'a gate,' and *οὐρός*, 'a guardian,' *Ostia'rius*. The lower or right orifice of the stomach;—*Orifice intestinal* (Ch). Called *Pylo'rus*, because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal and is furnished with a circular, flattened, fibro-mucous ring, which occasions the total closure of the stomach, during digestion in that organ. This ring has been called the *Valve of the Pylorus*, *Sphinc'ter Pylo'ri*, (G) *Pförtnerklappe*. (F) *Valvule du pylore*. It is a fold of the mucous and muscular membranes of the stomach and is the *Pyloric muscle* of some authors.

(F) *Pylore*. (G) *Pförtner*.

WRITERS. A. HALLER (*Abscesses of P.*), Gotting. 1749 (L). G. G. RICHTER (*Cases of scirrhus P.*), Gotting. 1765 (L). J. N. PETZOLD (*Do.*), Dresd. 1787 (G). FR. F. FRANZ. (*Do.*), Marburg, 1796 (L).

PYORRHŒ'A (Path.) from *πύον*, 'pus,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of pus.

PYR'AMID (Anat. & Surg.) *Pyr'amis*. A small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated, to lodge the muscle of the stapes. *Eminentia pyramida'lis tympani*. Also, the *Centre-pin* of the trephine.

PYRAMIDA' LIS ABDOM'INIS (Anat.) *P. Fallo'pii*, *P. vel succenturia'tus*, *Mus'culi auxilia'rii*, *Pubio-ombilical*, *Pubio-sous-ombilical* (Ch.). A small, fleshy pyramidal fasciculus, whose existence is not constant; and which is inserted, by its base, into the upper part of the pubis, and terminates, by its summit, at the inferior part of the linea alba. When it contracts it stretches the linea alba.

(F) *Pyramidal de l'abdomen*.

PYRAMIDA' LIS, *P. Fem'oris*, *Sacro-trochantérien* (Ch.) *Ilia'cus exter'nus*, *Pyriform'is*, *Piriform'is*, *Primus et superior quadrigem'inus*, a flat, triangular muscle, situated at the posterior

part of the pelvis. By its base it is attached to the anterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding surface of the great sacro-sciatic ligament and to the posterior part of the ilium. It terminates by a tendon, which is attached to the inner surface of the great trochanter. This muscle is a rotator of the thigh outwards, or of the pelvis in an opposite direction.

(F) *Pyramidal de la cuisse*.

PYRAMIDA' LIS NA'SI, *Proc'erus na'si*, *Na'sum dila'tans*, *Fronto-nasal* (Ch.) It is thin, triangular, and has its summit upwards. Above, it is continuous with the occipito-frontalis. It descends vertically before the root of the nose, on which it terminates; becoming confounded with the transversalis. This muscle wrinkles the skin of the root of the nose transversely, and stretches that which covers the tip.

(F) *Pyramidal du nez*.

PYREC'TICA (Nosol.) *πυρεκτικα*, febrile; from *πυρετος*, 'fever.' Fevers: the 1st order in the class *Hæmatica* of GOOD.

PYRETOL'OGY (Path.) *Pyretolo'gia*; from *πυρετος*, 'fever,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' *Pyrol'ogy*. A treatise on fevers. A title, sometimes given to a monograph on fever.

(G) *Fieberlehre*.

PYREX'IAE (Path.) from *πῦρ*, 'fire.' *Febrile diseases*. The first class of CULLEN'S nosology.

PYRI'NĒ (Pharm.) *πυρινη*, a plaster for scirrhus, &c. PAULUS of Ægina.

PYRIPH'LEGES (Path.) *πυριφλεγης*. One, who has a burning fever.

PYR'MONT, MIN'ERAL WA'TER OF (Mat. Med.) A celebrated mineral spring, on the Weser, in Westphalia. The waters are tonic, and contain common salt, muriate of magnesia, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia dissolved in carbonic acid, with some resinous principles. It is a highly carbonated chalybeate.

ARTIFIC'IAL PYR'MONT WA'TER may be formed of *Epsom salt*, gr. xv, *Common salt*, gr. v, *Magnes. alb.* gr. x, *Iron filings*, gr. v, *Water* ℥iij. Impregnated with the gas from *Marble powder* and *Sulphuric acid*, āā 3 viij.

WRITERS. A. CUNÆUS, Leipz. 1697, 8vo. M. E. BLOCH, Hamb. 1774, 8vo. (G). H. MARCARD, Lond. 1788. J. FR. WESTRUMB, Leipz. 1789 (G).

PYR'OLA (Mat. Med.) *P. rotundifo'lia*, *Round-leaved win'tergreen*. This

plant was once used as a gentle astringent and tonic.

PYR'OLA UMBELLATA, *Chimaphila umbellata*, *C. Corymbosa*, *Ground-holly*, *Pippsis'eva*, *Win'tergreen*. This common American plant is allied to the *uva ursi*, in botanical as well as medical qualities. It is considerably astringent. The bruised leaves irritate the skin.

(G) *Doldenförmiges Wintergrün*.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID (*Pharm. &c.*) An acid obtained, by distillation, from wood, coal, &c., and which was once believed to be of a peculiar character. It is now known to be formed of acetic acid and an empyreumatic oil, of which it may be freed; and, in this state, is sold in commerce for the *Acetum distillatum*. It is used for similar purposes as distilled vinegar, and for preserving animal substances.

(F) *Acide Pyroligneux*.

PYROPHAGUS, *πυροφαγος*, *Igniv'orus*, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One who eats fire. A juggler, who eats bodies in a state of ignition.

PYRO'SIS (*Path.*) *Limo'sis cardial'gia sputato'ria*, *πυρσσις*, *Cardial'gia sputato'ria*, *Pyro'sis Suec'ica*, *Apoceno'sis vom'itus pyro'sis*, *Dyspep'sia pyro'sis*, *Water'brash*, *Water'qualm*, *Black-water*. This affection consists of a hot sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid, that causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes. Attention to diet, and the use of bitter absorbents, will usually relieve, when the disease is functional. Occasionally, it occurs, symptomatic of organic disease of the stomach.

(G) *Sodbrennen*.

(F) *Fer chaud*, *Cremason*, *Soda*.

WRITER. H. A. DUVAL, Paris, 1809 (F).

PYROTECH'NY, *Pyrotech'ny*, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' and *τεχνη*, 'art.' Art of mak-

ing fireworks, &c. Also, chymistry. M. PERCY has used the term *Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale* for the art of applying fire or the actual cautery in Surgery.

WRITER. BARON PERCY, Paris, 1810 (F).

PYRUS CYDO'NIA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Quince Tree*, (F) *Coignassier*, (G) *Quittenbaum*. The fruit is termed *Cydo'nium Mal'um*, *Mal'um ca'num*, *Mal'um coto'neum*, *κυδωνιον μηλον*, *Quince*, (F) *Coign*, (G) *Quitte*. Quince seeds are, sometimes, used in decoction (q. v.) as a demulcent. The fruit makes a pleasant preserve.

PYRUS MA'LUS (*Mat. Alim.*) The *Apple Tree*, (F) *Pommier*, (G) *Apfelbaum*, *μηλεα*. Apples are an agreeable fruit, when ripe. When unripe, they disagree, especially with those of weak digestive powers. The same may be said of the *pear*: the fruit of the *Py'rus commu'nis*, *απιος*, *P. Sor'bus*, *P. Sati'va*, (F) *Poirier*, (G) *Birnbaum*.—(E) *Apple*, (F) *Pomme*, (G) *Apfel*.—(E) *Pear*, (F) *Poire*, (G) *Birn*.

APPLE BRAN'DY is a spirituous liquor obtained from the juice of the apple, and much used in the United States.

PYUL'CON (*Surg.*) *πυουλκον*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ἐλκω*, 'I extract.' A surgical instrument, used for extracting pus from any cavity. Many pyulca have been employed, all of which act as exhausting syringes.

(F) *Tire-pus*. (G) *Eiterzug*.

PYU'RIA (*Path.*) *Pyotu'ria*, from *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Discharge of purulent urine. A symptom, which occurs in many diseases; particularly in cases of renal calculi, and in organic affections of the bladder.

(G) *Eiterharnen*.

PYX'IS (*Pharm. &c.*) *πυξις*. A box; a pill-box. Also, an emollient ointment. AËTIUS and PAULUS.

Q

Q. (*Pharm.*) See ABBREVIATION.

QUA'DRANS (*Pharm.*) *τεταρτημοριον*; *quarta pars libræ*. A quarter of a pound. Three ounces.

QUADRA'TUS FEM'ORIS (*Anat.*) *Quad-*

ra'tus, from *quad'ra*, 'a square.' *Tuber-Ischio-trochantérien*, *Ischio-sous-trochantérien* (CH.), *Quar'tus quadrigem'inus quadra'tus*. A muscle, situated at the posterior and upper part of the

thigh. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral, and is attached to the outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium; whence it proceeds transversely to the inferior part of the posterior margin of the great trochanter. It rotates the limb, turning the toe outwards.

(F) *Carré de la Cuisse.*

QUADRA'TUS LUMBO'RUM, *Quadratus, seu Lumbaris exte'rnus; Ilio-lumbi-costal, Flectens par lumbo'rum quadratus dor'si, Ilio-costal* (CH.). A flat, somewhat thick, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situated in the loins, at the sides of the vertebral column. It is attached, below, to the crista ilii and ilio-lumbar ligament; and, above, to the inferior margin of the last rib; and, besides, to the base of the transverse processes of the four last lumbar vertebræ. This muscle inclines the loins to its side; depresses the last rib, and is thus a muscle of expiration. It can, also, raise the hip.

(F) *Carré des lombes.*

QUADRIGEM'INA, TUBER'cula (Anat.) *Eminen'tiæ Quadrigem'inæ, Op'tic Lobes, Cor'pora quadrigem'ina, Na'tes et Tes'tes, Eminences bigéminées* (CH.). *Cor'pora bigem'ina.* Four medullary tubercles, situated at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare. They are white, externally; gray, internally; oblong; rounded; connected by pairs, and separated by two grooves, which divide them crucially. Of these tubercles — the superior, called *na'tes*, — *Tuber'cula antero'ra, Glu'tia*, are larger and more prominent than the lower, called *testes*, — *Tuber'cula postero'ra*. The pineal gland corresponds exactly to the point of intersection of the two furrows that separate them.

(F) *Tubercules quadrijumeaux.*

(G) *Zwillingshügel.*

QUAN'DROS. Ancient name for a precious stone, believed to exist in the brain of the vulture; and to which was attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of milk, and preserving from deadly accidents. No such stone exists.

QUAR'ANTINE (Hyg.) from (I) *Quaranti'na*; itself from *quaran'ta*, 'forty.' The time, during which travellers, returning from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto. They, as well as the ship, are said "to perform quarantine."

Quarantine is, sometimes, extended beyond forty days, whilst its duration

is frequently much less. It is sometimes enforced by land; for example, when contagious diseases require the establishment of *cordons sanitaires*, and when persons are desirous of leaving infected districts.

During quarantine, no communication is allowed between the travellers and the inhabitants of the country.

Quarantine is a great impediment to commerce; and is, doubtless, very frequently enforced where there is but little danger of contagion. The evils, however, that might arise from the introduction of a widely-spreading contagious disease, are so disastrous, as to induce legislators to maintain these laws in, perhaps, an unnecessary degree of strictness.

(F) *Quarantaine.*

WRITERS. TH. HANCOCK, Lond. 1821. CH. MACLEAN (*evils of Q. laws*), Lond. 1824. P. RUSSEL, Lond. 1791. A. CHENOT, Vienn. 1798 (G).

QUARIN, JOSEPH, (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician; born at Vienna in 1733; died in 1814. WORKS. *Commentatio de curandis febribus et inflammationibus*. Vienn. 1781. 8vo: in French, by EMOUOT, Paris. 1800. *Animadversiones practicæ in diversos morbos*. Vienn. 1786. 8vo.

QUAR'TAN (Path.) *Quarta'na Febris, An'tet'us Quarta'nus, Tetartæ'us, πυρετός τεταρταίος, Quar'tan Ague.* An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every 4th day, leaving between them two days' interval. We speak, also, of the *Quartan Type*. A *Double Quartan* is one, in which one paroxysm occurs on the third and another on the second day, so that there is only one day of apyrexia and two of paroxysms in succession; — the paroxysms of every 4th day resembling each other. A *Triple Quar'tan* is one, in which there is a paroxysm every day; and on every three days the paroxysms correspond. A *redoub'ling* or *repeat'ing quar'tan*, (F) *Fièvre quarte doublée*, is one, in which there are two paroxysms every 4th day. See INTERMITTENT.

(F) *Quarte.*

QUARTA'RIOUS (Pharm.) An ancient measure, equal to one-fourth of the sextarius. See PONDERA ET MENSURÆ.

QUAR'TI-STER'NAL (Anat.) *Quadrister'nal's*. The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. BÉCLARD.

QUAS'SIA (Mat. Med.) *Quas'sia amara, Quas'sy, Quas'sia excell'sa.* A West

India tree, from which is obtained the *Lignum Quassia*. It is an intensely durable bitter, without astringency; and has been employed as a tonic and stomachic. It is, generally, given in the form of infusion. The bitter principle is called *Quassine*.

(F) *Quassie*.

WRITERS. PAARMANN, Argent. 1772 (L). THORSTENSEN, Hafn. 1775 (L).

QUASSIA SIMAROU'BA, *Simarou'ba*, *Simaru'ba*, *Euon'ymus*. The bark of the Simarouba is bitter, and not unpleasant. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It is not astringent. It is exhibited, wherever a simple tonic is required.

(G) *Simarubarinde*, *Ruhr-rinde*.

WRITER. A. JUSSIEU, Paris, 1730 (L).

QUERCUS AL'BA (*Mat. Med.*) The *White Oak*, *Quer'cus Ro'bur*; the *Common Oak*, *Q. Tincto'ria*; the *Black Oak*, *Q. ru'bra Monta'na*; the *Red Oak* or *Span'ish Oak*. The bark of all these varieties is, probably, alike in medicinal properties. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been used in intermittents, and likewise in decoction, as an astringent wash, where such is indicated.

Acorns, *κηκες*, *Cel'ces*, *Nu'ces Quer'cus*, were, at one time, much used as food; and a decoction of them was once recommended in dysentery and diarrhœa, in glandular obstructions, &c.

A pessary, made of them, has been advised in immoderate flow of the menses. They are not now used.

(E) The Oak, (F) *Chêne*, (G) *Eiche*; (E) *Acorn*, (F) *Gland*, (G) *Eichel*.

WRITERS. FR. J. W. SCHRÖDER (*acorns in glandular obstructions*), Gotting. 1774 (G). M. J. MARX (Do.), Hanov. 1776 (G). J. FL. RITTER (*use of acorns as medicine*), Cēnipont. 1781 (L). J. F. REDIKER (*virtues of oak bark*), Duisb. 1791 (L).

QUERCUS CER'RIS. A tree of Asia Minor, which affords the *Turkey Galls*, *Nut Galls*, *Gal'læ Tur'cicae*, *G. Querc'i'næ*, *G. Tincto'riae*, *Nux Gal'læ*, *Gal'la max'ima orbicula'ta*, *Ci'cis*, *κηκες*, *Cassenoles*, *Gal'læ*, *Galls*, *Gal'nut*. The *nut gall* is a protuberance, or tubercle, produced by the puncture of the *Diplolep'sis Gal'læ Tincto'riae*. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been employed in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, and intermittents: but it is chiefly used, externally, in gargles and injections. The powder,

made into an ointment with lard, is used in piles.

(F) *Noix de Galle*.

(G) *Eichäpfel*, *Galäpfel*.

QUESNAY, FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated French physician; born at Mercey in 1694; died in 1774. WORKS. *Observations sur les effets de la saignée*, &c. Paris. 1730. 12mo. *L'art de guérir par la saignée*. Paris. 1736. 12mo. *Essai physique sur l'économie animale*. Paris. 1736. 12mo. *Préface des Mémoires de l'Académie de Chirurgie*. Paris. 1743. 4to: in English, Lond. 1760. 8vo. *Recherches critiques et historiques sur l'origine &c. de la chirurgie en France*. Paris. 1744. 4to. *Traité de la suppuration*. Paris. 1749. 12mo. *Traité de la gangrène*. Paris. 1749. 12mo. *Traité des fièvres continues*. Paris. 1753. 12mo.

QUINCY, JOHN (*Biog.*) A respectable London physician; died in 1723. WORKS. *Medicina statica; or a translation of the aphorisms of SANCTORIUS*. Lond. 1712. 8vo. *Pharmacopœia officinalis et extemporanea; or a complete English dispensatory, in four parts*. Lond. 1718. 8vo. *Lexicon physico-medicum; or a new medical dictionary*. Lond. 1719. 8vo.: improved by ROBT. HOOPER, M. D. *An examination of DR. WOODWARD'S state of physic and diseases*. Lond. 1719. 8vo. *Loimologia; or an historical account of the plague in London in 1665*. Lond. 1720. 8vo. *An essay on the different causes of pestilential diseases*. Lond. 1721. 8vo. *The dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c.* Lond. 1721. 8vo. *Prælectiones pharmaceuticæ; lectures on pharmacy, chemical and Galenical, explaining the whole doctrine of the art*: edited by P. SHAW, M. D. 1723. 4to. *De secretis mulierum; or the mysteries of human generation fully revealed: translated from the Latin of ALBERTUS MAGNUS, &c.* 1725. 8vo.

QUININA (*Mat. Med.*) *Qui'nia*, *Qui'na*, *Kini'num*, *Chini'na*, *Quinine*. An alkaline, uncrystallizable substance; under the form of a porous, whitish mass; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms, with acids, salts that are in general soluble. It is obtained from different cinchonas, but chiefly from the yellow, and is the active principle of those valuable drugs.

The *Sul'phate of Quinine* — the salt usually employed in medicine — occurs in needles of a pearly and satiny ap-

pearance. It is employed, with great success, in the treatment of intermittents; and is available in many cases, where the bark in substance could not be retained, or would be injurious. Dose, from 3 to 10 grains in the 24 hours. It is obtained, by treating the yellow bark with sulphuric acid.

QUIN'TAN (Path.) *Fc'bris quinta'na*, *F. quin'ta*, from *quin'tus*, 'a fifth.' A fever, whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively; and between which there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia.

QUINTE (F) (Path.) This word is used synonymously with *paroxysm* or *fit*,—when speaking of cough,—as *une Quinte de Toux*,—'a fit of coughing.'

QUINTES'SENCE (Pharm.) *Quin'ta Essen'tia*. A name, formerly given to alcohol, impregnated with the principles of some drug. It was, conse-

quently, often synonymous with *Alcoholic tincture*. The most volatile principles of bodies were, also, called *Quintessences*.

QUINTISTER'NAL (Anat.) The fifth osseous portion of the sternum. It corresponds to the 5th and 6th intercostal spaces.

QUOTID'IAN (Path.) *Quotidia'nus*; itself from *quotid'ie*, 'daily.' That which takes place every day.

The QUOTID'IAN FE'VER, *Q. a'gue*, *An'etus quctidia'nus*, *Cathem'erus*, *καθημερος*, *Methemer'inos*, *μεθημεριος*, *Amphemer'inos*, *Amphimer'inos*, *αμφημεριος*, *Quotidia'nus*, is an intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every day.

A simple, double, or triple quotidian, is a quotidian, which has one, two, or three paroxysms in the 24 hours.

(F) *Fièvre quotidienne*.

R

R. (Pharm.) is placed at the commencement of a prescription, as a contraction of *Rec'ipē*. (See ABBREVIATION.) Originally, it was the sign (♃) of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula, to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

RAB'ID (Path.) *Rab'idus*, from *ra'bies*, 'canine madness.' That which belongs to hydrophobia; as *rabid virus*, &c.

(F) *Rabique*, *Rabiéque*.

RACE (Anthropol.) from *radicē*, abl. of *radix*, 'root.' The union or aggregate of individuals, whose conformation or particular condition differs perceptibly from those of neighbouring varieties. In the human species, several races are designated. See *HOMO*.

(G) *Stamm*.

RACHAMEL'CA (Physiol.) from Hebr. רחם (*rechem*), 'the womb,' and מלך (*Molech*), 'a king'; *Rechamal'ca*. A peculiar formative principle, supposed, by *DOLÆUS*, to exist in the uterus.

RACHISA'GRA (Path.) *Rhachisa'gra*, from ραχίς, 'the spine,' and ἀγρᾶ, 'a seizure.' A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

RACHI'TIS (Path.) ραχίτις, *Rhachi'tis*,

Cyrto'sis Ra'chia, *Cyrton'osus*; the *En'glish Disease*, the *Rick'ets*; from ραχίς, 'the spine.' A disease, characterized by crookedness of the long bones; swelling of their extremities; crooked spine; prominent abdomen; large head; and, often, precocity of intellect. It is accompanied by leanness, general debility, indigestion; and, frequently, induces atrophy and hectic. *Rickets* occurs, particularly, during the first years of existence, in weakly children, born of rickety or scrophulous parents; brought up in damp or confined situations; and which are badly nourished, and do not take sufficient exercise. The progress and termination of the disease are very variable. Some children gradually recover their health: others become more and more deformed, and ultimately die of consumption, dropsy, or other organic disease.

The treatment is almost wholly hygienic. Pure air; a healthy situation; nourishing diet; exercise; sea or common cold bathing, and tonics, afford the best prospect of success.

(F) *Rachitisme*, *Nouure*.

(G) *Die Englische Krankheit*.

WRITERS. FR. GLISSON, Lond. 1650 (L). G. FRANCUS, Heidelb. 1676 (L). CH. VATER, Vitemb. 1713 (L). G. FR. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1715 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1725 (L). A. CAMEARIUS, Tubing. 1735 (L). J. G. BRENDDEL, Gotting. 1739 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Argent. 1754 (L). G. ZEVIANI, Veron. 1761 (I). J. G. RÖDERER, Gotting. 1762 (L). J. G. LEIDENFROST, Duisb. 1771 (L). W. FARRER, Lond. 1772. TH. LE VACHER DE LA FEUTRIE, Paris, 1772 (F). G. VERARDI, Napol. 1775 (L). MAGNY, Paris, 1780 (L). E. G. BOSCH, Lips. 1781 (L). BARTON, Edinburgh, 1786 (L). J. F. L. CAPPEL, Berlin, 1787 (G). TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ (*Wenceslaus*), Vienn. 1787 (L). PH. JONES, Lond. 1788. A. W. OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1790 (L). VAN ROSSUM, Lovan. 1790 (L). J. VEIRAC, Stendal. 1794 (G). A. PORTAL, Paris, 1797 (F). M. A. SALMADE, Paris, 1803 (F). J. GEIST, Wurzberg, 1804 (L).

RACHO'SIS (*Path.*) *Rhachosis*, from *ῥαχω*, 'I cleave.' A relaxation of the scrotum. An excoriation of the relaxed scrotum. DICTIONARIES.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN (*Biogr.*) An eminent and eccentric English physician; born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1650; died in 1714. WORKS. *Pharmacopœia RADCLIFFIANA; or DR. RADCLIFFE'S prescriptions, faithfully gathered from his original receipts, with useful observations on each prescription.* Lond. 1716. 8vo. *Pars altera; or the second and last part of DR. RADCLIFFE'S prescriptions for all diseases, internal and external, &c.* 1716. 8vo. *Some memoirs of his life, interspersed with letters; also a copy of his last will.* Lond. 1715. 4to. *His life, letters, and last will.* Lond. 1716. 12mo.

RADIAL (*Anat.*) *Radialis*. That which relates to the radius.

1. The RADIAL ARTERY, *A. exte'na Cu'biti*. It arises from the brachial, at the upper and anterior part of the fore-arm; descends on the outer side as far as the lower part of the radius, and proceeds downwards and backwards towards the superior extremity of the space, which separates the two first metacarpal bones. It then buries itself in the palm of the hand, where it forms the *profound* or *radial palmar arch*. The radial artery gives off the *recurrent radial*, several *radio-muscular* branches, the *transverse palmar radio-carpal artery*, the *external superficial artery of the palm of the*

hand, the *external dorsal of the thumb*, the *dorsalis carpi*, *dorsal interosseous artery of the index*, &c.

2. The DEEP-SEATED RADIAL VEINS follow the same course as the radial artery.

3. The RADIAL NERVE, *Radiodigital (Ch.)*, *Spiral Nerve*, *Spiral-muscular*, arises from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. It is, at first, situated behind the other nerves of the plexus. It then becomes engaged between the three portions of the triceps brachialis, passes behind the humerus, and descends between the supinator longus and brachialis internus, until opposite the upper extremity of the radius. In its course it gives numerous filaments to the triceps, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, and to the integuments. Opposite the upper extremity of the radius it divides into two branches;—the one *posterior*, which turns backwards into the substance of the supinator brevis, and, when it has reached the space between the two layers of muscles on the posterior surface of the fore-arm, divides into a great number of filaments, which are distributed to those muscles, and to the integuments of the hand. The other branch is *anterior*: it descends before the supinator brevis and the radius; until, near the inferior third of that bone, it engages itself between the tendons of the supinator longus and extensor carpi radialis longior; and, becoming afterwards subcutaneous, divides into two branches, whose filaments are distributed to the integuments of the thumb, index, middle finger, to the outer side of the ring-finger, and to the first interosseous muscles of the back of the hand.

4. EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIOR, *Radialis exte'nus bre'vior*, *Radialis secun'dus*, (F) *Second radial externe*, *Petit radial*, *Épicondylo-sus-métacarpien (Ch.)*. An extensor muscle of the wrist, situated beneath the extensor carpi radialis longior. It is attached, above, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates, below, by a long tendon, inserted into the posterior part of the upper extremity of the 3d bone of the metacarpus. It has the same uses as the next muscle.

5. EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGIOR, *Radialis exte'nus lon'gior*, *Radialis exte'nus pri'mus*, (F) *Premier radial externe*, *grand radial*, *Huméro-sus-métacarpien (Ch.)*. It is

seated at the outer part of the fore-arm; is thin, but thicker on the outside than on the inside. It is attached, above, to the inferior part of the outer edge, and to the corresponding tuberosity, of the humerus; and terminates, below, by a long tendon, which is attached to the superior extremity of the second bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand on the fore-arm, and *vice versa*.

RADIA'TED (*Anat.*) *Radia'tus*. That which is arranged in rays; in lines, diverging from a common centre. An epithet given to several ligaments &c., as to those which unite the ribs to the sternum; those which unite the tibia and fibula at their inferior extremity, &c.

(F) *Rayonné*.

RAD'ICAL (*Path.*) *Radica'lis*, from *ra'dix*, 'a root.' A radical cure is one, in which the disease is destroyed, as it were, from the root. It is used in opposition to *palliative cure*.

RADICIS'ECA (*Pharm.*) One, employed in collecting and preparing plants, was formerly so called.

RA'DIO-CAR'PAL (*Anat.*) *Ra'dio-car-pia'nus*. That which relates to the radius and carpus.

The **RA'DIO-CAR'PAL ARTICULA-TION** is the *wrist joint*, or articulation of the os scaphoides, os semilunare, and os cuneiforme of the carpus with the inferior surface of the radius, and the fibro-cartilage, situated below the ulna. It is strengthened by lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments.

RA'DIO-CAR'PAL TRANSVERSE PAL'MAR AR'TERY. A transverse branch, given off by the radial artery, opposite the lower edge of the pronator quadratus; and which sends several branches to the anterior or palmar surface of the carpus.

(F) *Artère Radio-carpienne-transversale-palmaire*.

RA'DIO-MUS'CLAR (*Anat.*) *Ra'dio-muscula'ris*. A name given to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the fore-arm, in the first part of its course; as well as to the nervous filaments, which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

RA'DIUS (*Anat.*) "A spoke":—so called from its shape. *Cer'cis*, *κερκίς*, *Foc'ilē mi'nus*, *Manu'brium ma'nūs*, *Parape'chyon*, *παραπηχυνον*, *Arun'do bra'chiū mi'nor*. A long, prismatic bone, the upper and lesser extremity of which is called the *head*. This is supported by a *cervix* or *neck*. At the part where the neck is confounded with the *body* of the bone, is the *tubercle* or *bicipital*

tuberosity or eminence for the insertion of the biceps. The radius is articulated, above, with the os humeri and with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna: below, with the scaphoides, semilunare, and the head of the ulna. Its inferior extremity, which is larger than the superior, is flattened before and behind; is irregularly quadrilateral; and has, below, a double facette to be articulated with the two first bones of the carpus. On the outer side is the styloid process; and, on the inner, a concave facette, which joins the ulna. Behind, are grooves for the passage of the extensor tendons. The radius is developed from three points of ossification; one for the body, and one for each extremity. (F) *Os du Rayon*.

(G) *Spindelbein*.

RA'DIX (*Anat. & Path.*) *ρίζα*, *Root*.

The *root* or *fang* of a tooth is the part contained in the alveolus. The *radix* or *root* of the nail is the portion hidden under the skin, &c. Surgeons give the name to the prolongations, sent by scirrhus, cancerous, or other tumors into the neighbouring parts.

The **FIVE APERIENT ROOTS** (*Pharm.*) *Quin'que rad'ices aperien'tes*, were, of old,—asparagus, butchers' broom, fennel, parsley, and smallage.

The **FIVE LESSER APERIENT ROOTS**, *Quin'que rad'ices aperien'tes mino'res*,—were caper, dandelion, eryngo, madder, and rest-harrow.

RADZYGE (*Path.*) *Radzygin*, *Radezyge*. A name given, in Norway, to a variety of syphilis, bearing considerable analogy to the yaws. Some have esteemed it a species of lepra or elephantiasis.

RAGE (*Physiol.*) *Tra*, *Fu'ror bre'vis*, *οργη*, *θυμος*. Violent passion, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the face, violence in every movement, extreme irritation of the nervous system, acceleration of the blood's motion, and by redness and swelling of the face.

(F) *Colère*. (G) *Zorn*.

RAMAZZINI, **BERNARDIN** (*Biog.*) Professor of Physic at Padua, and an eminent medical writer; born at Carpi, near Modena, in 1633; died in 1714. **WORKS.** *De fontium Mutinensium admirandâ scaturigine*, &c. Mutinæ, 1691. 4to.: translated into English by ROBT. ST. CLAIR. Lond. 1697. 8vo. *De morbis artificum diatriba*. Mutinæ. 1700. 8vo.: in English, by JAMES ROBERT. *De abusu chinae dissertatio epistolaris*. Patav. 1714. 8vo. *Opera omnia, medica et physica*: published at

Padua and Geneva. 1716. 4to. Also, at London, 1717. 4to.

RAMIFICA'TION (*Anat.*) *Ramifica'tio*. A division of arteries, veins, and nerves into branches. Also, the branches themselves. (G) *Verästung*.

RAM'PANT (*Surg.*) *Re'pens*, *Rep'tans*. That, which creeps or drags on the earth.

The French *Bandage rampant* has the folds arranged spirally round the part, leaving intervals between them. It is a retentive bandage, but is easily displaced and is not, therefore, employed.

RAM'SAY, DA'VID (*Biogr.*) An eminent American physician, patriot, and historian; born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1749; died in 1815. *WORKS. A review of the improvement of medicine in the 18th century.* Charleston. 1800. *Eulogium on BENJAMIN RUSH.* Philad. 1813.

RA'MUS (*Anat.*) *κλαδος*, a branch. A division of an artery, vein, or nerve.

(F) *Rameau*. (G) *Ast*, *Zweig*.

RAMUS'CUS (*Anat.*) *Ram'ulus*, *Ramun'culus*, *κλαδισκος*. A division of a ramus. (F) *Ramuscule*, *Ramille* (*Bot.*)

RA'NA ESCULEN'TA (*Hyg.*) This frog and the bull frog, — *Ra'na Tauri'na*, — are eaten as a delicacy. They are nutritious and easily digested.

(F) *Grenouille*. (G) *Frosch*.

RAN'BY, JOHN (*Biogr.*) An eminent London surgeon, about the commencement of the last century. *WORKS. An introduction to the history of physic and surgery.* Lond. 1707. 8vo. *Chirurgical observations.* Lond. 1740. — Collected and published after his death. *Method of treating gunshot wounds.* Lond. 1744. 8vo.

RAN'CID, *Ran'cidus*, *σαπρος*. An epithet given to fatty bodies, which have become acrid from age or the contact of air. Mild ointments may, thus, become very irritating, and unfit for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

(F) *Rance*. (G) *Ranzig*.

RAN'CUA (*Path.*) An erratic pain in a wound, accompanied by swelling and pulsation.

RANINE (*Anat.*) *Rani'na*; from *Ra'na*, 'a frog.' The termination of the lingual artery is so called; that is, the portion of the artery, which advances horizontally between the genio-glossus and lingualis muscles as far as the point of the tongue. The ranine vein follows the same course as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular or into the superior thyroid.

RAN'ULA (*Path.*) from *Ra'na*, 'a frog,' so called from its resemblance; *Dyspha'gia Ran'ula*, *Emphrag'ma salivare*, *Frog Tongue*, *Bat'rachos*, *βατραχος*, *Hydroglos'sa*, *Hypoglos'sis*, *Hypoglos'sum*, *Ra'na*, a small, soft, fluctuating and semi-transparent tumor, which forms under the tongue, owing to the accumulation of saliva in WHARTON'S duct. In order to give exit to the accumulated fluid, and to establish a permanent opening for the discharge of the saliva, the cyst must be punctured, and the opening maintained by a minute cylinder, with a button at each extremity, as has been recommended by DUPUYTREN; or a portion of the cyst may be removed by the scissors, and the mouth be frequently washed by any astringent lotion. Sometimes, the salivary duct is found plugged by a small calculus. (F) *Grenouillette*.

(G) *Froschleingeschwulst*.

WRITERS. J. J. STAHL, and J. F. E. SCHÖNERBEN, Erford. 1734 (L).

RANUN'CUS (*Mat. Med.*) A genus of plants, most of the species of which, when taken internally, act as acrid poisons. See POISON. They are, also, acrid and vesicant, when applied to the skin; and have, accordingly, been often used as counter-irritants.

(F) *Renoncule*. (G) *Hahnenfuss*.

The following species answer to this description.

Ranun'culus aborti'vus.

Ranun'culus a'cris, *R. pratensis*. *Meadow Crow'foot*, *But'ter Cups*, (F) *Bouton d'or*.

Ranun'culus bulbo'sus, *R. pratensis*, *Bul'bous-rooted Crow'foot*, (F) *Renoncule bulbeuse*, *Bassinet*.

Ranun'culus flam'mula, *Surrecta alb'a*, *Smaller Water Crow'foot*, *Spear'wort*, (F) *Petite douve*.

Ranun'culus Illyr'icus.

Ranun'culus Lin'gua.

Ranun'culus Scelera'tus, *R. Palus'tris*, *Marsh Crow'foot*.

Ranun'culus Fica'ria, the *Pile-wort*, *Chelido'nium mi'nus*, *Scrophula'ria mi'nor*, *Fica'ria ranunculoi'des*, *Chelido'nia rotundifo'lia mi'nor*, *Cursu'ma hæmorrhoida'lis her'ba*, *Ranun'culus ver'nus*, *Les'ser cell'andine*. The leaves and root have been used medicinally: — the leaves as an antiscorbutic: — the root as a cataplasm in piles. (F) *Petite chélidoine*, *Petite Éclair*, *Ficaire*, (G) *Kleines Schellkraut*.

RAPHANE'DON (*Surg.*) *ραφανηδον*, *Raphane'don*. A transverse fracture of

a long bone. What has been called in France, *Fracture en rave*.

RAPHA'NIA (*Path.*) *Convulsio Rapha'nia*, *Sync'lonus Rapha'nia*. LINNÆUS gave this name to a convulsive disease, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and which has been attributed to the seeds of the *Raphanus Raphanistrum* being mixed with the corn. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. See CONVULSIO CEREALIS, and ERGOTISM.

(G) Kriebelkrakheit.

RAPH'ANUS HORTEN'SIS (*Mat. Med.*) *ραφανος*, *Raph'anus*, *R. sativus*, *R. niger*, *Radic'ula*. The *Rad'ish*. The root of this plant is a common esculent. It has, also, been given as a diuretic in calculous affections. The juice, made into a syrup, is exhibited to relieve hoarseness. Radishes have long been celebrated as antiscorbutics.

(F) *Raisfort*, *Radis*.

(G) *Rettig*, *Ratich*.

RAPHE (*Anat.*) *ραφη*, a suture. A name given to prominent lines resembling a raised stitch. Such is the Raphe or *Tramis* that divides the scrotum into two parts, and which extends from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. The name *Ra'phe*, or *Lin'ea media'na*, is, also, given to two prominent lines which are longitudinal and parallel and are seen at the upper surface of the corpus callosum, extending from the anterior to the posterior extremity of that commissure. (G) *Nath*.

RAPHIANKIS'TRON (*Surg.*) from *ραφιον*, 'a needle,' and *αγκιστρον*, 'a hook.' An instrument, employed by Dr. EMBDEN in the formation of artificial pupil.

RAPPORT (F) (*Leg. Med.*) *Rela'tio*, *Renuncia'tio*. A deposition made by the physician or surgeon to prove the condition of a person, the nature of a disease, the existence or non-existence of pregnancy, a sudden or violent death, &c. Formerly, there were the *Rapports dénonciatifs*, made at the desire of the injured or their friends, and intended to point out to the judges the details of the crime or misdemeanor:—the *Rapports provisoires* the object of which was to obtain provisions for the injured individual, both as regarded food and medicine, and to defray the expenses of prosecution;—and *Rapports mixtes* or those, which were both *dénonciatifs* and *provisoires*. At present, reports or depositions are generally divided into

judiciary, or those which serve to throw light on the subject matter of any civil or criminal cause; and *administrative*, which afford information on subjects relating to any branch of the public administration, as on the nuisance or otherwise of certain establishments; the character of any epidemic &c.

WRITERS on the mode of making medical depositions. R. GENDRI (*in surgery*), Angers, 1650 (F). J. DE VAUX, Paris, 1703 (F). PRÉVOST, Paris, 1753 (F). F. F. LEVILLAIN, Paris, 1814 (F). A. BOCHWEIS, Grätz, 1814 (G).

RAREFA'CIENS (*Therap.*) *Aræot'icus*, *αραιωτικός*, from *rarus*, 'rare,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Medicines were so termed, which were supposed to be possessed of the power of giving more bulk or extension to the blood or other humors. (F) *Raréfiant*.

RASORI, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Italian physician; born at Parma in 1767; died in 1823 or 1824. WORKS. *Prolusione letta assumendo la scuola di patologia*. Milan. 8vo. *Rapporto sullo stato dell' Università di Pavia*. 4to. *Analisi del preteso genio d'IPPOCRATE*. Milan. 1709. 8vo. *Storia della febre petecchiale di Genova*. Ibid. 1803. 8vo. In French by F. PH. FONTANEILLES. Paris. 1822. 1 vol. 8vo.

RASPATO'RIMUM (*Surg.*) *Raso'rimum*, *Rad'ula*, *Runcin'ula*, *Scal'prum*, *ξυστηρα*. An instrument, used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum,—either in certain surgical operations, or for anatomical purposes.

(F) *Rugine*, *Grattoir*.

(G) *Schabeisen*.

RASU'RA (*Path. & Pharm.*) *ξυσμα*, *ξυσμος*. A rasure or scratch or erosion. Also, the rasping or shaving of any substance;—as *Rasu'ra Cor'nu Cer'vi*, *Harts'horn shar'ings*. (F) *Rapure*.

RATAFI'A (*Pharm.*) A liquor, prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavor of various kind of fruits and adding sugar.

RA'TIO (*Path.*) A reason, cause, an explanation;—as *Ra'tio symptom'atum*, an explanation of the symptoms.

RA'TIONAL (*Therap.*) *Rational'is*. That which is conformable to reason. This epithet is often opposed to *empirical*;—as *rational treatment*. The French, also, say *Signes rationales*, in opposition to *Signes sensibles*.

RAT'TLE (*Path.*) from (D) *Ratel*. *Rhon'cus*, *Cerch'nus*, *Rhog'mos*. Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus, of which the lungs are unable

to free themselves. This condition is chiefly observed at the approach of death; and is commonly called "the rattles."

LAENNEC has given the name *Râle* to different sounds during respiration, caused by the air passing through fluid contained in the bronchi, or areolæ of the pulmonary tissue; and which are perceived by the stethoscope. He admits four great species—the *Râle humide* or *Crepitation*—the *Râle muqueux* or *Gurgling*—the *Râle sec sonore* or *snoring*, and the *Râle sibilant sec* or *wheezing*. The English terms sufficiently indicate the noises, which these various *râles* in the bronchial tubes resemble. (G) das Röcheln.

RAUCE'DO (Path.) *Rau'citas*, βραγχος. *Parapho'nia rau'ca*. Hoarse'ness. A change in the voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure. It is a common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea.

(F) *Enrouement*, *Raucité*.

(G) *Rauhigkeit*, *Heiserkeit*.

RAU'LIN, JOSEPH (Biogr.) Physician to the king of France; born at Aiguëtinte in the diocese of Auch, in 1708; died in 1784. WORKS. *Traité des maladies occasionnées par les promp-tes et fréquentes variations de l'air*. Paris. 1751. 12mo. *Dissertation sur le ver solitaire*. Paris. 1752. 12mo. *Raisons pour et contre inoculation*. Paris. 1752. 12mo. *Observations de médecine sur le préjugé de l'usage du lait dans la pulmonie*, &c. Paris. 1754. 12mo. *Traité des maladies occasionnées par les excès de chaleur, de froid, d'humidité et autres intempéries de l'air*. Paris. 1756. 12mo. *Traité des affections vaporeuses du sexe*. Paris. 1758. 12mo. *Traité des fleurs blanches*, &c. Paris. 1766. 2 vols. 12mo. *De la conservation des enfans*, &c. Paris. 1768. 8vo. *Traité des maladies des femmes en couche*, &c. Paris. 1771. 12mo. *Traité analytique des eaux minérales en général*, &c. Paris. 1772. 12mo.

RAZOUS, JOHN (Biogr.) A French physician; born at Nîmes in 1723; died in 1798. WORKS. *Lettres physiques et anatomiques sur l'organe du goût*. 1755. *Tables nosologiques et météorologiques*, &c. Bale. 1767. *Dissertation epistolaris de cicuta, stramonio, hyoscyamo, et aconito*. Nîmes. 1781. 8vo. *Memoire sur les épidémies*. 1786.

REAC'TION (Med.) *Reac'tio*. An action of resistance to a power applied. A species of vital movement or excitement, tending to prevent or destroy the

effects of any noxious power applied to the animal economy, and which, by some, has been attributed to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. It is certainly dependent on the organic instinctive actions of the frame.

REAL'GAR (Toxicol.) *Real'gal*, *Ar-lada*, *Arladar*, *Auripigmentum rubrum*, *Arsenicum rubrum factitium*, *Abessi*,—the Red Sulphuret of Mercury. A violent poison. See POISON. *Sandara'cha Græco'rum*, σανδαράχη.

RE'ASON (Physiol.) *Ra'tio*, λογος. The faculty or property of the mind, by means of which man perceives the distinction between right and wrong, in physics as well as morals. *Reason* is a just conclusion resulting from the comparison of two ideas; by virtue of which we form a judgment.

(F) *Raison*. (G) *Vernunft*.

REBISOLA (Pharm.) A name for medicines, formerly prepared from urine, and administered in jaundice.

RECEPTAC'ULUM CHY'LI (Anat.) *R. PECQUETI*, *Diversorium Chyli*, *Sac'culus chyli'ferus*, *Sac'cus lacteus*, *All'veus ampulles'cens*, *Cister'na lumbal'ris*. A considerable dilatation of the thoracic duct, in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

(F) *Reservoir du chyle*, *R. de Pecquet*, *Citerne lombaire*.

(G) *Milchbehälter*.

The *Receptaculum COTUN'NI* is a triangular space, formed by a separation of the two laminæ of the dura mater in the internal ear, near the middle of the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, where the aquæductus vestibuli terminates. It is always filled with the *Fluid of COTUGNO*.

RÉCEPTIVITÉ (F) (Path.) A word, used by TISSOT to express the susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbid impressions.

REC'IPĒ (L) (Pharm.) A Latin word, which signifies "take," (F) *Prenez*, and with which prescriptions are commenced. It is, often, represented by R, R̄, or ʒ. See ABBREVIATION.

RECLINA'TION (Surg.) *Reclina'tio*; from 'reclina're, 'to bend back.' A mode of operating for the cataract, which consists in applying the needle, in a certain manner, to the anterior surface of the cataract and depressing it into the vitreous humor, in such a way, that the front surface of the cataract is the upper one and its back surface the lower one.

WRITER. K. A. WEINHOLD, 1809 (G).

RECORDE, ROBERT (*Biogr.*) An English physician, who excelled in almost every branch of knowledge; died in 1558. WORKS. *The urinal of physic, and the judicial of urines.* 1548. 4to.

REC'REMENT (*Physiol.*) *Recrementum*. A humor, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it; such as the saliva, secretion of serous membranes, &c. Such fluid is said to be *recrementital*.

RECRUDESCEN'TIA (*Path.*) *παλιγγοτης*, *Recrudes'cence*. An increase of a disease after a temporary remission.

RECTIFICA'TION (*Pharm.*) *Rectifica'tio*. An operation, by which certain liquids are purified by distilling them either singly, or after admixture with other substances.

RECTO-VAGI'NAL (*Anat.*) *Rec'to-vagi'nalis*. That which relates or belongs to the rectum and vagina.

The *Rec'to-vagi'nal sep'tum*, (F) *Cloison recto-vaginale* is formed by the junction — back to back — (or by what the French term *adossement*) of the rectum and vagina. It separates these two canals from each other.

REC'TUM (*Anat.*) so called from a notion that it is straight. It is not. *Intesti'num Rec'tum*, *Apcuthys'menos*, *Longa'nou* or *Longa'ou*, *αρχος*, *Ar'chos*, *Cys'saros*, *Prin'ceps*, *Monoco'lon*. The third and last portion of the great intestine. It forms the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, occupies the posterior part of the pelvis and extends from the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation to the coccyx, before which it opens outwards by the orifice called the *anus*. It is cylindrical, but *saccated*, as it were, at its inferior portion, where it is consequently larger, and is attached to the sacrum by the mesorectum. Like the other portions of the canal it is formed of three membranes. Towards the lower extremity, some parallel and longitudinal wrinkles are observable on its inner surface; these are the *Columns of the Rectum* or of MORGAGNI, (F) *Colonnes du rectum ou de MORGAGNI*. They are merely folds of the mucous membrane, between which are a number of *Lacunæ*.

The arteries of the rectum are numerous. They proceed from the inferior mesenteric, hypogastric, and internal pudic, and are called *hemorrhoidal* (q. v.) The veins open, partly into the

hypogastric vein, partly into the inferior mesenteric. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The rectum receives the fecal matters, which accumulate there, as in a reservoir, until it becomes necessary to avoid them. (G) *Mast'darm*.

WRITERS on diseases of the rectum. GEO. CALVERT, Lond. 1824. T. COPELAND, Lond. 1810. F. SALMON (*stricture of*), Lond. 1828.

REC'TUS ABDOM'INIS (*Anat.*) *Pu'bio-ster'nal*, *Sterno-pubien* (CH.) A long, flat muscle, situated at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from that of the opposite side by the linea alba. It is attached, above, to the cartilages of the three last true ribs; and, below, to the pubis by a very strong tendon, the outer edge of which is continuous with the fascia transversalis. This muscle is inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath; and, in its course, has three or four transverse, aponeurotic intersections. It bends the chest on the pelvis and *vice versa*.

(F) *Droit de l'abdomen*.

REC'TUS CAP'ITIS INTER'NUS MA'JOR, *R. inter'nus ma'ior*, *R. ante'rior lon'gus*, *Trachélo-basilaire*, *Rectus cap'itis anti'cus lon'gus*. This muscle is long in proportion to its breadth; flat, and broader above than below. It is situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck, and arises from the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. It is inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone.

(F) *Grand droit antérieur de la tête*.

REC'TUS CAP'ITIS INTER'NUS MI'NOR, *R. inter'nus mi'nor*, *Ren'uens*, *An'nuens*, *R. ante'rior bre'vis*, *Petit trachélo-basilaire*. This is situated deeper than the last. It is thin, flattened, irregularly quadrilateral, and passes from the anterior surface of the body of the first vertebra, near the origin of the transverse process, to be inserted into the basilar process.

(F) *Petit droit antérieur de la tête*.

REC'TUS CAP'ITIS LATERA'LIS, *R. latera'lis Fallo'pii*, *Transversa'lis anti'cus pri'mus*, *Rec'tus latera'lis*, *Trachélo-atloido-basilaire*, *Atloido-sous-occipital* (CH.) There is a muscle of this name on each side of the head. It is flat, quadrilateral, and passes from the transverse process of the atlas to the occiput, behind the jugular fossa. It inclines the head to one side.

(F) *Droit latéral de la tête*.

REC'TUS CAP'ITIS POSTI'CUS

MAJOR, R. Ma'jor, R. Cap'itis posticus mi'nor (ALBINUS), *Spi'ni-axo'i'do-occipital'is, Axo'i'do-occipitale* (CH.) A flat, triangular muscle situated at the posterior and superior part of the neck. It extends from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra to the external surface of the lower semicircular ridge of the occipital bone. This muscle extends the head; inclines it to one side; and causes it to experience a rotatory motion, which directs the face to its side.

(F) *Grand droit postérieur de la tête.*

RECTUS CAP'ITIS POSTICUS MI-NOR, R. mi'nor, Tu'ber-atlo'i'do-occipital, Atlo'i'do-occipital (CH.) A flat, triangular muscle, situated beneath the last, and which passes from the posterior arch of the atlas to the occipital bone. It extends the head.

(F) *Petit droit postérieur de la tête.*

RECTUS EXTER'NUS OC'ULI, Abduc'tor oc'uli, Indignabun'dus, Indignato'rius, Iracun'dus, Oc'ulum mo'vens secun'dus, Orbito-extus-scléroticien. All the recti muscles of the eye, four in number, arise from the bottom of the orbit, and are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye. The *Rectus exter'nus*, (F) *Droit externe, Irás'cible, ou Abducteur* is divided, at its posterior extremity, into two portions, one of which is attached to the outer part of the foramen opticum and the other to the sphenoid bone.

The **RECTUS INFE'RIOR OC'ULI, Depres'sor oc'uli, Tim'idus, Dep'rimens, Hu'milis, Oc'ulum mo'vens quar'tus, Sous-optico-spheno-scléroticien**, arises, below the optic foramen, from the sphenoid bone. It depresses the eye.

(F) *Droit inférieur ou abaisseur de l'œil.*

The **RECTUS INTER'NUS OC'ULI, Adduc'ens oc'uli, Bibito'rius, Oc'uli adduc'tor, Oc'ulum mo'vens pri'mus, Orbito-intus-scléroticien.** It arises from the sphenoid at the inferior part of the foramen opticum. It turns the eye towards the nose.

(F) *Droit interne de l'œil, ou adducteur, ou buveur.*

The **RECTUS SUPE'RIOR OC'ULI, Attol'lens oc'uli, Leva'tor oc'uli, Super'bus, Eleva'tor oc'uli, Oc'ulum mo'vens ter'tius, Sus-optico-sphéno-scléroticien**, is attached to the circumference of the foramen opticum.

(F) *Droit supérieur, ou élévateur de l'œil, Dédaigneux.*

(All the recti muscles are concerned in the voluntary motions of the eye.

The oblique muscles execute the involuntary.)

RECTUS FEM'ORIS, Rec'tus si'v'e grac'ilis ante'rior, Rec'tus cru'ris, Riorotulien. A straight muscle seated at the anterior part of the thigh. It extends from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium and the cotyloid cavity of the patella. This muscle extends the leg upon the thigh and *vice versa*. It can, also, bend the thigh upon the pelvis or carry the pelvis forward. (F) *Droit antérieur de la cuisse.*

RECUR'RENT (Anat.) Recur'rens; from *recur'rere*, 'to run back.' A name given to several arterial and nervous branches, which seem to reascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanated.

RECUR'RENT AR'TERIES. This name has been given to several arteries of the forearm, and to one of the leg.

In the forearm, there are, 1. The *Ra'dial recur'rent, Artère recurren'te de l'épicondyle* (CH.), which arises from the superior part of the radial, and ascends between the supinator longus, s. brevis, and the brachialis internus. 2. The *ante'rior cu'bital recur'rent, A-recurren'te de l'épitrochlée* (CH.), which arises from the upper and inner part of the cubital, and ascends between the pronator teres and brachialis internus. 3. The *poste'rior cu'bital recur'rent*, which arises from the preceding artery, or from the cubital itself, and ascends between the olecranon and internal tuberosity of the humerus. 4. The *poste'rior ra'dial recur'rent. A-recurren'te olécranienn*e (CH.) It arises from the posterior interosseous, and ascends between the posterior cubital and anconeus muscles.

In the leg, — the *Arte'ria recur'rens tibia'lis, A-recurren'te du genou* (CH.), is furnished by the anterior tibial, and ascends to the tibialis anticus muscle.

REDI, FRANCIS (Biogr.) A celebrated Italian physician and naturalist, born of a noble family at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1626; died in 1697. **WORKS.** *Esperienze intorno alla generazione degli insetti.* Florence. 1668. 4to. *Osservazioni del medesimo intorno alle vipere.* Flor. 1664. 4to. *Esperienze intorno alle diverse cose naturali delle Indie.* Flor. 1671. 4to. *Esperienze intorno a quell' acqua che si dice che stagna subito tutti i flussi di sangue.* Flor. 1673. *Lettera sopra l'invenzione degli occhiali.* Flor. 1678. 4to. *Osservazioni intorno agli animali viventi, che si trovano negli animali viventi.* Flor. 1684. 8vo.

REDUC'TION (*Surg.*) *Reductio*, *Repositio*, *Restitutio*. A surgical operation, the object of which is to restore displaced parts to their original situation. Thus, we say the reduction of a luxation, when the displaced parts are again brought to their proper relative situation. The reduction of a hernia is the restoration of the protruded parts to the cavity of the abdomen. This is, also, called *Taxis*.

(G) *Einrichtung*.

REFRAC'TION (*Phys.*) from *retro*, 'backwards,' and *frango*, 'I break.' The change of direction, which rays of light experience, when they pass obliquely from one medium into another of different density. If the light passes from a rarer to a denser medium it approaches the perpendicular, raised at the point of immersion. The contrary occurs, when it goes from a denser to a rarer. The theory of lenses, telescopes, and of the eye rests entirely on this property of light.

(G) *Strahlenbrechung*.

REFRIG'ERANTS (*Mat. Med.*) *Refrigerantia*, *Psychica*. Medicines, which assuage thirst, and tend to depress the temperature of bodies. Such are, cold, acidulated drinks.

(F) *Rafraichissans*, *Réfrigeratifs*.

(G) *Kühlende mittel*.

WRITERS. G. BERGER, Erford. 1702 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1740 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1751 (L). J. G. BRENDL, Götting. 1752 (L). J. FR. FASELIUS, Jenæ, 1764 (L). J. FR. CARRÈRE, Paris, 1778 (F). F. E. SCHRÖDER, Erford. 1790 (L).

RE'GA, HEN'RY JO'SEPH (*Biogr.*) A celebrated physician and professor at Louvain; born in 1690; died in 1754. **WORKS.** *De sympathia, seu de consensu partium corporis humani*. Harlem. 1721. 12mo. *De urinis tractatus duo*. Lovan, 1732. 12mo. *Accurata methodus medendi per aphorismos propoſita*. Lovan. 1737. 4to. *Dissertatio medico-chymica quâ demonstratur sanguinem humanum nullo acido vitari*. Lovan. 1744. 8vo.

REGENERA'TION (*Path.*) *Regeneratio*, *παλιγγενεσία*. Reproduction of a part of the body, which has been destroyed.

REG'IMEN (*Hyg.*) from *reg'ere*, 'to govern.' The rational and methodical use of food, and of every thing essential to life; both in a state of health and disease. It is often restricted, in its meaning, to *Diet*. (G) *das Verhalten*.

WRITERS. W. MENAPIUS, Basil. 1540 (L). G. CHEYNE, Lond. 1740. POLYBUS, Basil. 1544 (L). A. CAMAFFI (*R. in hot weather*), Perugia, 1610 (I). ARNOLD of Villanova, Paris, 1617 (L). B. DE LA RIVIÈRE (*R. of health*), Paris, 1628 (F). ABENZOAR, Basil, 1678 (L). De LA COUR, Paris, 1686 (F). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1708 (L). A. COCCHI (*R. of Pythagoras*), Flor. 1743 (I). C. J. KILIAN, Leipz. 1800 (G). J. M. ADAIR, Lond. 1804. W. LAMBE (*in scirrhus and cancer*), Lond. 1809. J. F. NEWTON, (*on a vegetable regimen*), Lond. 1811. See *DIET*.

RE'GION (*Anat.*) *Re'gio*. Anatomists have called *re'gions*, determinate spaces on the surface of the body or of different organs. Thus, the abdomen has been divided into several; to which different names have been given. See *ABDOMEN*, *EPIGASTRIUM*, *HYPOCHONDRUM*, *HYPOGASTRIUM*, &c.

(G) *Gegend*.

REGURGITA'TION (*Path.*) *Regurgitatio*. Act by which a canal or reservoir frees itself, without effort, from substances accumulated in it. Usually, it is applied to the puking of infants; and to the rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult.

The substances, brought into the mouth by regurgitation, the French call *Renvois*.

REIL, JOHN CHRISTIAN (*Biog.*) A distinguished German physician; professor in the university of Berlin; born in East Friesland in 1759; died in 1813. **WORKS.** *Domestic dietetics* (in German), Bremen. 1791. 2 vols. 8vo. *Archives of physiology* (Do.), 1795-1815. 12 vols. 8vo. *A sketch of general pathology* (Do.), Hal. 1816. 2 vols. 8vo. *Exercitationes anatomicae; fascic. 1, de structurâ nervorum*. Hal. 1796. fol. fig. *On the knowledge and treatment of fevers* (G). Hal. 1795-1815. 5 vols. 8vo. *Memorabilium clinicorum medico-practicorum 3 fascic.* Hal. 1790-1793. *Thoughts on the application of moral treatment to insanity* (G). Hal. 1803. 1 vol. 8vo.

REJEC'TIO (*Path.*) *απαγωγή*. Every excretion by the mouth; spitting, expectoration, regurgitation or vomiting.

RELAPSE' (*Path.*) from *re*, 'again,' and *labor*, 'I fall down.' The return of a disease, during, or shortly after, convalescence. The French use *Rechute* in this sense: — *Récidive* (*Morbus recidivus*), for the return of a complaint, at a greater or less period after the complete restoration of health.

(G) Rückfall.

WRITERS. BAUME, Paris, an. v (F).
J. M. CAILLEAU, Bordeaux, 1811 (F).
EUG. HOUSSARD, Paris, 1815 (F).

RELAX'ANT (Therap.) *Lax'ans*. A medicine, which diminishes the tension of organs. Mucilaginous and fatty substances are relaxants.

(F) Relâchant.

(G) erschlaffende Mittel.

RELAXA'TION (Physiol. & Path.) *Chalasis*, *Chalasmus*, χαλασις, χαλασμος. In Physiology, relaxation is opposed to contraction. In Pathology, it means great looseness of a part.

(F) Relâchement.

(G) Erschlaffung.

RELIQUAT (F) (Path.) The remnant or remains of a disease.

REMIS'SION (Path.) ἀρεσις, *An'esis*, *Submis'sio*, *Aph'esis*, ἀφ'esis, *En'dosis*, ἐνδοσις, *Remis'sio*, from *remit'terē*, 'to relax.' In a more extensive signification, a temporary diminution in the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic. Diminution in the febrile symptoms, such as occurs in a remittent fever, between the exacerbations.

REMITTENT (Path.) *Remit'tens*, same etymon. Any disease, which presents remissions (q. v.).

A REMIT'TENT FE'VER, *Fe'bris remit'tens*, *Epan'etus*, is one which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission.

WRITERS. W. CURRIE (*on autumnal remittent*), Philad. 1789. R. HAMILTON (*on marsh remittent*), Lond. 1801. J. MACCULLOCH, Lond. 1828.

REM'ORA (Surg.) from *remora'ri*, 'to arrest.' The name of two surgical instruments, intended to retain parts *in situ*. The one was used, formerly, in castration, to prevent the intestines from protruding at the inguinal ring: the other, called *Rem'ora Hilda'ni*, (F) *Arrêt d'Hildan*, ἐχρηγίς, was employed to maintain fractures and luxations reduced. It is not now used.

RE'NAL (Anat.) *Rena'lis*, from *ren*, 'the kidney.' That which relates to the kidney.

1. The RE'NAL or EMUL'GENT ARTERIES are very large and short, and commonly two in number, — one to each kidney. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, forming with it a right angle. The left is commonly a little more anterior and elevated than the right. After a short course, they arrive at the fissure of the kidney, where they divide, before entering it, into three or four very considerable branches.

2. The RE'NAL or EMUL'GENT VEINS. These are very large. Their roots follow the same course as the arteries in the substance of the kidney. In the fissure or pelvic portion of the kidney, they unite into a single trunk, which passes transversely inwards, and opens at the side of the vena cava descendens.

3. The RE'NAL or EMUL'GENT PLEX'USES. These are two: — one on each side. They proceed from fasciculi of the solar and celiac plexuses; from the outer part of the semilunar ganglion and the final expansion of the small splanchnic nerves. These plexuses begin by three or four ganglions, situated at the commencement of the renal artery; and they give off from their circumference many fine, straight filaments, which do not anastomose, and which enter the kidney with the divisions of the renal artery. These divisions they accompany.

RENOUEUR (F) (Surg.) *Rebouteur*, *Rhabilleur*. A bone-doctor: — a bone-setter. One, who makes a trade of reducing fractures and dislocations.

REPEL'LENTS (Therap.) *Repellen'tia*, *Repercution'tia*, *Apocrus'tica*, ἀποκρουστικά. Medicines which, when applied to a tumefied part, cause the fluids, that render it tumid, to recede, as it were, from it. Astringents, cold water, ice, &c. are repellents.

(F) Répercussif.

(G) Zurücktreibendemittel.

WRITERS. D. SENNERTUS, Vitemb. 1604 (L). G. FR. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1716 (L).

REPERCUS'SION (Therap.) Disappearance of a tumor or cutaneous eruption, in consequence of the application of a repellent. The action of a repellent remedy. The French writers use the term *délitescence* for the sudden disappearance of a tumor, eruptive disease, or purulent collection, without the disease occurring in any other part of the body: in this respect delitescence differs from metastasis.

REPRODUCTION (Physiol.) *Regeneratio*, (G) *Wiedererzeugung*. The function, by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves. See GENERATION. As a general remark, it will be found true, that the larger animals are uniparous; and the smaller, which are more exposed to destruction, multiparous. The mammalia being of the same natural class as man, it may be useful to compare them in this respect.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REPRODUCTION IN THE CLASS MAMMALIA.

Species.	Age capable of engendering.	Duration of gestation.	Number of young at each birth.	Period of cessation of the function.
<i>Primates.</i>				
Man	14 years	9 months	1 to 3	At a somewhat advanced age.
Monkeys (large)	3 years	7 months	Do.	
Do. (long tailed)	2 years	6 months	Do.	
<i>Carnivora.</i>				
Bears	2 years	112 days	1 to 4	25 to 30 years.
Badger . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 to 4	20 to 25 years.
Hedgehog	1 year	1 month & 10 days	3 to 5	Produces during life.
Ferret	11 months	Do.	5 to 9 twice a year	
Otter . . . . .	. . . . .	3 months	3 to 4	
Pole-cat, Marten, Weasel, and Ermine }	before one year	56 days	3 to 6	8 to 10 years.
The Didelphus, Opossum, and Philander }				
Lion				
Tiger }	2 years	3 to 4 months	3 to 4	20 to 25 years.
Leopard }	Do.	3 months	4 to 5	Do.
Lynx . . . . .	. . . . .	9 weeks	3 to 4	"
Wild Cat	before 1 year	56 days	4 to 6	9 years.
Wolf	2 years	73 days	5 to 9	15 to 20 years.
Dog in the most natural state }	10 months	63 days	3 to 6	15 years.
Fox	1 year	2 months (?)	Do.	10 or 12 years.
Jackall . . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	5 to 8	
Isatis . . . . .	. . . . .	63 days	6 to 7	
Phoca . . . . .	. . . . .	3 months (?)	2 to 3	
<i>Rodentia.</i>				
Squirrel	1 year.	45 days	3 to 4 twice a year	Produces during life.
Flying Squirrel . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 to 4	Do.
Ondatra . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 to 5	Lives 6 years.
Beaver . . . . .	. . . . .	4 months	2 to 3	
Hare	1 year	30 days	{ 2 to 4 several times a year }	Lives 8 years.
Rabbit	6 months	Do.	4 to 8 do.	Lives 8 or 9 years.
Rat	Do.	5 or 6 weeks	5 or 6 do.	Produces during life.
Mouse	Do.	1 month	Do.	Do.
Marmot . . . . .	. . . . .	6 weeks	2 to 4	Do.
Guinea Pig	5 to 6 weeks	3 weeks	{ 5 to 8 eight times a year }	Do.
Dormouse	1 year	. . . . .	3 to 5	
<i>Edentata.</i>				
Armadilla . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4 times a year	7 to 8 years. (?)
<i>Ruminantia.</i>				
Camel	4 years	11 months or 1 y.	1	40 to 50 years.
Dromedary	Do.	Do.	1	Do.
Buffalo	3 years	9 months	1	15 to 18 years.
Beef	2 years	Do.	1 or 2	9 years.
Lama	3 years	. . . . .	Do.	12 years.
Reindeer	2 years	8 months	1	Lives 16 years.
Buck and Doe	1 1-2 year	Do.	1 to 2	Lives 25 or 30 years.
Roebuck	Do.	5 months	Do.	Lives 12 or 15 years.
Saiga (Antelope)	1 year	Do.	Do.	Lives 15 or 20 years.
Chamois & Wild Goat	Do.	Do.	1, 2, & 3	Lives 18 or 20 years.
Goat	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 years.
Musimon	1 1-2 year	Do.	1 to 2	8 or 10 years.
Sheep	1 year	Do.	Do.	8 years.
<i>Solipedes.</i>				
Horse	2 1-2 years	290 days	1 or 2	25 or 30 years.
Ass	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Zebra	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
<i>Pachydermata.</i>				
Hog	9 months or 1 y.	4 months	10 to 20	15 years.
Elephant	16 years (?)	9 to 11 months	1 or 2	Lives 70 years. (?)
Rhinoceros	5 years (?)	. . . . .	1 or 2 (?)	Lives 60 years. (?)
Hippopotamus . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	
Morse . . . . .	. . . . .	9 months	1	

REPURGA'TIO (*Path.*) *αἰμαδαγοία*. According to CASTELLI—purgation by transpiration or by expectoration. The medicines, producing this effect, are called *Repurgantia*.

RES CON'TRA NATU'RAM (*Med. Hyg.*) (F) *Choses contre nature*, are those things, which tend to destroy man;—as disease, and every thing connected with it.

RES NATURA'LES, (F) *Choses naturelles*. Those things, which, by their union, were conceived to constitute the nature of man; such as the elements, temperaments, humors, spirits, &c.

RES NON NATURA'LES, (F) *Choses non-naturelles*. Those things, which, anciently, formed the matter of hygiene. See NON-NATURALS.

RESEC'TION (*Surg.*) *Resec'tio*, from *resec'ere*, 'to cut off.' A name given, especially by the French surgeons, to operations, in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones, forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw.

WRITERS. P. F. MOREAU (*R. of carious joints*), Paris, 1803 (F). E. S. DENOUE, Paris, 1812 (F).

RES'IN (*Pharm.*) *Res'ina*, *ρητινη*, *Rheti'nē*. A vegetable product, commonly dry and concrete, more or less brittle, inodorous or slightly odorous, insipid, or of an acrid, warm taste; of a smooth, glassy fracture, heavier than water, inflammable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and yolk of egg, and negatively electrifiable by friction. Many resins are used in medicine: the greater part are purgative and irritating. Some act like acrid poisons.

(G) Harz.

RESINA'TUM (*Pharm.*) *ρητινωτον*. An epithet for wine impregnated with resin, and used by the ancients as a stomachic.

RESINOCE'NUM (*Pharm.*) *ρητινοκηρον*. A mixture of resin and wax. GALEN.

RESOLU'TION (*Path.*) *Resolu'tio*, from *resol'vere*, 'to loosen.' One of the terminations of inflammation, in which the inflamed part returns gradually, and without suppuration, to the healthy condition.

(G) Zertheilung.

RESORP'TION (*Path.*) *Resorp'tio*, from *resorbe're*, 'to absorb again.' Absorption of a fluid, which has been previously deposited in a part by the exhalants:—as of pus, blood, serum, &c.

RES'PIRABLE (*Hyg.*) *Respirabilis*.

Any gas is so called, which can be breathed without *positive* danger.

RESPIRA'TION (*Physiol.*) *αναπνοη*, *Anap'noē*, from *respi'ro*, 'I take breath.' *Anapneus'is*, *αναπνευσις*. A function, proper to animals, the object of which is, to place the materials of the blood—the mixture of the venous blood with lymph and chyle—in contact with atmospheric air, in order that it may acquire the vivifying qualities, that belong to arterial blood.

The organs, for executing this function, are,—in the mammalia, birds, and reptiles,—the *lungs*. In man, the respiration consists of mechanical and chymical phenomena. The former are *Inspiration* and *Expiration* (q. v.).

The evident chymical phenomena consist in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, in the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and in the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapor.

In the healthy condition, the respiration is easy, gentle, regular, and without noise. In man, the respirations are about 35 per minute in the first year of life; 25 during the second; 20 at puberty; and 18 in the adult age.

(G) Athem, Athemholen.

WRITERS. TH. DUNUS, Tigur. 1588 (L). H. FABRICIUS ab Acquapendente, Ven. 1603 (L). J. SWAMMERDAM, Lugd. Bat. 1667 (L). ROBT. BOYLE, Bonon. 1675 (L). M. ETTMÜLLER, Lips. 1676 (L). FR. HOFMANN, Hal. 1714 (L). DAN. BERNOUILLI, Basil. 1721 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1727 (L). A. HALLER, P. I., Gotting. 1746 (L). P. II., Gotting. 1747 (L). A. VERRYST, 1754 (L). A. WRISBERG, Gotting. 1763 (L). DAVID, Paris, 1766 (F). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1772 (L). A. MICHELITZ, Prag. 1783 (L). E. GOODWYN, Lond. 1788. R. MENZIES, Edinb. 1790 (L): in Engl. Edinb. 1796. G. H. ROUPPE, Lugd. Bat. 1791 (L). B. R. FABRE, Paris, an. vi (F). QUINQUET, Caen, an. vi (F). R. BREE (*disordered R.*), Birm. 1797: *with additional observations*, Phil. 1811. E. COLEMAN (*natural and suspended R.*), Lond. 1802, 8vo. L. SPALLANZANI, Genev. 1803 (F). J. BOSTOCK, Liverpool, 1804. D. ELLIS, Lond. 1807. CH. NITZCH, Vitemb. 1808 (L). C. C. CRÈVE, Francf. 1812 (G). E. BARTELS, Breslau, 1813 (G). I. BOURDON, Paris, 1820 (F).

RESTAURA'TIO (*Path.*) Restoration of strength after disease or great fatigue. *Refec'tio*, *αναληψις*, *ανατρεψις*, *Analep'sis*, *Anatrep'sis*, *ανακομιδη*, *Anacom'idē*,

Anakte'sis, ἀνακτῆσις, *Anas'tasis*, ἀναστασις, *Apocatas'tasis*.

RESUSCITA'TION (*Therap.*) *Resusci'tatio*, from *resuscita'rē*, 'to stir up anew.' *Revivification*. The restoration of persons, apparently dead, to life. See **ASPHYXIA** and **SUFFOCATION**.

RE'TĒ (*Anat.*) *Retic'ulum*; a net; δίχτυον, (F) *Réseau*, (G) *Netz*. A name given to the interlacing and decussation of blood-vessels, lymphatics, fibres, and nerves, when they form a kind of net-work.

Rete has, also, been applied to the epiploon. **CASTELLI**.

RE'TE MIRAB'ILE. A name given to the ramifications and anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries, at the base of the brain.

(F) *Réseau admirable*, *R. merveilleux*.

The **RE'TE MIRAB'ILE** vel *Rel'tē Vasculo'sum MALPI'GHII* is the plexus formed on the cells of the lungs by the minute ramifications of the pulmonary artery.

RE'TE VASCULO'SUM TES'TIS. (*Anat.*) An irregular plexus or network, formed by the communication of the *Vasa recta* at the upper and back part of the testicle.

These *Vasa recta* are sent out at the back part of the testicle, from the convoluted seminal tubes.

The *Rel'tē Vasculo'sum Tes'tis* sends out from 12 to 18 straight tubes, called *Vasa efferentia*, which convey the semen from the testes to the epididymis.

RETEN'TION (*Path.*) *Reten'tio*, from *retine'rē*, 'to hold back.' Accumulation of a solid or liquid substance, in canals intended for its excretion, or in a reservoir, intended to contain it only for a short period.

(G) *Verstopfung*, *Verhaltung*.

RETEN'TION OF U'RINE; *Paru'ria Retentio'nis vesica'lis*, *Ischu'ria vesica'les*, *Reten'tio Uri'næ*. A disease, in which the urine, accumulated in the bladder, cannot be evacuated; or, at least, cannot be passed without extreme difficulty. In the former case, the retention is said to be *complete*; in the latter, *incomplete*. Many writers have distinguished three degrees of this affection, to which they have given the names *Dysury*, *Strangury*, and *Ischury* (q. v.). Retention of urine may depend upon loss of contractility, paralysis of the bladder, &c., or on some obstacle to the passing of the urine, as in cases of pressure of the womb on the blad-

der, of tumors in its vicinity, foreign bodies in its cavity, inflammation of the urethra, swelling of the prostate, stricture, &c. The pain is extremely violent, and the bladder may be found distended above the pubis.

The treatment consists in introducing the catheter, or puncturing the bladder, and in combating the cause, which has produced the retention, by particular means adapted to each case.

(F) *Rétention d'urine*.

(G) *Harnverstopfung*.

WRITERS. C. B. TRYE, Gloucester, 1784. NAUCHE, Paris, 1806 (F). F. FRANCE, Paris, 1808 (F). C. F. F. HENNECART, Paris, 1810 (F).

RETIC'ULAR (*Anat.*) *Ret'iform*, *Reticula'ris*, *Amphiblestro'i'des*, ἀμφιβληστροειδής, *Dycto'i'des*, δίχτυοειδής, *Reti-for'mis*. That which resembles a net. An epithet applied to many structures in the body.

RET'INA (*Anat.*) from *rete*, 'a net': *Amphiblestro'i'des*, *Verricula'ris membr'na*. A soft, pulpy, grayish, semitransparent, very thin membrane; extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline, embracing the vitreous humor, and lining the choroid; without, however, adhering to either of those parts. It is formed, according to most anatomists, by the expansion of the optic nerve. The retina appears formed of two laminæ; so joined together, that it is almost impossible to separate them. The one—the innermost—is *medullary, pulpy*: the other—the outer—is stronger, and fibro-vascular.

The retina is the essential organ of vision: on it the images of objects are impressed. Both it and the optic nerve are devoid of general sensibility. They may be punctured or lacerated, without pain being experienced. The nerve of general sensibility, distributed to the eye, is the 5th pair.

(G) *Netzhaut*.

RETINAC'ULUM (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation of castration; and in that of hernia, to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum. **SCULTET**.

RETORT' (*Pharm.*) *Retor'ta*, *Baltia*, *Cor'nu*, *Cornu'ta*, *Cornes'ta*, *Cornu-mu'sa*, from *retor'queo*, 'I bend back.' A vessel, commonly of glass or earthen ware, employed in distillation. It may be *plain*, or have a *tubulure* for admitting substances, whilst the distillation is going on. In the latter case, it is said to be tubulated. (F) *Cornue*.

(G) *Kolbenflasche*.

RETRAC'TION (*Anat.*) *Retrac'tio*. State of a part, when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards; — as retraction of the testicles. Sometimes, it is used synonymously with *shortening* or *drawing up*; as in *retraction of the thigh*.

RET'RAHENS AU'RIS (*Anat.*) *Posterior Auris*, *Tricauda'lis*, *Tri'ceps Au'ris*, *Ret'rahens Auriculae*, *R. Auric'ulam*, *Secun'dus proprio'rum Auriculae*, *Bicauda'lis*, *Dep'rimens Auriculae*, *Pro'prius Au'ris exter'næ*, *Mastoido-conchinien*, *Mastoido-oriculaire* (*Ch.*). It consists of one or more small fasciculi of fleshy, thin, somewhat irregular fibres, situated behind the ear. These are attached to the mastoid process, and pass horizontally forwards, to terminate at the convexity, formed by the concha of the ear. If this muscle had any use, it would carry the ear backwards.

(F) *Auriculaire postérieure*.

RETROCES'SION (*Path.*) *Retroces'sio*. The act of going back. A disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, eruption, &c. from the outer part of the body to the inner.

RETROVER'SIO U'TERI (*Path.*) *Retrover'sion of the U'terus*, *Ædopto'sis U'teri retrover'sa*. A change in the position of the uterus, so that the fundus of the organ is turned towards the concavity of the sacrum, whilst the neck is directed towards the symphysis pubis. This displacement is commonly attended with constipation, tenesmus, and retention of urine. Its usual period of occurrence is between the 3d and 4th months of pregnancy; before the uterus has escaped above the superior aperture of the pelvis. In the treatment, the catheter must be regularly used, twice a day, until the uterus, by its growth, rises above the pelvis. The catheter should be small, flat, and curved considerably more than common, in consequence of the distorted course of the urethra. The bowels must be kept open; and absolute rest, in a recumbent posture, be enjoined. Should it be impracticable to draw off the urine, attempts must be made to replace the uterus. The woman being on her hands and knees, the fore and middle fingers of the accoucheur's left hand are to be passed up the rectum to the fundus uteri; which they must elevate, whilst the cervix uteri is carefully depressed by two fingers of the right hand in the vagina. Should the fingers, employed to elevate the fun-

cus, not be long enough to effect this object, a piece of whalebone may be substituted, having a small piece of sponge, attached to one extremity, as a pad.

(G) *Zurückbeugung der Gebärmutter*, *Gebärmutterrückfall*.

(F) *Rétroversion*, *Rétraction*, *Obliquité ou Rétropulsion de la Matrice*.

WRITERS. BAUMGARTNER, Argent. 1785 (L). W. COCKELL, Lond. 1785. MELITSCH, Prag. 1790 (G). J. KING, Norwich, 1818. S. MERRIMANN, Lond. 1810.

REVUL'SION (*Therap.*) *Revul'sio*, *Antispas*, *αντισπασις*. The act of turning the principle of a disease from the organ, in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients, vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, &c. have often been used as *revul'sives* (*Revulsi'va*, *Revellen'tia*).

(G) *Ableitung*.

WRITERS on Revulsives. A. O. GÖLICHE, Hal. 1709 (L).: also other dissertations. G. P. JUCH, Erford, 1743 (L). — **WRITERS on Revulsion.** TH. DUNUS, Tigur. 1557 (L). D. SENNER-TUS, Vitemb. 1604 (L). J. BOHN, Lips. 1704 (L). J. H. F. AUTENRIETH, Tübing. 1802 (L).

REYHER, JOHN GEORGE (*Biogr.*) Professor of Medicine at Kiel; where he was born in 1757; died in 1807. **WORKS.** *Anleitung zur Erhaltung der Gesundheit für den Landmann*. Schwerin und Wism. 1790. 8vo. *Allgemeine pathologische Diät*. Ibid. 1790. 8vo. *Gemeinnützige Unterhaltungen aus der Arzneikunde, Naturgeschichte, und Oeconomie*. Kiel. 2 Jahrg. 1790–92. 8vo. *Entwurf einer medicinischen Encyclopädie und Methodologie*. Altona. 1793. 4to. *Vorschriften zur Erhaltung der Gesundheit, für Schulen*. Kiel. 1794. 8vo. *Anweisung für Krankenpflege und Krankenwartung*. Hamb. 1801. 8vo. *Entwurf einer Anleitung zum Receptschreiben*. Ibid. 1801. 8vo.

RHACHI'TÆ (*Anat.*) *Rhachiæ'i*, *Rachi'tæ* or *Rachiæ'i*, *ραχίται*, *ραχιαίαι*. The muscles of the spine.

RHAG'ADES (*Path.*) *ραγάδες*, *Ruptures*. Chaps or narrow and long ulcers, which form near the origin of mucous membranes; especially around the anus, and which are generally owing to the syphilitic virus.

(G) *Hautschunden*.

RHA'GES (*Anat.*) *ραγες*. The extremities of the fingers: — the pulps.

RHAMNUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Spi'na cervi'na*, *Rhamnus soluti'vus*, *Spi'na infecto'ria*, *Cervispi'na*, *Buck'thorn*, *Purg'ing buck'thorn*. The berries, — *Rham'ni Bac'cæ* — have a faint and disagreeable odor; and bitterish, nauseous taste. They are cathartic, and are apt to excite griping, which must be obviated by the use of diluents.

(F) *Nerprun purgatif*.

(G) *Kreuzdorn*.

RHAMNUS ALATER'NUS, *Com'mon alater'nus*. The leaves have been used as detergents and astringents, in the form of gargle, especially.

(F) *Alaterne*.

RHAMNUS FRAN'GULA, *The Black Alder*, *Fran'gula Al'nus*, *Al'nus Ni'gra*. All the parts of this tree, as well as of the common alder, are astringent and bitter. The bark is most so. The inner, yellow bark of the trunk or root acts as a cathartic. It has also been employed as an anthelmintic.

(F) *Aune noir*, *Bourdaïne*.

(G) *Faulbaum*.

RHA'ZES, **RHA'SES**, or **RA'SIS**, called, also, **ALBUBE'CAR MUHAM'ED**, **ABUBE'TER**, **ALBUBE'TER**, and **AUBA'TER** (*Biogr.*) He was born at Rei in Khorasan, about the year 246 of the Hegira, 860 A. C., and was one of the most celebrated, if not the most celebrated, of the Arabian physicians. He died towards the middle of the 10th century. **WORKS**. As all his works were written in Arabic we possess only versions. The following are some — *Continens Rhasis ordinatus et correctus per clarissimum artium et medicinæ doctorem, magistrum Hieronymum Surianum*, &c. Brixia. 1486. 2 vols. fol. *Liber de secretis, qui aphorismorum appellatur*. Bonon. 1489. 4to. *Opera parva, quibus additus est Constantini Monachi viaticus*. Lugd. Bat. 1510. 8vo. *Ad Almansorem, libr. decem*. Ven. 1510. fol. *De ratione curandi pestilentiam*, per G. Vallam. Paris. 1528. 4to. *De simplicibus medicinis*, per O. Brunfelsium. Argent. 1531. fol. **RHASIS Liber ix. de curatione morborum particularium**, per G. Kraut. Hag. 1533. fol. *De pestilentia*. Lat. and Gr. — *Valla interpret*. Basil. 1529. 12mo. *De variolis et morbillis*. Arabicè et Latinè, &c. Curâ J. Channing. Lond. 1766. 8vo. Translated also by Dr. Mead. *Opera medica*. Brix. 1486. 2 vols. fol. *Opera exquisitiora*, per G. Toletanum, A. Vesali-

um, et **ALBUM TORINUM**, Lat. *donata*. Bas. 1544. fol.

RHE'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *R. palmatum*, *R. compactum*, *R. undulatum*, *Rhabar'barum*, *Rhe'on*, *Rhe'um*, *Lap'athum orienta'le*, *L. Chinen'se*, *Rhabar'barum ve'rum*, *R. Tartaricum*, *R. Sibericum*, *R. Turcicum*, *Rhu'barb*. The root is the part used in medicine. Its odor is aromatic, peculiar, and rather nauseous; taste, somewhat aromatic, subacid, bitterish, and astringent. It colors the saliva and urine yellow. It is easily pulverized, and forms a powder of a bright buff yellow color. Both water and spirit extract its virtues. The Chinese and Tartary rhubarbs are those generally used.

Rhubarb root is purgative, stomachic, and astringent (?). It is chiefly used for the properties, first mentioned: externally, the powder is sometimes sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation.

Dose, ʒj to ʒss of the powder. In a smaller dose, it is stomachic.

(F) *Rhabarbe*. (G) *Rhabarber*.

RHE'UM RHAPONTICUM, *Rhapontic Rhu'barb*; *Rhaponticum*, *Rhabarbarum Dioscoridis*, *R. Antiquorum*. The root of this seems to have been the rhubarb of the ancients. It is more astringent than that of the rheum palmatum, and less purgative; for the latter purpose, two or three drachms being required for a dose.

(F) *Rhapontique*, *Rhapontic*.

(G) *Pontischer Rhabarber*.

WRITERS on Rhubarb. PR. ALPINUS (*Rhapont.*), Patav. 1612 (L). SANDEMANN, Edinb. 1769 (L). W. FORDYCE, (*British Rh.*), Lond. 1792.

RHEU'MATISM (*Path.*) from *ρευμα*, 'a defluxion, catarrh.' *Dol'lor Rheumat'icus et arthrit'icus* (HOFFMANN), *Myosotis*. A kind of shifting phlegmasia, sometimes seated in the muscles, sometimes in the parts surrounding the joints; and, at others, within them. Hence the names, *Muscular*, *Articular*, and *Synovial*, which have been applied to it. The disease may be acute or chronic.

ACU'TE RHEU'MATISM, *Arthro'sia acu'ta*, *Rheumatis'mus*, *Myosotis*, *Myi'tis*, *Cau'ma rheumatis'mus*, *Arthri'tis rheumatis'mus*, (F) *Rhumatisme aigu*, *Fièvre rhumatismale*, usually comes on with the ordinary symptoms of fever; soon after which, or simultaneously, or even before the appearance of febrile signs, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body; particu-

larly in the larger joints, which are more or less red and swollen; the pain shifting from one to the other, at times with great rapidity. The disease rarely terminates in less than six weeks, during the greater part of which period the febrile symptoms remain severe; and what is peculiar to the disease, the skin will be covered daily with a profuse perspiration, although it feels extremely hot, and the pulse appears in no way modified by it. It is one of the essential symptoms of the affection, and consequently affords no relief. The only danger to be apprehended from acute rheumatism, notwithstanding the apparent severity of the symptoms, is the translation or extension of the disease to some internal part, especially to the heart. This tendency must always be borne in mind. *Acute* rheumatism seldom terminates in the *chronic*; they who are liable to the former, are rarely so to the latter, and *vice versa*.

The disease will generally run its course, in spite of treatment. The usual antiphlogistic plan had better be pursued, during the first days of the disease. Blood-letting may be employed, if the vigor of the patient and of the disease seems to require it; but, although the blood is generally buffy, bleeding does not usually seem to afford much relief.

The bowels must be kept open; effervescent draughts be administered, and opium given in full doses to allay pain. This is, generally, all that is necessary during the first week; after which, advantage will usually be obtained from the exhibition of the sulphate of quinine with sulphuric acid. It does not augment the excitement; and will be found proper in almost all cases. Rheumatic inflammation is very different from other varieties, and this may account for the anomaly. After a few weeks, the disease usually goes off, but leaves the patient very liable to a recurrence on slight exposures or errors of diet; at times, acute rheumatism of the joints puts on the appearance of gout, and seems to be a complication of the two affections. It is then called *Gouty* or *Arthritic rheumatism* or *Rheumatic gout*.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, *Arthrosia chronica*, *Rheumatismus chronicus*, *R. vulgaris*, *Arthrodynia*, *Arthritidis arthrodynia*, (F) *Rhumatisme chronique*, is attended with pains in the head, shoulders, knees, and other large joints.

These are, sometimes, confined to one joint; at others, shift from one to another, without occasioning inflammation, or fever. In this manner, the complaint often continues for a great length of time, and then goes off. There is no danger attendant upon it; but the patient may become lame, and is always liable to painful recurrences.

Neither variety terminates in suppuration; but effusion of coaguable lymph is apt to occur, so as to occasion permanent thickening of the parts. The great preventive of chronic rheumatism, and one of the most valuable curative agents, is flannel, worn next the skin. The whole class of rubefacients may, also, be used with advantage. The warm bath, especially the natural warm bath, the temperature of which does not vary, is perhaps the most successful remedy of all.

(F) *Rhumatisme*. (G) *Gliederreissen*, *Gliedersucht*.

WRITERS on *Rheumatism in general*. G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1649 (L). J. CATTIER, Paris, 1653 (L). J. G. DE BERGER, Vitemb. 1707 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1707 (L). P. BERNARD, Paris, 1719 (L). B. GUYOT, Lugd. Bat. 1730 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1737 (L). CLERK, Edinb. 1746 (L). R. JAMES, Lond. 1745. J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1748 (L) and Hal. 1759 (L). S. AURIVILLIUS, Upsal, 1764 (L). VOGEL, Gotting. 1765 (L). PONSART, Paris, 1770 (F). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1774 (L). VAUGHAN, Edinb. 1782 (L). ISENFLAMM, Erlang. 1787 (L). TH. FOWLER, Lond. 1795. J. LATHAM, Lond. 1796. C. A. W. BERENDS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1800 (L). RALPH BLEGBOROUGH, Lond. 1803. F. G. BARDEL, Paris, 1803 (F). E. KNEESEN, Pirna, 1804 (G). J. A. CAZALET. In English by O. B. SMYTH, Lond. 1804. A MARTINET, Montpellier, 1804 (F). A. LEROY, Paris, 1804 (F). W. HICKMAN, Lond. 1815. W. BALFOUR, Edinb. 1816. Sir C. SCUDAMORE, Lond. 1816. J. S. BAER, Prag. 1817 (G). JAS. JOHNSON, Lond. WILLIAM WALLACE (*Sulph. fumigations*), Dublin, 1820 — *On acute Rheumatism*. F. SAALMANN, Monast. 1789 (L). THOS. DAWSON, Lond. 1781. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1790 (L). J. C. LETTSOM, Lugd. Bat. 1794 (L). JOHN HAYGARTH, Lond. 1806. T. COX, Lond. 1825.

RHEX'IS (Path.) ρήξις, *rupture*. Rupture of a vein. Spontaneous opening of an abscess.

RHICNO'SIS (Path.) ριζωνσις. *Cutis*

corru'gatio. Wrinkling of the skin from extenuation of the body; opposed to *εναυσις*, or distention from repletion.

RHINA'RION (*Pharm.*) *ριναιριον*. A saponaceous or detergent collyrium.

RHINENCH'YSIS (*Surg.*) *Rhinenchy'sia*, *ρινενχυσις*, from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *εγχυω*, 'I pour in.' An infusion or injection, made into the nostrils,—with a syringe, called *Rhinen'chytes*, *ρινενχυτης*.

RHIN'ION (*Pharm.*) *ρινιον*. A collyrium, referred to by GALEN. Also, one mentioned by CELSUS, as employed in Xerophthalmia.

RHINOPHO'NIA (*Path.*) from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' A nasal voice, called, also, *Dyspho'nia immodulata nasallis*, *Parapho'nia nasallis*, *Parapho'nia res'onans*, *Nas'itas*, *Speaking through the nose*.

RHINOPLAS'TIC (*Surg.*) from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet applied to the operation for forming a new nose. The *Taliaco'tian operation*, so called, because described by TAGLIACOZZI. It consists in bringing down a portion of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

RHINOP'TIA (*Path.*) from *ριν*, 'the nose,' and *οπτομαι*, 'I see.' The act of seeing by the nose. A deformity, caused by a disease of the greater angle of the eye or of the root of the nose; making an opening in the parietes of the nasal fossæ, through which the luminous rays can arrive at the eye.

RHIZOPH'AGUS (*Hyg.*) from *ριζα*, 'a root,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One, who lives on roots.

RHODAPSIN'ATHATON (*Pharm.*) *ροδαψινθατον*. A word, used for designating different preparations of roses. AËTIUS.

RHODELE'ON (*Pharm.*) *ροδελαιον*, *Rho'don*, *ροδον*. Oil of roses, or oil impregnated with roses.

RHO'DIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Rhodiola ro'sea*, *Ro'sea*, *Rose'wort*. The root, *Rose-root*, when dry, has a very pleasant smell, and is slightly astringent. It is not used.

(F) *Rhodiola*.

(G) *Rosenwurz*.

RHO'DION (*Pharm.*) *ροδιον*. The name of an ancient, acrid, corrosive powder, of which there are various descriptions in PAULUS and AËTIUS.

RHODI'TES VI'NUM (*Pharm.*) *ροδιτης*. Wine, in which roses have been macerated.

RHO'DIUM LIQ'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Rho'dium* or *Rose wood*. The wood or root of a tree, supposed to be the *Genis'ta Canarien'sis* of LINNÆUS. The essential oil is a perfume, and possesses cordial and tonic virtues. Its smell is attractive to fish, rats, &c.

(F) *Bois de rose*, *Bois de Chypre*.

(G) *Rosenholz*, *Rhodiserholz*.

RHO'DIUS, JOHN (*Biog.*) A skilful Danish physician and antiquary; born at Copenhagen in 1587; died in 1659. WORKS. *Libellus de naturâ medicina*. Patav. 1625. 4to. *De acia, dissertatio ad CORNELII CELSI mentem, quâ universa fibulæ ratio explicatur*. Patav. 1639. 4to. *Notæ et lexicon in SCRIBONIUM LARGUM de compositione medicamentorum*. Ibid. 1655. 4to. *Observationum anatomico-medicarum centuriæ tres*, Patav. 1657. 8vo. *Mantissa anatomica*. Hafn. 1661. 8vo.

RHODODEN'DRON CHRYSAN'THEMUM (*Mat. Med.*) *R. Chrysan'thum*. The *Olean'der*, *Rose Bay*, *Yellow rhododendron*. This plant has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. In an overdose, it produces acro-narcotic symptoms.

(F) *Rosage*, *R. Chrysanthe*.

(G) *Siberische Schneerose*.

WRITERS. A. B. KÖLPEN, Berlin and Stettin, 1779 (G). H. ZAHN, Jenæ, 1783 (L).

RHODOME'LON (*Pharm.*) *ροδομηλον*. A confection made of roses and quinces.

RHE'AS (*Path.*) *ροιας*, *ρδας*, *Rhy'as*. Diminution or atrophy of the *caruncula lachrymalis*. GALEN.

ROG'ME (*Surg. Path.*) *ρωγημη*, the same as *ρηγμα*, a rupture. A straight fracture of the skull.

RHOI'TES (*Pharm.*) *ροιτης*, a wine, impregnated with the pomegranate; from *ρος*, *Pomegranates*—DIOSCORIDES. A confection, made by boiling the juice of the pomegranate in honey. PAULUS of Ægina.

RHOMBOÏDE'US (*Anat.*) from *ρομβος*, 'a rhombus,' whose sides are equal, with two obtuse and two acute angles. *Rhomboïde'us ma'jor and mi'nor*, *Rhomboï'des*, *Cervici-dorso-scapulaire*. A muscle, situated at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and at the posterior part of the back. It has a rhomboidal shape, and is attached, by its inner edge, to the posterior cervical ligament, and to the spinous processes of the last cervical vertebra, and of the first four or five dorsal. By its outer

edge, it is attached to the spinal or posterior edge of the scapula. It is divided into two fasciculi, constituting the *Rhomboideus major* and *minor*, the latter being situated higher than the other. This muscle draws the scapula backwards and upwards, and impresses upon it a rotatory motion, which brings its inferior angle nearer to the spine; and, consequently, depresses the anterior angle and the shoulder.

RHOMBOS (*Surg.*) *ρῶμβος*. A bandage, mentioned by **GALEN**, so called on account of its rhomboidal shape.

RHUS CORIARIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Sumach*, *Rhus Glabrum*, *Adu'rion*, *Elm-leaved Sumach*. This is the only species of the genus *rhus*, that is innocent. Both the leaves and berries have been used as astringents and tonics.

(F) *Sumac des Corroyeurs*.

(G) Gerberbaum.

RHUS RADICANS, *Rhus vernix*, *Poison vine*, (*America*.) This plant is poisonous (See **POISONS**, Table of), and is extremely acrid, when applied to the skin, producing erysipelas and vesications, and has been used, like the next variety, in paralysis and other nervous affections.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, *Toxicodendron*, *Poison oak* (*America*.) This plant has been used in paralytic affections and cutaneous eruptions. It is poisonous, like the last. Dose, gr. ss to gr. iv.

(F) *Sumac vénéneux*.

(G) Giftbaum, Giftsumach.

WRITER. **JOHN ALDERSON**, Hull, 1796.

RHYTHM (*Physiol.*) *ῥυθμός*, *Measure*. The order or proportion, which reigns between the different parts of a whole. Applied, in medicine, to the pulsations of the heart—to the pulse—to express the due proportion between one pulsation and those following it.

RIBES NIGRUM (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Cassis*. The *Black currant*. The berries have been recommended in sore throat and as diuretics. The leaves have been advised for the same purpose. They are chiefly used as preserves.

(F) *Groscillier noir*.

(G) Schwarze Johannisbeere (the fruit), Gichtbeere.

RIBES RUBRUM, *Grossularia non spinosa*, the *red currant*, of which the *white* is only a variety. It is cultivated and affords an agreeable fruit. It pos-

sesses the qualities of the subacid fruits in general, and makes an excellent preserve. (F) *Groscillier rouge*.

(G) *Roths Johannisbeeren* (the fruit).

RICHTER, **AUGUSTUS GOTTLÖB** (*Biogr.*) An eminent German surgeon; born at Zörberg, in Saxony, in 1742; died in 1812. **WORKS**. *Observationum chirurgicarum fasciculi*. Götting. 1770–80. Part. 3. 8vo. *Bibliotheca chirurgica* (in German). Götting. 1771–97. 15 vols. 8vo. *Anfangsgründe der Wundarznejkunst*. Götting. 1782–1804. 7 vols. 8vo. *Medicinische und chirurgische Bemerkungen*. Götting. und Linz. 1790–1813. 2 vols. 8vo. *Spezielle therapie*. Berlin. 1815–1820. 7 vols. 8vo.

RICHTER, **GEORGE GOTTLIEB** (*Biogr.*) A celebrated medical teacher at Göttingen; born in 1689; died in 1773. **WORKS**. *Opuscula medica, antehac in academia Göttingensi seorsum edita, nunc vero collecta: studio J. G. C. AKERMAN*. Francf. 1781. 3 vols. 4to. *Præcepta dietetica et de materia alimentaria*. Bern. 1791. 12mo.

RICINUS COMMUNIS (*Mat. Med.*) The *Castor-oil plant*, *Cataputia major*, *Ricinus vulgaris*, *Avanacu*, *Carapat*, *Palma Christi*, *Falba purgatrix*, *Cerua* or *Kerua*, *Cici*, *κίχι*, *κρότον*. Castor-oil seeds, whence the oil is obtained, are inodorous; taste acrid and slightly sweetish. One or two seeds will act as a cathartic; but the oil, *Oleum ricini*, is, alone, used. It is obtained by bruising the castor seeds, previously decorticated, and then expressing the oil without the application of heat. Recently drawn castor oil, *Oleum de ker'vâ*, *O. kervi'num*, *Alker'va*, *Oleum Ricini*, *O. Cici'num*, *O. Palmae liq'uidum*, is inodorous and nearly insipid. It is cathartic, operating speedily, and may be used in all cases, where violently stimulating purgatives would be injurious. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ iss.

(F) *Ricin*, *Fève purgatif*, (G) *Wunderbaum*; — The oil, *Huile de Ricin*.

(G) *Springkörner*. The oil, *Springkörneröl*.

WRITERS. **FUCHS**, Jena, 1782 (L). **P. CASSAGNE** (*Castor oil*), Lond, 1775.

RIDING (*Surg.*) *Os'sium superpositio*. Displacement of the fragments of a bone, chiefly produced by the contraction of muscles and which occasions shortening of the limb; the fractured extremities riding over each other, instead of being end to end.

(F) *Chevauchement*.

RIGIDITY (*Path.*) *Rigiditas*. Great stiffness of fibre, or want of suppleness. The stiffness of the dead body, (*F*) *Roidur cadavérique*, is one of the most certain signs of the cessation of life.

(*G*) *Straffheit, EstEIFung*.

RIGOR (*Path.*) *Rhigos, ριγος, Algor*, Coldness, *χειμῶν, Cheim'ia*. Sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering of the whole body:—a symptom of fever.

(*F*) *Frisson*. (*G*) *Starrfrost*.

WRITERS. A. TAPPIUS, Helmst. 1646 (*L*). M. SEBIZIUS, Argent. 1653 (*L*). G. CH. URSINUS, Lips. 1656 (*L*). A. FR. WALTHER, Lips. 1740 (*L*). CH. W. DE BERGER, Gotting. 1750 (*L*). J. FR. SCHICKARD, Jenæ, 1752 (*L*). J. C. GEHLER, Lips. 1758 (*L*).

RIMA (*Anat.*) A fissure, a cleft; as *Rima* or *Rimula Glottidis*, 'the opening of the glottis' (*q. v.*); *Rima vulvæ*, 'the opening of the vulva' (*q. v.*).

RING (*Anat.*) Sax. *hping, ping*, Germ. *Ring, reizos*. A name given to natural, circular, or roundish apertures, with muscular or aponeurotic parietes, which serve for the passage of some vessel or canal;—as the *umbilical ring, inguinal ring, &c.*

(*F*) *Anneau*.

RIOLAN, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A French physician of eminence; born at Amiens; died in 1605. **WORKS**. *Commentarii in sex posteriores physiologie FERNELII libros*. Paris. 1577. 8vo. *Ars bene medendi*. Lugd. 1589. 8vo. *Ad libros FERNELII de abditis rerum causis commentarii*. Paris. 1598. 12mo. *Universæ medicinæ compendium*. Ibid. 1598. 8vo. *Chirurgia*. Lips. 1601. 8vo. *Prælectiones in libros physiologicos et de abditis rerum causis, &c.* Paris. 1602. 8vo. *De febribus*. Ibid. 1640. 8vo.

RIOLAN, JOHN (*Biogr.*) Son of the preceding; born at Paris in 1577; died in 1657. **WORKS**. *Comparatio veteris medicinæ cum novâ, HIPPOCRATICÆ cum hermeticâ, dogmaticæ cum spargyricâ, &c.* Paris. 1605. 12mo. *Schola anatomica novis et raris observationibus illustrata. Adjuncta est accurata fætûs humani historia*. Paris. 1607. 8vo. *Gigantomachie*. 1613. 8vo. *Osteologia ex veterum et recentiorum præceptis descripta*. Paris. 1614. 8vo. *Discours sur les hermaphrodites, &c.* Ibid. 1614. 8vo. *Anatomica seu anthropographia*. Ibid. 1618. 8vo. *Encheiridium anatomicum et pathologicum*. Ibid. 1648. 12mo. *Opuscula anatomica nova*. Lond. 1649. 4to. He published several other "opuscula" on anatomy.

RISING or *Elevation of the Pulse* (*Path.*) *Pulsus elevatio*. The pulse is said to rise, when it becomes more full and frequent, as occurs in the exacerbation of acute diseases.

RISO'RIOUS NO'VUS (*Anat.*) **SANTORINI** gives this name to a portion of the platysma myoides, which passes from the cheek towards the commissure of the lips.

RISUS (*Physiol.*) *Gelos, γελος, Laughing*. An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and of the lips in particular, accompanied with a sonorous and interrupted respiration, and commonly indicating mirth and satisfaction.

(*F*) *Rire ou Ris*.

(*G*) *das Lachen*.

WRITERS. R. GOCLENIUS, Marburg. 1597 (*L*). E. BERELARIUS, Florent. 1603 (*L*). FR. LYPICHIUS, Basil. 1738 (*L*). J. Z. PLATNEE, Lips. 1738 (*L*). E. A. NICOLAI, Halle, 1746 (*G*). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1746 (*L*). D. PR. ROR, Paris, 1812 (*F*).

RISUS SARDON'ICUS, *R. de Sardonidâ, Gelas'mus*. A convulsive separation of the lips and cheeks, which precedes and often accompanies general tetanus. It is said to have been so called from similar symptoms having been induced by a kind of ranunculus that grows in Sardinia.

(*F*) *Ris Sardonien, R. Sardonique*.

(*G*) *Sardonisches Lachen*.

RIVIERE or **RIVE'RIUS**, LAZ'ARUS (*Biogr.*) An eminent French physician; born at Montpellier in 1589; died in 1655. **WORKS**. *Observationes et curationes medicæ insignes*. Lond. 1646. 12mo. *Opera medica universa*, translated by W. CARR. Lond. 1657. fol. *Praxis medica*. Hag. 1658. 8vo. *Et cum theoriâ*. Lugd. 1674. 2 vols. 8vo.: translated by N. CULPEPER. Lond. 1663. fol. *Arcana medica*. Ven. 1676. 4to. *Opera omnia medica*; edit. a J. D. HERSTIO. Francf. 1674. fol.

RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS (*Biog.*) An eminent German physician and botanist; born at Leipzig in 1652; died in 1723. **WORKS**. *Dissertatio de Lipsiensi peste anni 1680*. Lips. 1682. 8vo. *Censura medicamentorum officinalium*. Lips. 1701. 4to. *Dissertationes medicæ* (Theses). Lips. 1710. 4to. *Monoductio ad chimiam pharmaceuticam*. Norimb. 1718. 8vo. *Notitia morborum*. Lips. and Wittemb. 1745. 12mo.

ROB (*Pharm.*) *Ro'ob, Ro'bub, Ro'hob*. This word, of Arabic extraction, means the juice of any fruit thickened to the

consistence of honey by evaporation, before it has fermented.

The juice of the grape, boiled to this consistence, was called *Sapa*; and, when not quite so thick, *Defrutum*.

(F) *Extrait des fruits*.

ROBIN'IA AMA'RA (Mat. Med.) The roots of the *Robin'ia ama'ra* of Cochin China are bitter, and have been recommended, especially in that country, in diarrhœa and dyspepsia.

ROCHE'S EMBROCA'TION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH (Pharm.) An empirical preparation, composed of *ol. oliv.* ℥ xvj, *ol. succin.* ℥ viij, *ol. caryoph.* q. s., to scent it strongly.

RODA'TIO (Path.) from *rodere* 'to eat away.' Diminution of the hair in length.

ROL'FINK, WER'NER (Biogr.) A physician of celebrity, and Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany at Jena; born at Hamburg in 1599; died in 1673. WORKS. *Dissertatio de hepate ad circulationem accommodata*. Jenæ. 1653. 4to. *Methodus cognoscendi et curandi affectus capitis particulares*. Ibid. 1653. 4to. *Dissertatio de corde ex veterum et recentiorum propriisque observationibus concinnata et ad circulationem accommodata*. Ibid. 1654. 4to. *Methodus cognoscendi et curandi particulares corporis affectus, secundum ordinem* ABUBETRI RHAZIS, &c. Ibid. 1655. 4to. *Dissertationes anatomicæ, veterum et recentiorum observationibus illustratæ ad circulationem accommodatæ*. Ibid. 1656. 4to. *Ordo et methodus cognoscendi et curandi febres*. Ibid. 1658. 4to. *Sacra Eleusinia patefacta, sive tractatus anatomicus de organorum generationi dicat. structurâ*. Francf. 1684. 4to. *De partu difficili*. Jenæ. 1664. 4to. *Ordo et methodus medicinæ specialis consultatoriæ*. Ibid. 1669. 4to. *De purgantibus vegetabilibus liber*. Ibid. 1667. 4to. *De curatione hydropis ascitis*. Ibid. 1668. 4to. *Syntagma universæ medicinæ practicæ*. Francf. 1688. 4to.

ROL'LO, JOHN (Biog.) A respectable English physician, and Surgeon-general to the Royal Artillery; born in ; died in . WORKS. *Observations on the diseases which appeared in the army at St. Lucia in 1678-9, &c.* Lond. 1781. 12mo. *Observations on the means of preserving and restoring health in the West Indies*. Lond. 1782. 12mo. *Remarks on the disease lately described by DR. HENDRY under the appellation of the glandular disease of Barbadoes*. Lond. 1785. 8vo. *Observations on the acute dysentery, with the*

design of illustrating its causes and treatment. Lond. 1786. 8vo. *An account of two cases of the diabetes mellitus &c., to which are added a general view of the nature of the disease and its appropriate treatment &c., with the results of the trials of various acids and other substances in the treatment of lues venerea, and some observations on the nature of sugar*, by W. CRUICKSHANK. Lond. 1797. 2 vols. 8vo. *A short account of the Royal Artillery Hospital at Woolwich: with some observations on the management of artillery soldiers, respecting the preservation of health*. Lond. 1801. 12mo. *Reports of cases of inoculation and re-inoculation, with variolous and vaccine matter*. Lond. 1804. 8vo.

RON'DELET, WIL'LIAM (Biogr.) A celebrated Naturalist, and Chancellor of the Faculty of Montpellier; born at that place in 1507; died in 1566. WORKS. *De ponderibus, seu justâ quantitate et proportionem medicamentorum liber*. Patav. 1555. 8vo. *Methodus de materiâ medicinali et compositione medicamentorum liber*. Patav. 1556. 8vo. *Methodus curandorum, omnium morborum corporis humani in tres libros distincta*. Paris. 1574. 8vo. *Tractatus de urinis*. Francf. 1610. 8vo. *The countryman's apothecary*. Lond. 1649. 12mo. *Opera omnia medica*. Monspel. 1619. 8vo.

ROOSE, THEODORE GEORGE AUGUSTUS (Biog.) An eminent physician of Brunswick in Germany; born there in 1771; died in 1803. WORKS. *Taschenbuch für gerichtliche Aerzte und Wundärzte*. Brem. 1800. *Grundriss medicinisch-gerichtlicher Vorlesungen*. Frft. 1802. 8vo. *Physiologische Untersuchungen*. Braunsch. 1796. 8vo. *Grundzüge der Lehre von der Lebenskraft*. Ibid. 1797. 8vo. *Beiträge zur öffentlichen und gerichtlichen Arzneikunde*. Ibid. 1798. 8vo. *Grundriss physisch-Anthropolog. Vorlesungen*. Helmst. 1801. 8vo. *Ueber die Krankheiten der Gesunden*. Gött. 1801. 8vo. *Anthropologische Briefe*. Leipz. 1803. 8vo. *Medicinische Miscellen, aus seinem Nachlasse herausgeg. von L. FOMMEY*. Frft. 1804. 8vo.

RO'SA AL'BA (Mat. Med.) The *White Rose*. The flowers of this species possess similar but inferior virtues to the damask.

(F) *Rosier blanc*.

RO'SA CANINA; *R. sylves'tris*, *Cynorhodon*, *Caniru'bus*, *Caninus Sen'tis*, *Cynocyt'isus*, *Cynospas'tum*, *Cynos-*

batos; the *Dog Rose*, *Wild Brier*, *Hip Tree*. The fruit of this variety, called *Heps* or *Hips*, has a sourish taste, and is formed into a conserve. See *CONFECTION CYNOSBATI*. It is seldom employed, except to give form to more active remedies; as in pills, boluses, linctuses, &c.

(F) *Rose de chien*, *Eglantier de chien*, *E. sauvage*. (G) *Hundsrose*.

RO'SA CENTIFOLIA; the *Dam'ask Rose*, *Ro'sa Damascēna*, *R. pallida*, (F) *Rosier à cent feuilles*, *odor*, *odor*, *Ro'sa*. The petals of this rose have an extremely fragrant odor, and subacidulous taste. They are laxative; but are scarcely used for any purposes except for the distillation of rose water, and the formation of a syrup.

(G) *Centifolienrose*.

RO'SA GAL'LICA; the *Red Rose*, *Ro'sa ru'bra*. The petals of this variety are astringent; and are used in infusion, conserve, &c.

(G) *Rothe Rose*.

(F) *Rosier de Provins*.

RO'SES, MILK OF. A cosmetic wash, formed, according to one method, of subcarbonate of potass, gr. vj; oil of almonds, ℥j; essence of bergamot, ℥ij; *aquæ rosæ*, ℥iij; orange flower water, ℥ij. Mix.

RO'SEN, NICH'OLAS (*Biog.*) Called, also, *NICH'OLAS RO'SEN VON ROSENSTEIN*; a Swedish physician; born near Gottenburgh in 1706; died in 1773. *WORKS*. *A treatise on domestic medicine. A treatise on the diseases of children*, &c.; in the German, Dutch, French, and Italian: in English, Lond. 1776. 8vo.

ROSENHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) R. is 34 miles S.E. from Munich in Bavaria. The waters contain sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, muriates of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron. They are used as tonics.

ROSENMULLER, JOHN CHRISTIAN (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German anatomist; born at Hessberg, near Hildburghausen, in 1771; died in 1820 at Leipzig, where he was Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. *WORKS*. *Organorum lachrymalium partiumque externarum oculi humani descriptio anatomica*. Leipz. 1797. 4to. *Chirurgisch-anatomische Abbildungen für Aerzte und Wundärzte*. Weimar. 1805-12. fol. Also in Latin, under the title, *Icones chirurgo-anatomicæ. Handbuch der Anatomie*. Ibid. 1808. *Compendium*

anatomicæ in usum lectionum. Ibid. 1819. 8vo.

ROSE'OLA (*Path.*) *Exanthe'sis Rose'ola*, *Rose Rash*. An efflorescence in blushing patches, gradually deepening to a rose-color, mostly circular or oval: often, alternately fading and reviving: sometimes, with a colorless nucleus; and chiefly on the cheeks, neck, or arms. It is frequently found, as a symptom, in dentition, dyspepsia, &c., and is of no consequence.

(G) *Rötheln*.

ROSMARI'NUS (*Mat. Med.*) *R. officina'lis*, *Alchachil*, *R. horten'sis*, *Libano'tis corona'ria*, *λίβαρωτις*, *Dendrolib'anus*, *Rose'mary*. The leaves and tops of this plant have a fragrant, grateful smell; and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, which is dependent upon an essential oil, combined with camphor.

Rosemary has been recommended in nervous headaches, in the form of infusion. It is now rarely used, except for its odor. Its oil — *Oleum Rosmarini* — is officinal. The flower is called *Anthos*, *ανθος*. From two to six or ten drops are given in nervous complaints, rubbed up with sugar.

(F) *Romarin*.

ROS'TRUM (*Surg.*) *ρυγχος*, *ραυφος*; a beak. A name given to several old forceps, on account of their resemblance to the beaks of different birds. The principal were the *Ros'trum corvi'num*, *anati'num*, *psittaci'num*, *vulturi'num*, *cyne'um vel olori'num*, *grui'num*, *lacerti'num*, &c.

(F) *Bec*. (G) *Schnabel*.

ROT'ACISM (*Path.*) *Rotacis'mus*. A vicious pronunciation of the Greek *ῥ*, *Rau*, common in the northern parts of England; especially near Newcastle.

(F) *Grassegement*.

(G) *Schnarren*.

ROTA'TOR (*Anat.*) from *ro'ta*, 'a wheel.' A name given to several muscles, which turn the parts to which they are attached upon their axes; — such as, the oblique muscles of the eye, the pronators and supinators, &c.

ROUEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) This water, known under the name, *Eau des fontaines de la Maréguerie*, is cold, and contains carbonate of iron, carbonic acid, carbonate and muriate of lime, &c. It is tonic.

ROUGNON, NICOLAS FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) A French physician; born at Marteau, in Franche-Comté, in 1727; died at Besançon in 1799. *WORKS*. *Codex physiologicus*. Besançon. 1776. 8vo. *Considerationes pathologico-se-*

melotica de omnibus corporis humani functionibus. Ibid. 1786-87. 2 vols. 4to. *Médecine préservatrice et curative, générale et particulière, ou traité d'hygiène et de médecine pratique.* Ibid. 1799. 2 vols. 8vo. *Notice historique de M. ROUGNON, par M. MARCHANT.* Ibid. 8vo.

ROUND (*Anat.*) *Teres, Rotundus.* Anatomists have given this name to many organs, whose fibres are collected in round fasciculi. See TERES.

(F) *Rond.* (G) *Rund.*

FORAMEN ROTUNDUM. A foramen of the sphenoid bone, a little behind the *foramen lacerum superius*, which gives passage to the second branch of the 5th pair of nerves, called *superior maxillary*.

The **ROUND LIGAMENTS OF THE UTERUS**, *Ligamenta rotunda Uteri*, *Cordons sus-pubiens* (CH.), *Cordons vasculaires*. Two cords, which arise from the lateral and superior parts of the uterus, whence they proceed towards the abdominal rings, which they pass through, and terminate by vanishing in the cellular tissue of the groins, *mons veneris*, and *labia majora*. These cords are whitish, flattened, and narrower in the middle than at the extremities. Their fibres, which are longitudinal, are apparently albugineous.

(F) *Ligaments ronds de l'utérus.*

ROUZET, FRANCIS LEON (*Biogr.*) A young French physician of talent; born at Toulouse in 1795; died in 1824. **WORKS.** *Recherches et observations sur le cancer.* Montpellier et Paris. 1818. His *Éloge historique* was written by M. BÉRARD. 1824. 8vo. He was the establisher of the *Revue Médicale*, which he conducted till the time of his death, with his friend M. AMÉDÉE DUPAU, a young physician of considerable intellect:—and in the year of his death he published the *Doctrines générales des maladies chroniques* of DUMAS; and *Consultations et observations*, by the same writer.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM (*Biogr.*) Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London; and afterwards a physician of some reputation; born in London in 1743; died in 1806. **WORKS.** *Essay on the cure of ulcerated legs, without rest, &c.* Lond. 1770. 8vo. *Essay on ophthalmia or inflammation of the eyes, and the diseases of the transparent cornea.* Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Essay on the cure of gonorrhœa, without the use of internal medicines.* Lond. 1771. 8vo. *Practical essay on the diseases of the breasts*

of women. Lond. 1772. 8vo. *Course of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery. Medical advice for the use of the army and navy in the present American expedition.* Lond. 1776. 8vo. *The gout and rheumatism cured or alleviated.* Lond. 1780. 8vo. *An essay on the malignant, ulcerated sore throat, &c.* Lond. 1788. 8vo. *A treatise on female, nervous, hysterical, hypochondriacal, bilious, convulsive diseases, apoplexy, and palsy; with thoughts on madness, suicide, &c.* Lond. 1789. 8vo. *A treatise on one hundred and eighteen principal diseases of the eyes and eyelids, &c.* Lond. 1790. 8vo. *A treatise on the regular, irregular, atonic, and flying gout, &c.* Lond. 1792. 8vo. *Rational practice of physic.* Lond. 1793. 4 vols. 8vo. *Schola medicinæ universalis nova.* 1793. 2 vols. 4to. *Observations on the causes of the great number of deaths among adults and children in putrid scarlet fevers and ulcerated sore throats.* Lond. 1793. 8vo. *A treatise on the causes and cure of swelled legs: on dropsies, &c.* Lond. 1796. 8vo. *The most cogent reasons why astringent injections, caustic bougies, and violent salivations should be banished for ever from practice, &c.* Lond. 1800. 8vo. *Treatise of the new discovered dropsy of the membranes of the brain, &c., to which are added observations on errors in nursing, &c.* Lond. 1801. 8vo. *Cow-pox inoculation no security against small-pox infection.* Lond. 1805. 8vo. *Commentaries on the lues bovillæ or cow-pox.* Lond. 1806. 8vo.

ROYER-COLLARD, ANTHONY ATHANASIVS (*Biogr.*) Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-Français; died at Paris in 1825. **WORKS.** *Rapport au Ministre de l'intérieur sur les ouvrages envoyés au concours sur le croup.* Paris. 1812. 4to.: reprinted in the *Précis analytique du Croup*, by BRICHTEAU. Paris. 1825. 8vo. *Éloges* of him were published by M. DE LENS, M. ADELON, and M. JOLLY.

RUBE'DO (*Path. &c.*) A redness. A diffused, but not spotted, redness on any part of the skin; such as that which arises from blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT (*Mat. Med.*) *Rubefaciens*, from *ru'bens*, 'red,' and *fa'cio*, 'I make.' That which produces redness. A medicine, which causes redness of the skin. The action is called *Rubefac'tion*. (F) *Rubéfiant*.

(G) *Rothmachende Mittel*.

WRITER. I. C. FR. KÜSTER, Erford. 1774 (L).

RUBE'OLA (*Path.*) *Rube'ola vulga'ris*, *Exanthe'sis Rube'ola*, *Vetera'na*, *Blac'ciæ*, *Bovill'æ*, from *ru'beo*, 'I become red':—*Morbil'li*; the *Mea'sles*, *Fe'bris morbillo'sa*, *Ty'phus morbillo'sus*, *Phœnicis'mus*. One of the major exanthemata; affecting individuals but once, and produced by specific contagion. The rash usually appears on the 4th, but sometimes on the 3d, 5th, or 6th day, of a febrile disorder; and, after a continuance of four days, gradually declines with the fever. The disease generally commences from 10 to 14 days after the contagion has been received.

The eruption first shows itself in distinct, red, and nearly circular spots; somewhat less than the ordinary areolæ of flea-bites. As these increase in number, they coalesce; forming small patches of an irregular figure, but approaching nearest to that of semicircles or crescents. These patches are intermixed with single, circular dots, and with interstices of the natural color of the skin. On the face they are slightly raised, so as to give the sensation of inequality of surface, to the finger passed over the cuticle. The disappearance of the eruption is followed by desquamation of the cuticle.

The measles is not dangerous of itself; but it is apt to induce pneumonia in winter, and dysentery in summer, which are, at times, very fatal. These are apt to come on at the time of, or soon after, the disappearance of the eruption. When they supervene, they must be treated as idiopathic affections.

The measles demands a general antiphlogistic treatment.

WILLAN has pointed out a kind of *Rubeola spuria*, which he calls *Rubeola sine Catarrho*. In this, the rash runs its regular course, with little fever or catarrhal affection; affording no certain security against the common or regular disease.

WILLAN gives the name, *Rubeola nigra* or *Black Measles*, to an unusual appearance of the measles about the 7th or 8th day, when the rash becomes suddenly livid, with a mixture of yellow. It is devoid of inconvenience or danger; and is removed in a week or ten days by the mineral acids.

(F) *Rougéole*, *Fièvre morbillieuse*.

(G) *Masern*.

WRITERS. R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1687 (L). R. MEAD, Lond. 1747 (L). J. G. DE HAEN, Vratislav. 1753 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1766 (L). G. FR. SIGWART, Tubing. 1768 (L).

RU'BIA (*Mat. Med.*) *R. Tincto'rum*, *Erythro'danum*, *Ru'bia ma'jor*, *Ra'dix ru'bra*, *Dy'er's Mad'der*, *Mad'der*. The roots of this plant have a bitterish, somewhat austere, taste; and a slight, not agreeable, smell. They were formerly considered deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic.

(F) *Garance*.

(G) *Färberkraut*, *Krappwurz*, *Färberröthe*.

WRITERS. FR. S. WURFBAIN, Basil. 1707 (L). J. B. BÖHMER, Lips. 1751 (L). F. CH. OTINGER, Tubing. 1769 (L).

RUBIG'INOUS (*Path.*) *Rubigino'sus*. Having the color of rust. An epithet given to the sputa in certain cases of pneumonia.

(F) *Rouillé*.

RUBINI, PETER (*Biogr.*) An eminent Italian physician; Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Parma; born at Parma in 1760; died in 1819. WORKS. *Riflessioni sulle febbri chiamate gialle e su' contagi in genere*. Parma. 1805. 8vo. *Riflessioni sulla malattia comunemente denominata 'croup.'* Ibid. 1813. 8vo. *Storie di malattie*. 1 vol. fol. An historical *Éloge* of RUBINI was written by M. PEZZANA, of Parma. 1822. 8vo.

RU'BRICA FABRI'LIS (*Pharm.*) A red, heavy, earthy matter, formerly employed for making drying plasters. *Hard Rud'dle*, *Red Chalk*.

RU'BRICA SINOP'ICA. A heavy, compact, reddish earth: formerly used in diarrhœa.

RU'BUS ARC'TICUS (*Mat. Med.*) The *Shrub'by Straw'berry*, *Bac'cæ Norlan'dicæ*. The fruit are recommended by LINNÆUS, as possessing antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic qualities.

(G) *Norlandische Himbeeren*.

RU'BUS CÆ'SIUS; the *Dew'berry plant*, (F) *Ronce bleue*. The fruit resembles the blackberry in appearance and properties. The bark of the root of the *R. Trivia'lis* or *American Dew'berry* is astringent.

RU'BUS CHAMÆMO'RUS; the *Cloud'berry Tree*, *Chamæmo'rus*, *Cloud'berries*, *Knot'berries*. The ripe fruit is sometimes prepared like a jam, and

used in fevers &c., to allay thirst. It has been much extolled as an antiscorbutic.

(F) *Ronce de Montagne*.

(G) *Multbeere*.

RU'BUS FRUTICOSUS; the *Common Bramble*, which affords *Blackberries*. The berries are eaten as a summer fruit, of which they form a poor variety. The bark of the root of the *Ru'bus villosus* or *American Blackberry* is astringent, and has been used in the last stages of dysentery, and in cholera infantum.

(F) *Ronce noire*.

(G) *Strauchartige Himbeere*.

RU'BUS IDÆUS; *ῥατος*; the *Raspberry*. The fruit of the best varieties is extremely agreeable; and is much used. It was, formerly, called *Batinon moron*, *ῥατινον*.

(F) *Framboise, Ronce*.

(G) *Himbeeren*.

RUD'BECK, OLA'US (*Biogr.*) A learned Swedish Physician and *Littérateur*; born in Westmania in 1630; died in 1702. **WORKS.** *Nova exercitatio anatomica exhibens ductus hepaticos aquosos et vasa glandularum serosa. Arosiæ.* 1653. 4to. The greater part of his medical works were controversies with THOMAS BARTHOLINE regarding the lymphatics.

RU'DIUS, EUSTA'CHIUS (*Biogr.*) Professor of Medicine at Padua; born at Belluno; died in 1611. **WORKS.** *De virtutibus et vitiis cordis.* Venet. 1587. 4to. *De usu totius corporis humani liber.* Ibid. 1588. 4to. *Ars medica, seu, de omnibus humani corporis affectibus medendis libri quatuor.* Ibid. 1590. fol. *De tumoribus præter naturam libri tres.* Ibid. 1600. 4to. *De ulceribus libri tres.* Patav. 1602. 4to. *De pulsibus libri duo.* Ibid. 1602. 4to. *De morbo Gallico libri quinque.* Venet. 1604. 4to. *De morbis occultis et venenatis libri quinque.* Ibid. 1610. fol. *Liber de animâ.* Patav. 1611. 4to.

RU'FUS, the *Ephe'sian* (*Biog.*) A physician and anatomist of eminence, in the time of TRAJAN. What remains of his works may be found in the *Artis Medicæ Principes* of STEPHENS; and printed separately by W. CLINCH, Gr. and Lat. Lond. 1726. 4to.

RUGI'TUS (*Path.*) *ῥοιζήτιος*. A Latin word, which ordinarily expresses the roaring of the lion: and which is used, by some medical writers, to designate a particular species of borborygmus resembling it.

(F) *Rugissement*.

RU'LAND, MAR'TIN (*Biog.*) A native of Upper Bavaria, where he was born in 1532; died in 1602. He published several works on Medicine and Alchymy. **WORKS.** *Medicina practica recens et nova, &c.* Argent. 1564. 8vo. *De phlebotomiâ, scarificatione, ac ventosatione, morbisque per eas curandis libellus.* Ibid. 1567. 12mo. *Appendix de dosibus, seu justâ quantitate et proportionem medicamentorum compositorum omnium.* Ibid. 1567. 12mo. *Hydriatice, sive, aquarum medicarum sectiones quatuor.* 1568. 8vo. *Curatio-num empiricarum et historicarum centuriæ decem.* Basil. 1578. 16mo. *Balnarium restitutum.* Ibid. 1579. 8vo. *Lexicon alchemiæ, sive dictionarium alchemisticum.* Ibid. 1612. 4to.

RUM (*Mat. Med. &c.*) *Ta'fia, Melas'ses Spir'it*. A spirit, distilled from sugar, or melasses.

RU'MEX ACETO'SA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Common Sor'rel, Ox'alis Aceto'sa, Aceto'sa vulga'ris, A. pratensis, Anax'yris, A. arven'sis, Sor'rel, Sour dock, Aceto'sa nos'tras*. The leaves are sour, and are used in cookery, and also as a refrigerant.

(F) *Oseille*.

(G) *Sauerampfer*.

RU'MEX ACUTUS; *Sharp-pointed Wild dock, Oxylap'athum, Lap'athum, οξύλαπαθον, Ru'mex, Lap'athos*. The decoction of the root has been long used in cutaneous affections. It is, sometimes, employed for the cure of the itch.

(F) *Patience sauvage*.

(G) *Grindwurz*.

RU'MEX ALPINUS. The systematic name of the plant, that affords the *Monk's Rhu'barb*, (F) *Rhabarbe des Moines*. See **RUMEX PATIENTIA**.

RU'MEX HYDROLAP'ATHUM, Water-Dock, Hydrolap'athum, Ru'mex aquat'icus, Her'ba Britann'ica, Lap'athum aquat'icum. The leaves of this plant are subacid, and said to be laxative. The root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic. It has, also, been employed externally, in some cutaneous affections.

(F) *Parelle, Patience d'eau*.

(G) *Wasserampfer, Wassermangold*.

RU'MEX PATIEN'TIA; — *Gar'den Pat'ience, Rhabar'barum monacho'rum, Hippolap'athum, Patien'tia, Monk's Rhu'barb*. This root, which is supposed to possess the virtues of rhubarb, but in an inferior degree, according to LINNÆUS, is obtained from the *Rumex*

patientia; according to MURRAY, from the *Rumex alpinus*.

(F) Patience.

(G) Ampfer.

RUMEX SANGUINEUS. The root of the bloody dock has an austere and astringent taste; and has been employed in dysentery. It is called, also, *Lap'athum sanguineum*.

(F) Oseille ou Patience rouge, Sang-dragon.

(G) Blutampfer, Blutkraut.

RUMEX SCUTELLATUS, French Sorrel, *Aceto'sa rotundifolia*, *A. Roma'na*, *A. rotundifolia hortensis*, Ro'man or Gar'den Sorrel, Green Sauce. Virtues the same as those of the common sorrel.

(F) Oseille boucher, Oseille ronde, Petite O.

RUMINATION (Physiol.) *Rumina'tio*, *Merycis'mus*, *μρυξισμος*. A function, peculiar to ruminating animals, by which they chew the food they have swallowed a second time. An analogous phenomenon is sometimes seen in man.

(G) Wiederkäuen.

WRITERS on human rumination. BURGOWER, Basil. 1626 (L). BRETSCHNEIDER, Gotting. 1774 (L). ACKFORD, Hal. 1783 (L). GOLDHAGEN, Hal. 1783 (L). MEYER, Erlang. 1792 (L).

RUNNING (Physiol.) *Cur'sus*. A succession of leaps, executed with rapidity, to transport the body quickly from one place to another.

(F) Course. (G) Lauf.

RUSCUS (Mat. Med.) *R. aculeatus*, *Brus'cus*, *Oxymyrrhi'nē*, *Oxymyrsi'nē*, *Myrtacan'tha*, *Catan'gelos*, *Myacan'tha*, *Scol'pa re'gia*, Wild Myrtle, *Centromyrrhi'nē*, *ζετρομυρρινή*, Butcher's Broom. The root has been recommended as an aperient and diuretic.

(F) Petit houx, Fragon.

(G) Mausdorn, Myrtendorn.

RUSCUS HYPOGLOSSUM; *Uvula'ria*, *Hypoglossum*, *Bislin'gua*, *Bonifa'cia*, *Lau'rus*, *Alexandri'na angustifolia*. Formerly used against relaxed uvula.

RUSH, BENJAMIN (Biog.) A justly renowned American physician and patriot; born near Bristol, in Pennsylvania, in 1745; died in 1813. WORKS. *Dissertatio physica de coctione ciborum in ventriculo*. Edinb. 1768. 8vo. A dissertation on the spasmodic asthma of children. Lond. 1770. 8vo. Account of the influence of the military and political events of the American revolution upon the human body. Observa-

tions upon the diseases of the military hospitals of the United States. Observations on tetanus. An inquiry into the influence of physical causes upon the moral faculty. Remarks upon the effects of ardent spirits upon the body and mind. Experiments on the mineral waters of Philadelphia, Abington, and Bristol. Philad. 1773. Inquiry into the causes and cure of the pulmonary consumption. Information to Europeans disposed to emigrate to the United States. Observations on the population of Pennsylvania. Observations on tobacco: — on the punishment of murder by death. 1793. 8vo. History of the epidemic fever which prevailed in the city of Philadelphia. 1794. 8vo. Symptoms and cure of dropsy in general: — hydrocephalus internus. An account of the influenza, as it appeared in Philadelphia in 1789–91. Observations on the state of the body and mind in old age. Inquiry into the cause and cure of the cholera infantum. Observations on cynanche trachealis. Medical inquiries and observations. Philad. 1794–98. 5 vols. 8vo. Third edition revised and enlarged, with a continuation of his several histories of the yellow fever, as it prevailed in Philadelphia from 1793 to 1809: a defence of blood-letting, as a remedy for certain diseases: a view of the comparative state of medicine in Philadelphia between 1760–66 and 1809: an inquiry into the various sources of the usual forms of summer and autumnal diseases in the United States, and the means of preventing them: and the recantation of his opinion of the contagious nature of the yellow fever. On yellow fever. Philad. 1794. Syllabus of a course of lectures on the institutes and practice of physic. Philad. 1795. Observations on the nature and cure of gout and hydrophobia. 1797. Observations on the origin of the malignant bilious yellow fever in Philadelphia; and upon the means of preventing it. Phil. 1799. A second address to the citizens on the same subject. Phil. 1799. Three lectures on animal life. 1799. Six introductory lectures to a course of lectures upon the institutes and practice of medicine. 1801. Introductory lectures, containing his former ones, with ten others, and two upon the pleasures of the senses and of the mind. 1811. Diseases of the mind. 1812. 8vo. He also published editions of SYDENHAM, CLEGHORN, PRINGLE, HILLARY, &c. with notes.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH (*Pharm.*) An empirical preparation, composed of *Florentine orris* ʒ viij, *cloves* ʒ j, *rectified spirit* ℔ ij, *ambergris* ʒ j.

RUSSEL or RUSSELL, PATRICK, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Once physician to the British Factory at Aleppo; born in Scotland in 1726; died in 1805. **WORKS.** *A treatise on the plague, containing an historical journal and medical account of the plague at Aleppo in the years 1760-1762: also, remarks on quarantines, lazarettoes, and the administration of police in times of pestilence. With an appendix, containing cases of the plague and an account of the weather during the pestilential season.* Lond. 1791. 4to.

RUSSEL or RUSSELL, ALEXANDER, M. D. (*Biog.*) Brother of the preceding; also, Physician to the English Factory at Aleppo; and afterwards to St. Thomas's Hospital, London; born at Edinburgh; died in 1770. **WORKS.** *The natural history of Aleppo and parts adjacent, containing a description of the city and the principal natural productions in its neighbourhood: together with an account of the climate, inhabitants, and diseases, particularly the plague: with the methods used by the Europeans for their preservation.* Lond. 1756. 4to.: the second edition was published by his brother. Lond. 1794. 2 vols. 4to. *Biographical notice of*, by J. C. LETTSOM, Lond. 1786.

RU'TA (*Mat. Med.*) *Ru'ta grave'olens*, *R. horten'sis*, *Com'mon Rue*, *Pega'nium*, *πηγαριον*, *Besa'sa*. The plant has a strong, ungrateful odor, and bitter and pungent taste. It is acrid, so as to blister the skin. Its properties are reputed to be tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to ʒ ij.

The *O'leum Ru'tæ* or *distilled Oil of Rue* is antispasmodic; and, externally, rubefacient. Dose, gr. ij to vj.

(F) *Rue*, *Rhue*, *Rue sauvage*.

(G) *Raute*, *Weinraute*, *Gartenraute*.

WRITERS. J. H. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1715 (L). A. VATER, Wittemb. 1734 (L). CH. G. STENZEL, Wittemb. 1735 (L).

RUTA'CEUM (*Pharm.*) Vinegar of Rue.

RUTIDO'SIS (*Path.*) *Rhytido'sis*, *ῥυτιδωσις*. A destruction or atrophy of

the eye. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

RUT'TY, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) A medical and miscellaneous writer; born in Ireland in 1698; died in 1775. **WORKS.** *Dissertatio inauguralis de diarrhæd.* Lugd. Bat. 1723. 4to. *A methodical synopsis of mineral waters, comprehending the most celebrated medicinal waters, both hot and cold, of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, and Italy, and several other parts of the world.* Lond. 1757. 4to. *A chronological history of the weather and seasons, and of the prevailing diseases in Dublin, with their various periods, successions, and revolutions during the space of 40 years; with a comparative view of the difference of the Irish climate and diseases, and those of England and other countries.* Lond. 1770. 8vo. *Materia medica antiqua et nova, repurgata et illustrata: sive de medicamentorum simplicium officinalium facultatibus tractatus.* Lond. 1777. 4to. *Observations on the London and Edinburgh dispensatories, with an account of the virtues of various articles contained in either of these works.* Lond. 1776. 12mo.

RUYSCH, FRED'ERICK (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Dutch anatomist and physician; born at the Hague in 1638; died in 1731. **WORKS.** *De vasis lymphaticis.* 1665. *Observationum anatomico-chirurgicarum centuria, cum catalogo rariorum, quæ in museo RUYSCHIANO asservantur.* Amst. 1691. 4to. *Epistolæ anatomicæ problematicæ.* Ibid. 1696, and many years in succession. *Thesaurus anatomicus.* Ibid. 1710. 2 tom. 4to. *Adversaria anatomico-medico-chirurgica.* Ibid. 1717-1723. 3 parts. 4to. *Practical observations on surgery and midwifery; now first translated from the Latin into English, by a physician: with plates.* Lond. 1751. 8vo. *Opera omnia anatomico-medico-chirurgica.* Amst. 1721.

RUYSCHIANA TU'NICA (*Anat.*) According to RUYSCH and the greater part of his disciples, the choroid coat of the eye is formed of two laminæ. His son gave it the name *Tunica Ruyschiana* or *Membrana Ruyschiana*.

(F) *Lame* ou *Membrane Ruyschienne*.

The **TUNICA CELLULO'SA RUYSCHIANA** is the cellular substance, under the peritoneal covering of the stomach. It is not numbered among the coats of that organ.

S

S. S. A. &c. See ABBREVIATIONS.

SABATIER, RAPHAEL-BIENVENU (*Biog.*) An able French surgeon; born at Paris in 1732; died in 1811. **WORKS.** *Theses anatomico-chirurgicæ*. 1748. 4to. *De variis cataractam extrahendi modis*. 1759. 4to. *Traité complet d'anatomie*. Paris. 1775. Third edition, with many improvements. Paris. 1791. 3 vols. *De la médecine expectative*. 1796. 3 vols. 8vo. *De la médecine opératoire, ou des opérations de chirurgie qui se pratiquent le plus fréquemment*. Paris. 1796. 3 vols. 8vo.

SAB'ULOUS (*Path.*) *Sabulo'sus*, *Are-no'sus*, *Psammo'des*, ψαμμοδης. The sandy deposit, often seen in urine.

SABUR'RA (*Path.*) This word signifies, by derivation, coarse sand. In its common acceptation, it means *foulness of the stomach*, as it is sometimes called; or vitiated matters supposed to be retained and accumulated in the stomach — the result of imperfect digestion — and which have been sometimes considered as a morbid product of the mucous secretion of that organ or of the biliary secretion; at others, as a residuum from alimentary substances, badly digested. The *Sabur'ral state*, *Collu'vies gas'trica*, (F) *Embarras gas'trique*, is an accumulation of saburra in the stomach, which the Humorists considered to be a cause of a number of diseases.

WRITER. HAASE, Lips. 1786 (L).

SAC (*Anat.*) *Sac'culus*, *Secluso'rium*, *Sac'cus*.

HER'NIAL SAC, *Sac'cus hernio'sus*. An envelope or pouch, formed by the serous membrane of the cavity, whence a viscus has escaped. We distinguish, in a hernial sac, its *orifice* or the opening by which it communicates with the great cavity lined by the serous membrane: its *cervix* or *neck*, (F) *Collet*, the narrow portion on the outside of the orifice, where strangulation sometimes occurs: the *body*, (F) *Corps*, which is the round prominent part; and the *fundus* or *bottom*, or the part opposite to the orifice.

(F) *Sac herniaire*.

(G) *Bruch sack*.

SAC'CHARUM (*Mat. Alim. &c.*) From the Arabic, or rather, Sanscrit, *Sa-kar*, 'white earth'; *Su'char*, *Suc'char*, *Sut'ter*, *Zu'char*, *Zu'caro*, *As'sakur*, *Tigala*,

Zac'charum, *Zozar*, σακχαρ, σακχαρορ, *Zu'charum*, *Zu'chra*, *Su'gar*. The product of the juice of the *Sac'charum officina'rum* vel *officina'le* of LINNÆUS, (*Cal'amus In'dicus*, *Cal'amus Sacchari'nus*, *Sug'ar Cane*, (F) *Canne à Sucre*, *Cannamelle*; the *Arun'do saccharif'era* of SLOANE), and also of the beet, maple, &c.

True sugars are those with which alcoholic fermentation may be effected, by the addition of yeast and water. They are: —

Species.	Varieties.
1 . . .	{ Hard sugar of the cane, maple, beet, chesnut, &c.
2 . . .	{ Liquid sugar, sugar of malt, sweet potatoe, melasses, honey, &c.
3 . . .	{ Hard sugar of the grape, ripe fruits, starch, diabetes, &c.
4 . . .	{ Hard sugar of the mushroom.

Imperfect sugars are those in which alcoholic fermentation cannot be effected by means of yeast and water.

Species.	Varieties.
1 . . .	Manna.
2 . . .	Sugar of milk.
3 . . .	{ Sugar of jelly or glue (gelatine).
4 . . .	Liquorice.
5 . . .	Picromel.

Sugar is prepared from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, boiled with the addition of quicklime or common vegetable alkali. It is used, in pharmacy, for the preparation of syrups, conserves, lozenges, &c. It is very nutritious, and is employed as an aliment; and as a demulcent and antiseptic. Dissolved in small quantities in water, as in tea, it is apt to ferment with dyspeptics; an evil, which does not always occur, when the same substance is taken more largely.

(F) *Sucre*. (G) *Zucher*.

Muscova'do, raw or brown or moist sugar, is the *Sac'charum non purifica'tum*, *S. ru'brum*, *Mel can'næ*, or coarse sugar.

Sac'charum acer'num, *S. Canaden'se*, *Ma'ple Sug'ar*, is often used as a demulcent.

Sac'charum album, *S. purifica'tum*, *White Sug'ar*, *Refi'ned Sug'ar*, *Sal In'dus*, is the *Loaf Sugar*. *Double-refined Sugar* has been called *TABAR'ZET*.

Sac'charum Can'didum, *Sug'ar Candy*, ((F) *Sucre Candi*), *Al'phenic*, *Na'bot*, is the crystallized juice of the cane.

Bar'ley Sug'ar, *Peni'des*, *Sac'charum hordea'tum*, is a variety of sugar candy.

WRITERS. N. PELLETIER, Paris, 1675 (L). J. B. HATTÉ, Paris, 1754 (L).

SAC'CO, JO'SEPH POM'PEY (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician: born at Parma in 1634; died in 1718. WORKS. *Iris febrilis, fœdus inter antiquorum et recentiorum opiniones de febribus promittens*. Genev. 1684. 8vo. *Nova methodus febres curandi, fundamentis acidi et alcali superstructa*. Ibid. 1684. 8vo. *Medicina theorico-practica ad sanio'em seculi mentem, centenis et ultra consultationibus digesta*. Parmæ. 1687. fol. *Novum systema medicum ex unitate doctrinæ antiquorum et recentium*. Ibid. 1693. 4to. *Medicina rationalis practica HIPPOCRATIS*. Ibid. 1707. fol. *Opera omnia medica*. Ven. 1730. fol.

SAC'CULI MEDICINA'LES (*Pharm.*) Bags, containing medicinal substances.

SACK (*Mat. Alim.*) A wine used by our ancestors. *Vin sec*. Probably *Sherry*.

SA'CRAL (*Anat.*) *Sa'cer*. That which belongs or relates to the sacrum. A name given to several parts.

((F) *Sacré*.)

The SA'CRAL NERVES, ((F) *Nerfs sacrés*), are generally six in number. They arise from the termination of the spinal marrow. The first, united with the great cord which descends from the lumbar plexus, concurs with the three others in the formation of the sacral or sciatic plexus. The 3d and 4th, with branches of the great sympathetic, form the hypogastric plexus. The 5th and 6th are distributed to the ischio-coccygeus muscle, and to the sphincter and levator ani.

The SA'CRAL or SCIATIC PLEX'US, — the *sa'cral portion of the cru'ral plex'us* of CHAUSSIER, constituted as just mentioned, is situated in front of the pyramidalis. It gives off, backwards, two branches, called the *pu'dic*, ((F) *honteux*), and the *lesser sciatic*. It terminates in the great sciatic nerve.

The SA'CRAL AR'TERIES are distinguished into, 1. The *ante'rior* or *mid'dle sa'cral*, *Me'dian Ar'tery of the Sa'crum* of CHAUSSIER, arises from the posterior part of the abdominal aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the sacro-vertebral articulation, and on the anterior surface of the sacrum. It furnishes many lateral branches, which unite with the lateral sacral arteries, and enter the anterior sacral foramina, to be distributed to the membranes of the marrow, &c. 2. The *lat'eral sa'cral ar'teries* are two in number; one on each side. They arise from the hypogastric, from the ilio-lumbar, or from the gluteal; and descend before the anterior sacral foramina, anastomosing in an arched manner, towards the coccyx, with the middle sacral.

They give off *exter'nal* and *poste'rior* branches, which enter the sacral foramina; and internal branches, which are distributed to the pyramidalis, sacrum, &c.

The SA'CRAL GROOVES, ((F) *Gouttières sacrées*). Two longitudinal excavations, but slightly marked, at the posterior surface of the sacrum; and which appear to terminate the vertebral grooves or gutters.

SA'CRO-COCCYGE'US (*Anat.*) Relating to the sacrum and coccyx.

The SA'CRO-COCCYGE'AL ARTIC'ULATION is that of the lower extremity of the sacrum with the superior *facette* of the coccyx. It is closed by two ligaments; — an *anterior* and a *posterior sacro-coccygeal*.

SA'CRO-COXAL'GLA (*Path.*) from *sacrum*, 'the os sacrum,' *coxa*, 'the hip,' and *αλγος*, 'pain'; a hybrid term. Some authors have called thus, a rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

SA'CRO-IL'IAC (*Anat.*) *Sa'cro-Ili'acus*. That which relates to the sacrum and ilium.

The SA'CRO-IL'IAC or IL'IO-SA'CRAL ARTICULA'TION, SYM'PHYSIS, or SYNCHONDRO'SIS, is the union of two surfaces; — two inclined planes, broader above than below: one, formed by the sacrum; — the other, by the ilium. Both surfaces are incrustated by an articular cartilage. The bands, which strengthen them, are the two *sacro-sciatic ligaments*, the *sacro-spinal*, a *sacro-iliac* ligament, and some irregular fibres. The *sacro-iliac* ligament is a very thick assemblage of

short, dense, irregular fibres, occupying the space which the sacrum and ilium leave between them, behind their articular surface. Some authors have termed some irregular fibres, situated in front of the sacro-iliac articulation, *ante'rior sa'cro-ill'iac lig'aments*, in opposition to the preceding fasciæ, which they call *poste'rior sa'cro-ill'iac*.

SA'CRO-LUMBAR (Anat.) Sa'cro-lumbalis, Sa'cro-lom'bus. That which belongs to the sacrum and loins.

The *SA'CRO-LUMBALIS*, or *Sa'cro-lumbalis Mus'cle*, *Lombo-costo-trachélien*, *Sa'cro-costa'lis*, *Dor'so-trachélien* *portion of the Sa'cro-spi'nal* of CHAUSSIER, is seated at the posterior part of of the trunk: is thick and triangular below; flat and thin in the remainder, and terminates in a point at its upper extremity. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding portion of the crista ilii; to the extremities of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ; to the angles of the 11 inferior ribs; to the tuberosity of the first, and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ.

The sacro-lumbalis straightens the vertebral column, when bent forwards, and maintains it straight. By means of its insertion into the ribs, it can elevate or depress these bones, according as it contracts from above to below, or from below to above. It acts, consequently, sometimes as an inspiratory, at others, as an expiratory, muscle.

(F) *Sacro-lombaire*.

From six or eight of the lower ribs arises an equal number of fleshy portions, which terminate at the inner side of this muscle, and are called *Mus'culi Accesso'rii vel Additamentum ad Sa'cro-lumbal'em*.

(F) *Accessoires du Sacro-lombaire*.

From the upper part of the sacro-lumbalis, a fleshy slip, called *Cervicalis descen'dens*, *Cervicalis descen'dens DIEMERBROEC'KII*, *Transversa'lis collateralis col'li*, *Accesso'rius ad Sa'cro-lumbal'em*, *Transversaire grêle*, runs up, to be fixed to the transverse processes of the 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ, by three distinct tendons. These last parts, though separated by some anatomists, belong to the sacro-lumbalis.

SA'CRO-SCIATIC (Anat.) Sa'cro-ischiat'icus. That which belongs to the sacrum and ischium.

The *SA'CRO-SCIATIC LIG'AMENTS*

are two ligaments, which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation. The *great* or *poste'rior sa'cro-sciat'ic lig'ament* extends from the crista ilii and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the tuberosity of the ischium. The *less* or *ante'rior sa'cro-sciat'ic lig'ament* arises from the same point, and terminates in the spine of the ischium.

SA'CRO-SPINALIS. That which relates to the sacrum and spine. Under this name, CHAUSSIER describes the sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis, transverso-spinalis, and intertransversalis. It divides it into three portions.

SA'CRO-VER'TEBRAL, *Sa'cro-vertebra'lis*. That which relates to the sacrum and the vertebræ.

The *Sa'cro-ver'tebral articulation* is the junction of the last vertebra of the loins with the sacrum. The angle which these two bones form at the anterior part has been called the *Promontory of the Sa'crum*, or the *Sa'cro-ver'tebral Angle*.

The *Sa'cro-ver'tebral lig'ament* is a strong ligament, which passes from the anterior part of each of the transverse processes of the last lumbar vertebra to be attached to the base of the sacrum. Its use is to maintain the articulation of those two bones *in situ*.

SACRUM (Anat.) Os sa'crum, Os basila'rè, Os Al'agas, Albagiazì, ὀστέον; — from *sacer*, 'sacred,' because it contributes to protect the genital organs, which were considered sacred, or because it was offered in sacrifice. The bone, which forms the posterior part of the pelvis, and is a continuation of the vertebral column. The sacrum is symmetrical and triangular; situated at the posterior part of the pelvis, and concave anteriorly. It has, —

1. A *pelvic* or *anterior surface*, which corresponds to the pelvic cavity, and has four transverse furrows, that point out the parts where the primitive portions of the bone were separated from each other. On each side there are four foramina, called *anterior sacral*; these are oblique, and decrease in size, from above downwards. Through these pass the anterior branches of the sacral nerves.

2. A *spinal* or *posterior surface*, which is convex, rough, and covered by muscles. Upon the median line are four horizontal, tubercular eminences, forming a continuation of the spinous processes of the vertebræ; and, below, a triangular notch, where the *sacral*

canal terminates. On each side of this surface are four foramina, called *posterior sacral*, which are smaller than the anterior, and give passage to the posterior branches of the sacral nerves.

3. The *vertebral surface* or base. Its greatest extent is transversely. It is articulated with the last lumbar vertebra. On it we see the orifice of the *sacral canal*, of a triangular shape, which decreases in width from above downwards; terminates the vertebral canal; is lined by a prolongation of the cerebral membranes; contains the fasciculi of the sacral nerves; communicates, externally, by the sacral foramina; and terminates at the triangular notch on the posterior surface of the bone. At the sides of the upper orifice of the sacral canal are two articular processes, which receive the articular processes of the last lumbar vertebra. The projection, formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra, is called the *Promontory* or *greater Angle of the Sacrum*, or *Sacro-vertebral Angle*.

4. A *coccygeal face* or apex, (F) *Face coccygienne* ou *Sommet*, which is very narrow, and is articulated with the coccyx.

5. *Two lateral margins*, which have, above, a broad, oblique surface, that is articulated with the ilium.

The sacrum is developed by 30 or 36 points of ossification.

(G) *Heilige bein*, *Kreuz-bein*.

SÆPÆ (Path.) *Se'pæ*, *σαιπαι*, *σηπαι*. Large pustules.

SAGAPE'NUM (Mat. Med.) *σαγαπηνον*, *Sag'apin*, *Serapi'non*. A gum-resin, supposed to be obtained from the *Ferula Per'sica*. Its odor is fetid and alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous. It is in small, agglutinated masses of a yellow color; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture. It is a reputed antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to 3 ss.

(G) *Sagapinum* i.

(F) *Gomme séraphique*.

SAGIT'TAL (Anat.) *Sagitta'lis*, from *sagitta*, 'an arrow.'

The *SAGIT'TAL SU'TURE*, *Obelæ'a sutu'ra*, *S. Virga'ta*, *οβελαια ῥαφη*, *Sutu'ra jug'al'is*. *S. Rhabdo'i'des*. The suture, which unites the two parietal bones, and which extends, from before to behind, on the median line, from the coronal suture to the lambdoidal. It is

so called, from *sagitta*, 'an arrow,' because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

(G) *Pfeilnath*.

The *SAGIT'TAL FUR'ROW* or *GROOVE*, (F) *Gouttière sagittale*, is a channel on the median line of the inner surface of the skull-cap. It is excavated in the *os frontis*, in the two parietal and the occipital bones, and extends from the *crista galli* to the internal occipital protuberance. It lodges the longitudinal sinus, which has been called the *sagittal sinus*.

SAGITTA'RUM ALEXIPHAR'MACUM (Mat. Med.) *Malac'cæ Ra'dix*, *Can'na In'dica*, *Arun'do In'dica*. A root, cultivated in the West Indies, and supposed to be a remedy for wounds by poisoned arrows.

SA'GO (Mat. Alim. &c.) *Sa'gus*, *Sa'gu*. A fecula, obtained from the pith of many kinds of palms, growing in the Moluccas, Philippine Isles, &c., and which is brought to us in small grains. The same substance is, also, obtained from the West Indies, but it is inferior to that from the East.

By boiling in water or milk, sago becomes soft and transparent, and forms an agreeable and nutritious food in febrile, calculous, and other disorders. It is made palatable by sugar, lemon juice, or wine, where the last is not contra-indicated.

SAGZE'NEA (Pharm.) Name of two medicines, described by AVICENNA, and employed in certain diseases of the intestines and uterus.

SAHAFATUM (Path.) A term, used by AVICENNA for certain ulcerations of the head, such as those produced by tinea.

SAIL'ORS, *Diseases &c. of* (Path. & Hyg.) Sailors, by nature of their occupation, are liable to many diseases. Several of these may, however, be warded off by proper attention to cleanliness and ventilation.

The WRITERS on this subject have been numerous. W. COCKBURN, Lond. 1701. STAHL, Hal. 1705 (L). VATER, Witemb. 1715 (L). CHIRAC, Paris, 1724 (F). SCHMIEDEL, Erlang. 1748 (L). GLAUBER, Amst. 1757 (G). LINNÉ, Upsal. 1757 (L). *Of sailors in India*, Upsal. 1768 (L). DUHAMEL (*Hygiène*), Paris, 1759 (F). J. LIND (*Hygiène*), Lond. 1762. ROUPPE, Lugd. Bat. 1764 (L): in Engl. Lond. 1772. DESPÉRIÈRES, Paris, 1780 (F). A. W.

HENDERSON, Edinb. 1784 (L). SIR G. BLANE, Lond. 1785. MAURAN (*Hygiène*), Marseilles, 1786 (F). RETZ, Paris, 1789 (F). LE BESCHU DE LA BASTAYS, Paris, 1790 (F). A. STEWART (*medical discipline in East India ships*), Lond. 1793. TH. TROTTER, Lond. 1797. R. C. HOWE, Lond. 1797. R. RENWICK (*Hygiène and diseases*), Lond. 1792. E. CUTBUSH (*Hygiène*), Phil. 1808. A. SIMPSON (*Hyg. and diseases*), Glasgow, 1820. U. PARSONS, Boston, 1820. A. FINLAYSON (*Hygiène*), Lond. 1824.

SAINT MYON, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Some cold, acidulous waters at Saint Myon, near Riom, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. They contain free carbonic acid, subcarbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate and sulphate of lime.

SALCÆL'ON (*Pharm.*) *σαλκα ελαιον*, *Oleum Sal'cæ*. An aromatic oil, formerly used for oiling the hair. AËTIUS, GORREUS.

SALER'NUM, SCHOOL OF (*Med.*) An ancient School of Medicine at Salerno in Italy. It was established by CHARLEMAGNE in 802; and was the first Christian university, at which Medicine was taught. It was much celebrated, especially in the 12th century. The work on *Hygiène*, "*De Conservandâ Valetudine*," which bears its name, has passed through several editions in various languages. It is supposed to have been written by JOHN of Milan, in 1100, and is in Leonine verses.

SALICET, WILLIAM DE (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician, native of Placentia; who practised at Verona about the middle of the 13th century. He was one of the first, that prescribed chymical remedies. He died in 1280. WORKS. *GUILLELMIA, seu summa conservationis et curationis*. Venet. 1489. fol. *Chirurgia*. Ven. 1502: in French by N. PRÉVOT. Lyon. 1492.

SA'LINE (*Pharm.*) *Sali'nus*, *Salina'cius*, *Salinac'idus*. That which contains a salt, or has the properties of a salt.

SALI'VA (*Physiol.*) *σαλον*, *σιελον*, *Spittle*. An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid; secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by the ducts of STENO, WHARTON, and RIVINUS; the use of which is to mix with the alimentary bolus, and to serve in the process of digestion. It is composed, according to BERZELIUS, of 992.2 parts of water, 2.9 of a

particular animal matter, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, of 1.4 of mucus, of 1.7 of muriates of potassa and soda, 0.9 of lactate of soda and animal matter, and 0.2 of soda.

(G) *Speichel*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN (*nature and diseases*), Hal. 1694 (L). A. NUCK (*anatomy of*), Lugd. Bat. 1695 (L). J. LANZONI, Ferrar. 1702 (L). J. S. HENNINGER, Argent. 1705 (L). TH. ZWINGER, Basil. 1710 (L). TH. SCHWENCKE, Lugd. Bat. 1715 (L). M. SCHURIG, Dresd. 1723 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford. 1726 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1763 (L). J. B. SIEBOLD, Jenæ, 1797 (L).

SALI'VARY (*Anat.*) *Saliva'rius*, from *saliva*. That which belongs to the saliva.

The SALIVARY GLANDS or *secreting organs of the saliva*, or *salivæ glands*, are situated symmetrically, to the number of three, on each side of the face; and behind and under the lower jaw. Their form is very irregular, and their extent varies according to individuals. Their excretory ducts—*Ductus saliva'rii*, (F) *Canaux ou Conduits salivaires*, carry the saliva directly into the mouth, without pouring it into any intermediate reservoir, as happens in the case of some of the other glands. The salivary glands have been distinguished into, 1. the parotid; 2. the submaxillary; 3. the sublingual.

WRITERS on the Salivary Glands and Ducts. J. VAN HORN, Leid. 1656-7. N. STENO, Lugd. Bat. 1661 (L). N. HOBOKEN, Ultraj. 1662 (L). G. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1684 (L). A. VATER, Vittemb. 1721 (L). G. D. COSCHWITZ, Hal. 1724-9. J. G. DUVERNOI, Tubing. 1725 (L). A. HALLER, Lugd. Bat. 1727 (L).

SALI'VARY FISTU'LÆ are such as depend upon an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. Such fistulæ are, most commonly, met with in the duct of STENO.

SALIVA'TION (*Path.*) *Saliva'tio*, *σαλισμος*, *Saliva'tio cal'lida*, *Epiph'ora ptyalis'mus*, *Sialis'ma*, *Sielis'mos*, *σαλισμος*, *Pty'alism*, *πτυαλισμος*, *Flux'us sali'væ*. A superabundant secretion of saliva; occasioned either locally by the use of irritating masticatories, or under the influence of some cause, which acts on the whole economy, and especially by mercurial preparations. In this last case, it is accompanied by a coppery taste in the mouth, by swelling

of the gums, and, sometimes, by looseness of the teeth. Salivation may usually be diminished by the use of astringents, laxatives, &c.

The *Ptyalis'mus acut'us sympathet'icus*, *Salivæ flux'us ci'bo vi'so*, or *Mouth watering*, the increased flow of saliva produced by the sight, smell, or thought of agreeable food, is a species of ptyalism, as well as the *Ptyalis'mus acut'us mellit'us*, *Apocenos'is ptyalis'mus mellit'us* or *Sweet spit'tle*. In this, the saliva has a sweet or mucilaginous taste.

(F) *Flux de bouche*, *Flux salivaire*.

(G) Speichelfluss.

WRITERS. J. VIGIERUS, Genev. 1623

(L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1650 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1689 (L). J. M. HOFFMANN (*mercurial S.*), Altdorf, 1692 (L). G. E. STAHL (Do.), Hal. 1710 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1740 (L). W. CHR. HOFFMANN, Giess. 1743 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1747 (L). J. JUNCKER (*spontaneous S.*), Hal. 1768 (L). J. ST. MITTIÉ, Paris, 1777 (F). A. W. OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1804 (F). W. ROWLEY (*objections to violent S.*), Lond. 1800.

SALIX (*Mat. Med.*) The *Willow*, *τετα*. A genus of plants in the Linnean system.

The *Salix frag'ilis* or Crack willow. Ph. D.

Salix al'ba or White willow. Ph. D.

Salix latifo'lia or Broad-leaved willow.

Salix ca'prea or Great round-leaved willow. Ph. L.

Salix pentan'dria.

Salix vituli'na.

Salix eryceph'ala (Ph. Americ.).

The bark of each of these has a slightly aromatic odor, and a bitter and astringent taste, which is nearly the same in all the species. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittents, and in cases of dyspepsia, worms, &c. The active principle has been separated, and called *Sal'icine*. It is equal to the quinine in medicinal efficacy. Dose, gr. j to 3j of the powder.

(F) *Saule*. (G) *Weide*.

WRITERS. P. KÖNING (*S. alb.*), Harderov. 1778 (L). HARTMANN and LUDERS (*as an anthelmintic*), Francf. ad Viadr. 1781 (L). GUNZ (*as a substitute for Cinchona*), Lips. 1787 (L). G. WILKINSON (*S. latifolia*), Newcastle, 1803.

SALMON, WIL'LIAM (*Biogr.*) A noted Empiric; who lived about the latter end of the 17th, and beginning of the 18th, century. He published various *Dispensatories*, *Practices of Physic*, &c., all filled with astrological bombast and quackery.

SALO'ME (*Pharm.*) *σαλωμη*. A plaster, described by GALEN.

SALPINGEMPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) from *σαλπιγξ*, 'the Eustachian tube,' and *εμφοραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the Eustachian tube:—a cause of deafness.

SALPIN'GO-PHARYNGÆ'US (*Anat.*) from *σαλπιγξ*, 'a trumpet,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' VALSALVA and DOUGLAS have given this name to a bundle of fibres, which passes from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx.

SALSO'LA KA'LI (*Mat. Med.*) *Prick'ly Salt'wort*, *Ka'li spino'sum cochlea'tum*, *Tra'gus sive Tra'gum* MATTHI'OLI. This plant, as well as the *Salso'la sati'va*, and the *Salso'la so'da*, produces the alkaline salt, commonly called *Barilla*, *Soda*, or *Kelp*.

SALT (*Pharm.*) *Sal*, *ἅλς*, *Hal*, *Hals*, *Melech*, *Rastul*. A name, formerly given to a considerable number of substances of very different nature. At present, chymists apply the term, *Salts*, exclusively to the combinations of an acid with one or more bases. *Neut'ral salts* are those, in which the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. *Ac'id salts* or *su'persalts*, (F) *Sur-sels*, are those, in which the acid predominates over the base. *Al'kaline salts* or *sub'salts*, (F) *Sous-sels*, those in which the base is, on the contrary, predominant.

The different denominations of the salts are compounded, 1. Of the name of the acid; the termination of which is changed into *ite*, when the name of the acid is in *ous*; *ate*, when it is in *ic*. Thus the salts formed by the *sulphurous* acid are *sulphites*: those by the *sulphuric*, *sulphates*. 2. This name is followed up by that of the oxyd, that enters into the composition of the salt. Thus, the *sulphate of protoxyd of iron* is a combination of sulphuric acid with the protoxyd of that metal. Frequently, to shorten the name, the word *oxyd* is suppressed; and *proto*, *deuto*, *trito*, &c. put before the acid;—as *Protosulphate of iron*. *Simple salts* are those, resulting from the combination of an acid with a single base: *double salts*, with two different bases: *triple*, with three, &c.

When *salt* is used in an abstract sense, it means the muriate of soda.

(F) *Sel.* (G) *Salz.*

SALU'BRITY (*Hyg.*) *Salu'britas.* Any thing, which contributes to the health of individuals or of communities. Situations differ materially from each other in this respect; and the cause of the difference is often an interesting topic of inquiry.

(G) *Gesundheit.*

SALUTARY (*Hyg.*) *Peries'ticos*, *περιεστικός*, *Saluta'ris*, *Salu'bris*, *Hygiei'nos*, *ὕγιεινος*, from *sal'us*, 'health.' That which is favorable to health. Some diseases have been considered salutary, but this is doubtful.

(G) *Gesund, Heilsam.*

SALVATEL'LA (*Anat.*) from *serva're*, 'to preserve or save.'

The **VE'NA SALVATEL'LA**, (G) *Milzader*, is situated on the back of the hand, near its inner margin. It begins on the posterior surface of the fingers and dorsal surface of the hand, by a plexus, formed of a number of radicles, frequently anastomosing with each other; it then ascends to the inner part of the fore-arm, where it takes the name — *posterior cubital vein*.

The ancients recommended this vein to be opened in certain diseases, as in melancholic and hypochondriacal affections; and they attributed to such abstraction of blood considerable efficacy in the cure of disease: hence its name.

SAL'VIA (*Mat. Med.*) *S. officina'lis*, *S. horten'sis*, *Elelis'phacos*, *Sage*, *ἐλελίσφακος*. Sage has a peculiar, aromatic odor, and a warm, aromatic, bitterish taste. Its virtues depend upon an essential oil. It is tonic, stimulant, and carminative. In the form of a weak infusion, it is occasionally used as a diluent, and as a wash for sore mouth.

Dose, gr. xv to xxx or more.

(F) *Sauge, Thé de France.*

(G) *Salbei, Salvei.*

WRITERS. CH. FR. PAULLINI, Aug. Vind. 1688 (L). HUNAUT, Paris, 1698 (F). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1714 (L). CH. G. STENZEL, Wittemb. 1723 (L). A. E. ETtinger, Erlang. 1777 (L).

SAL'VIA SCLA'REA, *Scla'rea*, *Galit'richum*, *Æthi'opis*, *Biser'mas*, *Col'us Jo'vis*, *Com'mon Cla'ry*. The leaves have been recommended as corroborants and antispasmodics.

(F) *Orvale ou Toute-bonne.*

(G) *Scharlei.*

The *Sal'via Hormi'num*, or *Hormi'num* of the Pharmacopœias, is used in similar cases.

(F) *Sauge hormin.*

(G) *Edles Scharlachkraut.*

SAMBU'CUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Sambu'cus nigra*, *ακτιη*, *S. vulga'ris*, *S. arbo'rea*, *Ac'te*, *Infe'lix lig'num*; the *El'der*. (The flower and bark were formerly called *Cano'pum*.) The flowers, berries, and bark of the elder have been used in medicine. The flowers have been reputed diaphoretic and discutient: the berries, aperient and sudorific: the bark, purgative, and, in small doses, deobstruent.

The flowers are sometimes used in fomentations: and to form a cooling ointment.

(F) *Sureau commun.*

(G) *Hollunder Flieder.*

SAMBU'CUS EB'ULUS, *Eb'ulus*, *Chamæac'te*, *χαμαιακτιη*, *Od'ocos*, *Sambu'cus Chamæac'te seu He'lion*, *Sambu'cus hu'milis*, *S. herba'cea*, *Dwarf-el'der*, *Dane'wort*. The root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries (*Bacca seu Grana Actes*), and seeds have all been given in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents; and, in large doses, as hydragogues.

(F) *Hieble.*

(G) *Zwerghollunder, At-tich.*

The berries of the *Sambu'cus Cana-den'sis* are made officinal in the American Pharmacopœia.

SAM'IA TER'RA (*Mat. Med.*) *Sam'ian Earth*. An argillaceous earth, found in the island of Samos, and to which were ascribed virtues, similar to those of the Terra Lemnii. **GALEN**, **Dioscorides**.

SAM'MIUS LA'PIS (*Mat. Med.*) *λίθος σάμμιος*. A stone found in the Isle of Samos, and which the ancients believed to be astringent and refrigerant.

SAMPSYCH'INON (*Pharm.*) *Sampsu'chinum*, *σαμψυχινον*. An ointment composed of the *σαμψυχον*; which was, perhaps, the marjoram. **Dioscorid.**

SANCASSA'NI, **DEN'IS AN'DREW** (*Biog.*) A Modenese physician; born in 1659; died, probably, in 1737. **WORKS.** *Dilucidazioni fisico-mediche*. Rom. 4 vols. fol. *Il Chirone in campo, o siasi il sicuro modo di medicar le ferite nell'armate*. 1708. 8vo. *Aforismi generali della cura delle ferite col modo di Magati*. Ven. 1713. 8vo. *Cinque disinganni chirurgici per la cura delle ferite*. Ven. 1713. 8vo. *Cinque disinganni per la cura delle ulcere*. Ven. 1714. 8vo. *Cinque disinganni dei seni*. Ven. 1715. 8vo.

SANCTO'RIOUS, SANCTO'RIOUS (*Biog.*) An able Italian physician; born at Capo d'Istria; died at Venice in 1636. **WORKS.** *Lib. xv. de method. vitand. error. qui in arte medicâ contingunt.* 1602. fol. *De erroribus in medicinâ evitandis.* Genev. 1630. 4to. *De remed. inventione.* 1631. 4to. *Comment. in artem medicinalem* GALENI. Lugd. Bat. 1632. 4to. *De Italicâ medicinâ aphorismorum sectiones septem, cum comment.* M. LISTER. Lond. 1701. 8vo.: in Engl. by JOHN QUINCY. Lond. 1712. 8vo.: by J. D. Lond. 1676. 12mo. His whole works are collected in 4 vols. 4to.

SAN'DARAC (*Mat. Med.*) *Sandara'cha, Gum Ju'niper, Gum San'darach, Pounce, Gum'mi Ju'nip'eri, Sandara'ca, Ver'nix sic'ca, Resi'na Junip'eri, σαρδαρχη.* A name given, by the Arabs, to an odorous resin, that flows from the *Thu'ya aphyll'a*. It is stimulant, like all the resins, but very little used.

(G) Wachholderharz.

SANDAS'TROS (*Mat. Med.*) *Garamatites.* Ancient name of a precious stone, spotted with yellow, which the ancients ranked amongst the cordials and antidotes.

SANGUINA'RIA CANADEN'SIS, *Blood-root, Puc'coon, In'dian Paint, Tur'meric.* A North American plant, the root and seeds of which are used in medicine. They are emetic. Dose, of the powder, 8 to 20 grains. They are said to reduce the velocity of the pulse, like the digitalis.

SANGUIN'OLENT (*Path.*) *Sanguinolentus.* That which is tinged with blood. An epithet applied, particularly, to the sputa when so tinged.

SANGUIPUR'GIUM (*Path.*) Purgation of the blood. A name, given by some authors to mild fevers; from an idea that they purged the blood of noxious matters.

SANGUIS (*Physiol.*) **BLOOD** (q. v.).

WRITERS on the Blood. P. M. SLEGGEL (*motion of*), Hamburg, 1650 (L). M. HOFFMANN, Altdorf, 1660 (L). H. BARBATUS, Francf. 1667 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS (*motion of*), Helmst. 1668 (L). C. V. SCHNEIDER, Vittemb. 1679 (L). J. CH. LANGE (*circulation of the*), Lips. 1680 (L). ROBT. BOYLE (*natural history of*), Lond. 1684. B. ALBINUS (*depraved state of*), Francf. ad Viadr. 1689 (L). J. DE DANDRIS, Bonon. 1696 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1706 (L). A. VATER (*diagnostics and prognostics from*), Vittemb. 1719 (L). FR. HOFFMANN (*indices from blood drawn*), Hal.

1727 (L). STEPHEN HALES, Lond. 1733. C. A. A. BERGEN (*judgment from blood drawn*), Francf. 1740 (L). M. SCHURIGIUS, Lips. 1741 (L). TH. SCHWENCKE, Hag. 1743 (L). E. A. NICOLAI (*thickness of*), Hal. 1749 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER (*too great fluidity of the blood*), Hal. 1749 (L). R. DAVIES (*analysis of blood*), Lond. 1760. J. N. STURM (*red color of B.*), Hafn. 1762 (L). W. LANGSWART, Prag. 1762 (L). J. H. KRONAUER, Argent. 1762 (L). F. FONTANA (*red globules of*), Lucca, 1766 (I). W. HEWSON, Lond. 1771. P. MOSCATI, Milan, 1776 (I). G. LEVISON, Lond. 1776. W. HEY, Lond. 1779. J. D. METZGER (*on the redness of the B.*), Regiom. 1781 (L). B. CARMINATI, Pavia, 1783 (I). J. H. L. BADER, Argent. 1788 (L). CH. G. GRUNER (*pathology of the B.*), Jena, 1791 (L). J. CORRIE (*vitality*), Lond. 1791. JOHN HUNTER, Lond. 1795. J. CAVALLO (*nature of*), Lond. 1798. B. BEALE (*diseases from bad B.*), Lond. 1800 (L). B. LEGALLOIS, Paris, an. xi (F). N. DEYEUX (*B. of the jaundiced*), Paris, 1804 (F). CH. CALDWELL (*vitality of the*), Phil. 1805. JAS. CARSON (*causes of motion of*), Liverpool, 1815. CH. T. THACKRAH (*in health and disease*), Lond. 1819. SIR C. SCUDAMORE, Lond. 1824. JAS. WILSON, Lond. 1829.

SANGUISOR'BA OFFICINA'LIS (*Mat. Med.*) *The Italian Pim'pinel, Pimpinella Italica.* It was, formerly, used as an astringent and tonic, in hæmorrhages, dysentery, &c.

(F) *Pimprenelle noire.*

(G) *Schwarze Bibernellwurz.*

SANGUISU'GUM (*Path.*) A barbarous term, to denote too great an accumulation of blood in the heart. BONETUS.

SANIC'ULA (*Mat. Med.*) *S. Europæ'a, Cuculla'ta, Dodeca'theon, Sym'phytum petræ'um, Sanic'ula mas, Diapen'sia cortu'sa, San'icle.* This herb was, formerly, used as a mild astringent. It is bitterish, and somewhat austere.

(F) *Toute-saine.* (G) *Sanikel.*

SANIDO'DES (*Path.*) *Sanio'des, σανιδωδης, σανιδωδης.* One whose thorax is narrow, and, as it were, contracted.

SA'NIES (*Path.*) *Ichor, ιχωρ, Ta'bum.* A thin, serous fluid, presenting some of the qualities of pus and blood, and commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers.

(F) *Sanie.* (G) *Eitergauche.*

SANITAIRE (F) (*Hyg.*) That which relates to the health — as *Etablissement sanitaire; Police sanitaire.*

SAN'ITAS (*Hyg.*) *Hygiei'a*, ὑγιεία, *Hygei'a*. Health has been defined,—a state, in which all the functions are exerted with regularity and harmony. A person may, however, be in health, although certain functions are not performed. A blind man, for example, has health when all his functions, except sight, proceed with regularity.

(F) *Santé*. (G) *Gesundheit*.

WRITERS. GR. HORST, Vitemb. 1606 (L). D. MÖGLING, Tubing, 1624 (L). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1651 (L). G. CH. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1700 (L). B. EWALDT, Regiom. 1706 (L). P. TH. SCHACHER, Lips. 1716 and 1718 (L). C. VON LINNÉ, Upsal. 1756 (L). J. E. HEBENSTREIT, Lips. 1757 (L). TH. G. A. ROOSE, Gotting. 1793 (G). G. C. SIEBOLD, Virceburg, 1794 (L).

SAN'TALUM AL'BUM (*Mat. Med.*) *S. citrinum*, *S. pallidum*, *Yellow Saunders*, *Sir'ium myrtifolium*. The virtues of the wood of the white saunders reside in a volatile oil and resinous principle. The odor is fragrant, and resembles a mixture of ambergris and roses. It has been used as a stimulant and sudorific, but is not now employed. The Sanders' woods are called in (F), collectively, *Santaux*.

(F) *Santal*.

(G) *weisses, gelbes, Sandelholz*.

SANTORI'NI, JOHN DOM'INIC (*Biogr.*) An eminent Venetian anatomist; born at Venice in 1681; died in 1737.

WORKS. *Opuscula medica de structurâ et motu fibræ, de nutritione animali, de hæmorrhoidibus, de catameniis*. Ven. 1705. 8vo. *Observationes anatomicæ*. Ven. 1724. 4to.

SANTORI'NI, *Fis'sures of* (*Anat.*) Some clefts at the upper and back part of the fibro-cartilaginous portion of the external ear.

(F) *Incisures ou Scissures de SANTORI'NI*.

SANTORI'NI, *Tu'bercles of* (*Anat.*) Small, cartilaginous projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis.

SAPHA'DA (*Path.*) PARACEL'SUS has given this name to reddish scales adherent to the hair in some eruptions of the hairy scalp.

SAPHE'NA (*Anat.*) from σαφής, 'manifest,' 'evident.' A name given to two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb. These are,—

1. The **GREAT SAPHE'NA VEIN**, or *Saphe'na inter'na*, *Tib'io-malle'olar*,

(CH.) Its radicles occupy the inner part of the great toe, and form a transverse arch on the back of the foot, which unites with the saphena externa, and receives at its convex part, which is turned forwards, a number of branches coming from the toes. These radicles, when united, ascend before the inner ankle, and form a trunk, the size of which is farther increased by several branches that proceed from the region of the tarsus and that of the metatarsus. This trunk ascends vertically at the inner part of the leg; passes behind the inner condyle of the femur; proceeds along the inner part of the thigh; receives other subcutaneous veins, such as the abdominal subcutaneous, the external pudic, &c., and passes through the inferior opening of the crural canal to empty itself into the femoral vein.

2. The **LES'SER VE'NA SAPHE'NA** or *Saphe'na exter'na*; the *Perone'o-malle'olar Vein* of CHAUSSIER, commences by several roots, which are spread over the dorsum and outer side of the foot, and embrace the outer ankle. Behind this, they unite into a single trunk, which ascends obliquely, approaching the tendo Achillis, and proceeds vertically towards the ham to open into the popliteal vein.

SAPIN'DUS SAPONA'RIA (*Mat. Med.*) The name of the plant, that affords the *Soap nuts*, *Sapona'ria Nucula*, *Bac'ca Bermuden'ses*, *Soap-ber'ries*. A spherical fruit, about the size of a cherry, the cortical part of which is yellow, glossy, and so transparent, as to show the spherical, black nut, that rattles within, and includes a white kernel. The cortical part of this fruit, which has similar effects with soap, in washing, has been recommended in chlorosis: and as a stomachic and deobstruent.

(F) *Savonnier commun*.

SA'PO (*Mat. Med.*) *Soap*, σαπων, *Smeg'ma*, *Asaben*, σμῆγμα. A product, obtained by treating fatty bodies, with caustic alkalies dissolved in water.

The **MEDIC'INAL SOAP**, *Sa'po amygdal'inus*, (F) *Savon médicinal*, is made with oil of sweet almonds and half its weight of caustic alkali.

COM'MON or **SOFT SOAP**, *Sa'po moll'is*, (F) *Savon mou*, is made of potass and oil or tallow.

SPAN'ISH or **CASTILE' SOAP**, *Sa'po du'rus*, (F) *Savon dur*, of olive oil and soda.

BLACK SOAP is a composition of train-oil and an alkali: and **GREEN**

SOAP, of hemp, linseed, or rape oil with an alkali.

YEL'LOW SOAP is formed of turpentine, oil, and alkali. The Castile soap, being made of fine olive oil, is generally used internally. The yellow and soft soaps are the most stimulating; and are, consequently, best adapted for particular cutaneous eruptions.

An **AC'ID SOAP** is a combination of a fixed oil with an acid.

Internally, soap is purgative and diuretic: externally, it is detergent and stimulant. Soapy water is used, with the greatest success, in cases of poisoning by acids. It is most commonly applied externally to bruises and sprains. In *Pharmacy*, it is used to favor the solution of resins.

(F) *Savon*. (G) *Seife*.

LIQ'UID SOAP, *Lo'tio saponacea*, is a cosmetic, which is composed of olive oil $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *ol. tartari per deliquium* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Rub together, and add *aquæ rosarum* $\frac{3}{4}$ xij.

WRITERS. J. H. SCHULZIUS, Hal. 1746 (L). G. C. KÜCHELBEKER, Lips. 1756 (L). R. WHYT (in the stone), Edinb. 1761.

SAPONARIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Soap-wort*, *Bruise-wort*, *Struthium*, *Lana'ria*, *Lych'nis sylvestris*, *Ibix'uma*. A decoction of the leaves of this plant has been recommended in scrophula, cancer, old syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice, visceral obstructions, &c. It is hardly ever used.

(F) *Saponaire*.

(G) *Seifenkraut*.

WRITERS. H. LUDOLFF, Erford. 1756 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1760 (L).

SAP'ONEA (*Pharm.*) A pectoral medicine, prepared with sweetened syrup of violets and oil of sweet almonds.

SAPON'ULES (*Pharm.*) *Sapon'uli*. Combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

AC'ID SAP'ONULES are combinations of such oils with different acids.

(F) *Saponules*.

SAPOTA (*Mat. Med.*) *A'cras Sapo'ta*, *Oval-fruited Sapo'ta*. A tree, which grows in the Antilles, and particularly at Saint Domingo. Its fruit is much esteemed. It resembles the marmalade of quinces; and hence, has been called *natural marmalade*. The seeds make an emulsion, which has been given in nephritic affections. The bark has been recommended as a febrifuge.

(F) *Sapotier*, *Sapotillier*.

(G) *Breiapfelbaum*.

SAR'APUS (*Anat.*) *Sar'apous*, σαραπους. One who has a large foot.

SARATO'GA MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) The Saratoga springs in New York are 10 miles N.E. from Ballston. They contain the same ingredients as those of the latter place: and are much frequented by visitors from every part of the United States.

WRITERS. W. MEADE, Philad. 1817. V. SEAMAN, N. York, 1809.

SARCOCE'LE (*Path.*) σαρκωζηλη, *Her'nia carno'sa*, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and ζηλη, 'a tumor'; *Sarco'ma scro'ti*. Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle. This disease affects the adult particularly; and appears, most commonly, after an inflammatory swelling of the testicle. Sometimes, it is dependent upon a blow; at others, it makes its appearance without any appreciable cause.

It is known by a hard, heavy, ovoid or spherical swelling of the testicle, which is, at first, slightly, if at all, painful, and merely causes an unpleasant traction on the spermatic cord. There is no heat or change of color of the skin: the spermatic cord is swollen, and participates in the affection: very painful shootings occur: the lymphatic glands of the abdomen become swollen, and form a tumor, which may, at times, be felt through the abdomen; and the patient, at length, dies with every sign of the cancerous diathesis. The prognosis is very unfavorable. The only means, indeed, that can save life is the extirpation of the testicle.

(F) *Hernie charnue*.

(G) *Fleischbruch*.

WRITERS. J. CH. POHL, Lips. 1739 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1754 (L). B. BELL, Edinb. 1794. P. GORSSE, Paris, 1803 (F). C. TH. MAUNOIR, Genev. 1820 (F).

SARCOCOL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) σαρκωκολλα, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and κολλα, 'glue.' A resinous matter, obtained from the *Penæa Sarcocolla*, an African shrub, and which has been so called, from a belief that it facilitates the consolidation of flesh. It is in the form of small, oblong, semitransparent globules; of a yellowish or reddish blue, and smells like aniseed. It was once employed as an astringent and detergent.

(F) *Colle-chair*.

(G) *Fleischleim*.

SAR'CO-EPIPLOCE'LE (*Surg. Path.*) from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' and ζηλη, 'a tumor.' Epiplocele, complicated with sarcoma or sarcocele.

SARCO-EPIPLOMPHALUS; from *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed by scirrhus epiploon or complicated with sarcoma.

SARCOLOGY (*Anat.*) *Sarcolo'gia*, from *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the soft parts. It comprises myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

SARCOMA (*Path.*) *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma*, *Sarcom'atous tu'mor*, *Sarco'sis*, *Por'rus*, *Sarcophy'ia*, *σαρκωμα*, *σαρκοφυια*. Any species of excrescence, having a fleshy consistence.

The **COMMON VASCULAR** or **ORGANIZED SARCOMA** of ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma Vasculo'sum*, is vascular throughout: texture simple: when bulky, mapped on the surface with arborescent veins. Found over the body and limbs generally.

(G) *Fleischgewächs*.

WRITER. VON GORTER, Harderov. 1751 (L).

SARCOMPHALUS (*Path.*) from *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' A scirrhus or fleshy tumor, developed at the navel: — *σαρκομφαλος*.

SARCONI, MICHAEL (*Biog.*) An Italian physician; born in 1732 at Terlizzi; died in 1797. WORKS. *Istoria ragionata de' mali osservati in Napoli*, &c. Nap. 1764. 8vo.: translated into French by BELLAY. Lyon. 1804. 2 vols. 8vo. *Trattato del contagio del vajuolo*, &c. Naples. 1770. *Scrittura medicolegale*. Ibid. 1787.

SARCOPHYTES (*Path.*) *σαρκοπυωδης*, from *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Having the appearance of pus mixed with flesh. An epithet, given to certain excreted matters, and particularly to the sputa of those laboring under consumption.

SARCO'SIS (*Path.*) *σαρκωσις*. The formation of flesh. Also, Sarcoma.

SARSAPARILLA GERMANICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Gra'men ma'jor*, *G. ru'brum*, *Salsaparilla Germanica*, *Ca'rex Are-naria*. A plant, which grows plentifully on the sea-coasts of Europe. It has been recommended in some mucous affections of the trachea, rheumatism, gout, &c.

(F) *Laiche*, *L. des Sables*, *Salsepareille d'Allemagne*.

(G) *Sandsegge*, *Sandried-gras*.

SARTORIUS (*Anat.*) from *Sartor*, 'a tailor,' because used in crossing the legs. *Longis'simus Fem'oris*, *Ilio-*

cres'ti-tibial, *Fascia'lis*, *Ilio-prétibial*, (CH.) A muscle, situated at the anterior part of the thigh. It is long, small, and flattened, and extends, obliquely, from the anterior and superior spine of the ilium to the superior and inner part of the tibia. This muscle can, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and *vice versa*.

(G) *Schneider Muskel*.

SATELLITE (*Anat.*) *Satelles*. That which guards: — that which is placed near.

SATELLITE VEINS are those, that accompany the arteries.

SATIETY (*Physiol.*) *Sati'etas*, *Satu'ritas*, *πληθος*, *πλησμονη*. Disgust for food; commonly produced by repletion.

SATURATION (*Pharm.*) *Satura'tio*, from *sa'tis*, 'enough.' That state of a compound, in which its elements are combined in such proportions, that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without producing excess.

(G) *Sättigung*.

SATUREIA HORTENSIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Satureia*, *S. sati'va*, *Cuni'la sati'va* **PLINII**, *Thym'bra*, *Sum'mer Sav'ory*. An aromatic plant, cultivated for culinary purposes. It has been used, as an excitant, in anorexia, anaphrodisia, &c.

(F) *Sarriète*.

(G) *Pfeferkraut*.

SATUREIA CAPITATA, *Ciliated Sav'ory*, *θυμον*, *χυμίζη*, *Thymus*, *Thymus sylves'tris*, *Thymus Cret'icus*. Possesses similar properties to thyme.

(F) *Sarriète de Crète*.

SATYRIASIS (*Path.*) from *Σατυρος*, 'a Satyr'; because they are said to have been greatly addicted to venery. *Satyriasis'mus*, *Priapis'mus*, *Salac'itas*, *Brachu'na*, *Aras'con*, *Satiri'asis fu'rens*, *Lagne'sis Salac'itas*, *Lagne'sis fu'ror masculi'nus*. An irresistible desire, in man, to have frequent connexion with females, accompanied with the power of doing so without exhaustion. The causes are commonly obscure. Sometimes, the abuse of aphrodisiacs has occasioned it.

The principal symptoms are: — almost constant erection; irresistible and almost insatiable desire for venery; frequent nocturnal pollutions. Cold lotions; the cold bath; a mild diet; active exercise, &c., are the only means that can be adopted for its removal.

WRITERS. EYSELIIUS, Erford. 1711 (L). A. P. DUPREST-RONY, Paris, an. xii (F).

SAUER KRAUT (G) (*Mat. Alim.*) 'Sour Cabbage.' A culinary preparation, made with chopped cabbage, left to attain an incipient state of acetous fermentation. It is reputed, by the Germans, to be salubrious, easy of digestion, and eminently antiscorbutic.

(F) *Chou-croute.*

SAUMAISE or **SALMA'SIUS**, **CLAUDE** (*Biog.*) A French physician of celebrity; born at Sémur in Burgundy in 1588; died in 1653. **WORKS.** *De annis climactericis et antiquâ astrologiâ*, diatribe. Lugd. Bat. 1648. 12mo. *De saccharo et mannâ commentarius*. Paris. 1664. 12mo. He published notes to **APICIUS CÆLIUS** *de opsoniis et condimentis*: and several letters and commentaries on various medical topics.

SAUNDERS, **JOHN CUN'NINGHAM** (*Biog.*) An esteemed London surgeon: born ; died in 1810. **WORKS.** *The anatomy of the human ear, illustrated by a series of engravings of the natural size: with a treatise on the diseases of that organ, &c., with four plates.* Lond. 1806. fol. *Treatise on some practical points relating to the diseases of the eye; with eight engravings.* Lond. 1811. 8vo.—with an account of his life, and his method of curing congenital cataract: by his friend, **J. R. FARRE**, M. D.

SAUNDERS, **WILLIAM**, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Physician to Guy's Hospital, London; born ; died . **WORKS.** *Dissertatio med. chem. de antimonio ejusque usu in morbis curandis.* Edinb. 1765. 8vo. *A new and easy method of giving mercury to those affected with the venereal disease, from the Latin of Jos. Jas. Plenck.* Lond. 1768. 8vo. *An answer to the observations of Mr. GEACH, and to the cursory remarks of Mr. ALCOCK on Dr. BAKER's essay on the endemial colic of Devonshire.* Lond. 1768. 8vo. *Observations and experiments on the power of mephitic acid in dissolving stones of the bladder.* Lond. 1777. 8vo. *Observations on the superior efficacy of the red Peruvian bark in the cure of agues and other fevers, &c.* Lond. 1782. 8vo. *A treatise on the structure, economy, and diseases of the liver, &c.* Lond. 1793. 8vo. *A treatise on the chemical history and medical powers of some of the most celebrated mineral waters: with practical remarks on the aqueous regimen, &c.; to which are added, observations on the use of cold and warm bathing.* Lond. 1800. 8vo. *Observations on the hepatitis of India, and on*

the prevalent use of mercury in the diseases of this country. Lond. 1811. 8vo.

SAU'NIA (*Pharm.*) A mass, prepared with sweet almonds, sugar, starch, and oil of sweet almonds.

SAUVAGES, **FRANCIS BOISSIER DE** (*Biog.*) An eminent French nosologist; born at Alais, in Languedoc, in 1706; died in 1767. **WORKS.** *Chefs-d'œuvre de M. SAUVAGES.* Lyon. . *Nouvelles classes des maladies, &c.* 1732. 12mo. *Pathologia methodica: seu de cognoscendis morbis.* Lugd. 1759. 12mo. *Nosologia methodica, sistens morborum classes, genera, et species, &c.* 1763. 5 vols. 8vo. He published, also, a number of dissertations of various kinds.

SAVARESI, **ANDREW** (*Biog.*) A physician and mineralogist of Naples; born in 1762; died in 1810. **WORKS.** *L'arte di far parlare i muti.* Naples. 1785. 8vo. *Piano d'un corso di studj diretto a perfezionare la medicina.* Ibid. 1788. 8vo. *Dell'influenza della traspirazione de' vecchi su i giovani, &c.* Ibid. 1789. 8vo.

SA'VOR (*Phys.*) *Sa'por*, *χρως*, *Taste.* Quality of bodies, by which they act upon the sense of taste. The taste is not the same in all sapid bodies. It may be sweet, bitter, metallic, &c. Chymists, at times, avail themselves of this quality of bodies to analyze an unknown substance.

(F) *Saveur.*

(G) *Geshmack.*

WRITERS. **C. VON LINNÉ** (*sapor medicamentorum*), Upsal. 1751 (L). **P. LUCHTMANS**, Lugd. Bat. 1758 (L).

SAV'ORY (*Phys.*) *Sap'idus*. An epithet given to bodies that have taste; and particularly to those, that excite a very agreeable impression on the organ of taste.

(F) *Savoureux.*

SAW (*Surg.*) *Prion*, *πριον*, *Ser'ra*, (Dan.) *Sawe*, (Sax.) *rağa*. A surgical instrument, made like a common saw; and used for sawing the bones in amputations, or for removing exostoses, &c.

Saws, of different sizes and shapes, are used in surgery. The crown of the trepan is nothing more than a species of circular saw.

(F) *Scie.* (G) *Säge.*

SAW, **HEY'S** (*Surg.*) An instrument used by Mr. HEY, of Leeds, in fractures of the cranium. It consists of a long handle, to which a small saw with a convex, or straight edge is attached:

and by which a piece of bone of any shape may be removed, whilst with the trephine it must always be circular. See *Practical Observations on Surgery*, by Wm. Hey, Esq. Second edit. Lond. 1810.

SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA (*Mat. Med.*) The root of this species of Saxifrage has been extolled by PALLAS, as preeminently antiseptic.

SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA, *S. alba*, *Sanicula*, *Se'dum*, *White Saxifrage*. Recommended as diuretic and lithontriptic: but not used.

(F) *Saxifrage granulée*.

(G) Weisse Steinbrechwurzel.

SAXONICUS PULVIS (*Pharm.*) A powder, prepared with the roots of the wild and cultivated angelica; the *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, &c. It was considered, formerly, as an antidote. *Pharm. Aug.*

SCAB (*Path.*) from *Scabies*. An incrustation, which forms upon a sore, owing to the concretion of the fluid discharged from it. *Scabby* or *scabbed*; covered or diseased with scabs.

SCABIOSA (*Mat. Med.*) *S. Arvensis*, *Field Scabious*. The plant is bitter and subastringent; and was formerly used in the cure of leprous affections and diseased lungs.

(F) *Scabieuse ordinaire*.

(G) Scabiose.

The **SCABIOSA SUCCISA**, *Succisa*, *Morsus Diaboli*, has similar properties.

(F) *Mors du Diable*.

(G) Teufelsabbiss.

SCLA (*Surg. & Anat.*) 'A ladder.' A machine, formerly used for reducing dislocations of the humerus.

(G) Treppe.

The **SCLÆ OF THE COCHLEA**, — called, also, *Canals* and *Gy'ri*, — are the cavities in the cochlea, separated from each other by the spiral septum. The one — *Scla'la exte'rna*, *S. Tym'pani* — would communicate with the *cavitas tympani* by the *fenestra rotunda*, were it not for the membrane that closes it. The other — *Scla'la inter'na*, *S. vestib'uli* — opens into the cavity of the vestibule. The *scalæ* communicate with each other by an opening at the top of the partition.

(F) *Rampes ou Échelles du Limaçon*.

SCALE (*Path*) *Squa'ma*, *Le'pis*, *λεπίς*. An opaque and thickened lamina of cuticle: commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which it is formed.

Squa'mæ or *Sca'ly Diseases*, *Lepi'doses*, form the second order in WILLAN and BATEMAN's system of cutaneous diseases.

(F) *Écaille*. (G) *Schuppe*.

SCALE'NUS (*Anat.*) *οζαίηρος*; irregular or unequal. Geometers employ this word to designate a triangle whose three sides are unequal. Anatomists have given the name to two muscles.

1. The **SCALE'NUS ANTI'CUS**, *Portion of the Costo-trachelian* (Ch.), is situated at the lateral and inferior parts of the neck. It is long and triangular; and is inserted, below, at the upper surface of the first rib; and, above, at the anterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. This muscle bends the neck, and draws it to its side. It can, also, raise the first rib.

(F) *Scalène antérieur*.

The **SCALE'NUS POSTI'CUS**, *Portion of the Costo-trachelian* (Ch.), is situated behind the last. (F) *Scalène postérieur*. It is, also, long and triangular; but more bulky than the *S. anti'cus*. It is attached, below, to the outer surface of the two first ribs; and terminates, above, at the summit of the transverse processes of the six last vertebræ of the neck. This muscle bends the neck laterally, and can elevate the two first ribs. Some anatomists, as ALBINUS and SÖMMERING, have described five *scaleni* muscles on each side, and have called them, *Scale'nus pri'or*, *S. min'imus*, *S. latero'lis*, *S. me'dius*, *S. posti'cus*. RIOLAN and CHAUSIER only describe one *scalenus* muscle on each side. COWPER and DOUGLAS, and the generality of English anatomists, admit three, *S. anti'cus*, *me'dius*, and *posti'cus*; or *Pri'mus*, *secun'dus*, and *ter'tius*. WINSLOW, BOYER, and many of the French anatomists, — two, as above described.

SCALP (*Anat.*) Teut. *Schelp*, 'a shell.' The integuments covering the head.

SCAL'PEL (*Surg.*) *Scalpel'lum*; from *scal'po*, 'I rasp, I cut.' A cutting instrument, formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, and fixed solidly in a handle. Its use is to divide the soft parts in operations, dissection, &c.

(G) *Messer*.

SCAMMONITES (*Pharm.*) *σκαμμόνιτις*. Scammony wine, made from the root of scammony, and the must of the grape. Cathartic.

SCAM'NUM HIPPOCRATIS (*Surg.*) Βαθρον Ἰπποκράτειον, Bath'ron Hippocrati'ion of GALEN. A machine invented by HIPPOCRATES for reducing fractures. It was a sort of bed, six feet long; on which the patient was fixed. Straps were attached above and below the fracture or luxation, and the extension and counter-extension were effected by a winch. It is described in GALEN, ORIBASII, SCULTETUS, &c.

(F) Banc d'Hippocrate.

SCAN'DIX CEREFOLIUM (*Mat. Alim.*) Cerefolium, Daucus Seprinius, Chærophyllum, Chærefolium, Cher'vil. A culinary herb, which is slightly aromatic and grateful. It is said to be gently aperient and diuretic.

(F) Cerfeuil.

(G) Körbelkraut.

SCANDIX ODORATA; the Sweet Cic'ely. Properties the same as the other.

SCAN'TON (*Path.*) In JOHNSON and RULAND'S Dictionary it means *Fætor Urinæ*.

SCA'PHA (*Anat. & Surg.*) σκαφη. A skiff or cock-boat; from σκαπτω, 'I make hollow.' The excavation or cavity of the external ear, between the helix and antihelix. (G) Ohrschiffen. Also, the name of a bandage for the head, mentioned by GALEN, and called, likewise, *Tholus Diocle'us*.

SCAPHIUM OCULA'RE (*Surg.*) Pel'vis Ocula'ris, Eye'glass. A small porcelain, glass, or metallic vessel, used for applying lotions to the eye.

(F) Bassin oculaire, Gondole oculaire.

SCAPHOID (*Anat.*) Scaphor'des, from σκαφη, 'a skiff,' and εἶδος, 'form.' A name given to several parts.

(G) Kahnformige.

1. OS SCAPHOIDES MA'NUS, *Os navicula'rē*, Boat-like bone. The first bone of the first row of the carpus. The upper surface is convex, and articulated with the radius. The under and outer surfaces are also convex,—to be articulated with the trapezium and trapezoides. Between the upper and under cartilaginous surfaces, there is a rough fossa for the insertion of the capsular ligament. The anterior and inner surface has an oval cavity, which gives name to the bone, where it is articulated with the os magnum. There is a process, on the outer end of the bone, for the attachment of part of the anterior transverse ligament of the wrist.

(F) Scaphoïde de la main.

2. OS SAPHOIDES PE'DIS, *Os navicula'rē*, Boat-like bone. This bone is situated at the forepart of the astragalus and inner part of the foot. The posterior surface forms a cavity, somewhat like that of a boat, for receiving the head of the astragalus. There is a prominence at the inner side of the bone, for the insertion of tendons, muscles, and strong ligaments. The forepart of the bone is convex, and divided into three articular surfaces for articulation with the ossa cuneiformia. Between the os naviculare and astragalus, the foot has its principal lateral and rotatory motions; though each of the other joints of the tarsus contributes a little. Part of the tibialis posticus is inserted into it.

(F) Scaphoïde du Pied.

FOS'SA SCAPHOIDES. A small cavity at the upper part of the internal ala of the pterygoid process, in which the peristaphylinus internus is attached.

(F) Enfoncement scaphoïde.

SCAPHOIDO-ASTRAG'ALAN (*Anat.*) Scaphoïdo-astragala'nus. That which relates to the scaphoid bone and astragalus. The articulation of these bones is so called; and the ligament, which strengthens it, is termed the *Scaphoïdo-astragalan ligament*.

SCAPHOIDO-CU'BOID, *Scaphoïdo-cuboidæus*. That which relates to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. The articulation of those bones is so called.

SCAP'ULA (*Anat.*) Scap'ulum, Pla'ta, ομοπλατη, Omopla'ta, Homopla'ta, Scap'tula, Epino'tion; the Blade-bone, the Should'er-blade. An irregular, broad, flat bone, of a triangular shape, situated at the posterior part of the shoulder. It has, 1. A posterior or dorsal surface, or Dor'sum; divided transversely into two parts, by a triangular process, called *Spine of the Scapula*; which terminates by a considerable eminence, called *Acromion*. Above the spine, is the *Fossa supraspinata*; below it, the *F. infra-spinata*. 2. An anterior or costal surface, or Ven'ter; forming the *Fossa subscapularis*. 3. A superior or cervical edge, which is thin, and terminates, anteriorly, by a strong, curved apophysis, called the *coracoid process*. 4. A posterior or vertebral edge, called, also, the base. 5. An outer or axillary or inferior edge, having a thick, truncated angle, in which is the *glenoid cavity*. With this is articulated the head of the humerus. The glenoid cavity is separated from the body of the bone by a narrower part,

called the *cervix* or *neck*. The edges or margins are, also, called *Costæ*.

The scapula has three angles — an *inferior*, *superior*, and *anterior*.

(F) *Omoplate*.

(G) *Schulterblatt*.

SCAP'ULAR (*Anat.*) *Scapula'ris*, from *scap'ula*, 'the shoulder-blade.' That which relates or belongs to the scapula: *Scap'ulary*.

1. SCAP'ULAR APONEUROSIS. A broad, thin, aponeurosis, with decussating fibres; which is attached, *above*, to the spine of the scapula; *below*, to a crest between the *teres major* and *infra-spinatus*; *within*, to the spinal edge of the scapula; and which, at its middle, unites with the thin aponeurosis, that covers a part of the external surface of the deltoid.

2. The SCAP'ULAR ARTERIES. These are several.

a. The *superior scap'ular*, *superficial scap'ular* of SÖMMERING, *Dorsalis scap'ulae superior*, *Transversalis scap'ulae*, *T. Hu'meri*. This arises from the subclavian: and often from the inferior thyroid, or from a trunk common to it and the *posterior scap'ular* or *transverse scap'ular* or *cervical*. It passes behind the clavicle, above the superior edge of the scapula, and buries itself between the dorsal surface of that bone and the muscles inserted into it.

b. The *inferior scap'ulary* or *common scap'ulary*, or *internal scap'ular* or *subscap'ular artery*, *Thoracica axilla'ris vel ala'ris*, is of a considerable size. It arises from the inferior part of the axillary artery, behind the brachial plexus; gives off several branches to the armpit, and divides into two branches: — the one, *Scapula'ris interna*, and the smaller of the two, is distributed, almost entirely, to the *serratus major anticus*, and *latissimus dorsi*: the other — the larger of the two — the *Dorsalis Scap'ulae inferior vel Circumflexa Scapula'ris*, which distributes its branches to the subscapular, and supra-spinal, — and infra-spinal regions.

3. The SCAP'ULAR VEINS follow the same course as the arteries, — which they accompany.

SCAP'ULARY (*Surg.*) from *scap'ula*. A broad, linen bandage, divided into two tails for three quarters of its length: the undivided extremity of which is attached to the posterior and middle part of a bandage carried round the body; each of the tails passing over a

shoulder; and being attached to the anterior part of the body bandage, to prevent it from slipping down.

(G) *Schultertragbinde*.

SCAP'ULO-HU'MERAL (*Anat.*) An epithet given to the *shoulder-joint*. It is an orbicular articulation, resulting from the reception of the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. To keep the bones in connexion, there are: 1. A very strong, conoidal capsular ligament; passing from the circumference of the glenoid cavity around the neck of the humerus. 2. A *fibro-cartilaginous ring*, called the glenoid ligament, and a synovial capsule.

SCAR'BOROUGH, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *Scar'borough Spa*. A celebrated English chalybeate, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire. One of the springs is a simple, carbonated chalybeate, like that of Tunbridge: the other has an admixture of purging salt. Scarborough, having the additional advantage of sea-bathing, is much frequented by invalids.

WRITERS. R. WITTIE, Lond. 1678. W. SIMPSON, Lond. 1669. GEO. TONSTALL, Lond. 1670 (L). PETER SHAW, Lond. 1734. THOMAS SHORT, Lond. 1734. ROBERT ROBINSON, London, 1735.

SCARDO'NA, JOHN FRANCIS (*Biog.*) A learned Italian physician; born at Costiola, near Rovigo, in 1718; died in 1800. WORKS. *Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis*, &c. Pad. 1746. 4to. *De morbis mulierum*. Ibid. 1758. 4to. A *Life* of SCARDONA was written in Latin by FERRARI. Rovigo. 1812. 8vo.

SCARIFICA'TION (*Surg.*) *Scarifica'tio*, *Am'yche*, ἀμυχῆ (*GALEN*), *Catachastmos*, καταχασμός, *Cataschas'mus*, κατασχασμός, *Encharax'is*, ἐγχαράξις, from *σχαρίζεσθαι*, 'to cut.' A small incision, made into the skin with a lancet, bistoury, or scarificator, for different therapeutical purposes: as to draw blood, or to discharge some effused fluid.

When the scarifications are very superficial, and do not go farther than the skin, they are termed, by the French, *Mouchetures*.

(G) *das Schröpfen*.

SCARIFICA'TOR (*Surg.*) *Scarificato'rium*. An instrument for making scarifications. It consists of a small brass box, of a cubical shape; in which 10 or 12 lancet points turn upon a common pivot. By means of a spring, all these

blades can be made to issue at once, and make as many scarifications.

SCARLATINA (*Path.*) from *scarlatto*, (1) 'a deep red.' *Enanthe'sis Rosa'lia*, *Rosa'lia*, *Rossalia*, *Pur'pura*, *Ty'phus scarlati'nus*, *Fe'bris ru'bra*. The characteristic symptoms of scarlatina are:—a scarlet flush, appearing about the second day of fever, on the face, neck, and fauces; and progressively spreading over the body; terminating about the 7th day. Two great varieties may be reckoned;—the *S. sim'plex*, *S. fe'bris*, *S. benig'na*, in which the fever is moderate and terminates with the efflorescence; the prostration of strength being trifling, and the contagious property slight;—and the *S. Angino'sa*, *S. Paristhmit'ica*, *S. Cynanch'ica*, in which the fever is severe; the throat ulcerated; the eruption later in its appearance and less extensive; often changing to a livid hue; the fever being highly contagious.

The *Scarlati'na malig'na* has been reckoned a variety of this, in its worst degree. It agrees with the *Cynanche maligna* of CULLEN.

Scarlatina belongs to the *Major exanthemata* (q. v.), and is a disease, chiefly, of children. The eruption differs from measles, in being an efflorescence, not raised above the cuticle. Measles, too, is attended with catarrhal symptoms, whilst the complication, in scarlatina, is cynanche.

The treatment of simple scarlatina need not be much. It must be antiphlogistic. If the throat is very much ulcerated, acid gargles and counter-irritants must be employed; and if the affection becomes manifestly typhoid, and the sore throat of a malignant character, the case must be treated like typhus gravior; along with antiseptic gargles of bark, acid, &c.

Anasarca, sometimes, supervenes on scarlatina, and requires attention. Purgatives are here demanded as well as the use of sorbefacients, such as mercury and squill, &c.

(F) *Fièvre rouge*.

(G) *Scharlach fieber*, *Scharlackkrankheit*.

WRITERS. PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1764 (L). DOUGLAS, Boston, 1736. J. W. BAUMER, Gissæ, 1775 (L). GR. UBERLACHER, Vienn. 1733 (G). W. WITHERING, Lond. 1779. VOGEL, Frib. 1783 (L). JOHN CLARK (*S. maligna*), Lond. 1792. W. ROWLEY (*Do.*), Lond. 1793. A. W. OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1798 (L). G. PISTOLLET, Paris,

An. x (F). S. HAHNEMANN, Gotha, 1801 (G). FR. L. KREYSIG, Leipz. 1802 (G). E. PEART (*S. maligna*), Lond. 1802. CH. A. STRUVE, Hanov. 1803 (G). W. BLACKBURN, Lond. 1803. L. W. CH. GAPPEL, Gotting. 1803 (G). J. B. VOISIN, Paris, 1806 (F). PH. D. DOUMIC, Paris, 1807 (F). J. STIEGLITZ, Hanov. 1807 (G). A. W. CRUSIUS, Rentel. 1808 (L). A. F. NAUMANN, Erfurt, 1808 (L). G. CH. REICH, Halle, 1810 (G). J. WENDT, Vratislav. 1812 (L). CH. A. MENZMANN, Leipz. 1814 (G). C. F. NAGEL, Altona, 1831 (G). W. A. TUWAR, Prag. 1831 (G).

SCARPA, ANTHONY (*Biogr.*) One of the most celebrated anatomists and surgeons of the 19th century; professor in the university of Pavia; born in 1746 or 1750; died in 1826. WORKS. *Anatomicæ disquisitiones de auditu et olfactu*. Ticin. 1789. fol. *Tabule neurologicæ ad illustrandam historiam cardiacorum nervorum*. Ticin. 1794. 1 vol. fol. fig. *Commentarius de penitiori ossium structurâ*. Lips. 1799. 4to. *Anatomic. annotat.* Ticin. et Mediol. 1792. 2 vols. 4to. *Riflessioni ed osservazioni anatomico-chirurgiche sull' aneurisma*. Pavia. 1804. 1 vol. fol. max. fig. Translated into French by G. DELPECH. Paris. 1813. 1 vol. 8vo. and Atlas. *Memoria sulla legatura delle principali arterie degli arti, con una appendice all' opera sull' aneurisma*. Pavia. 1817. 4to. The additions to the treatise on Aneurism were translated into French by OLLIVIER. Paris. 1821. 8vo. The works on Aneurism were translated into English by J. H. WISHART, Edinb. 1819. 8vo. *Saggio di osservazioni e d'esperienze sulle principali malattie degli occhi*. Pavia. 1816. 4to. fig. 5th edition. Translated into French by LÉVEILLÉ. Paris. 1811. 2 vols. 8vo.—by M. M. FOURNIER—PES-CAY, and BÉGIN, augmented by notes, additions, and plates. Paris. 1821. 2 vols. 8vo.—by M. M. BOUSQUET, and BELLANGER. Paris. 1821. 2 vols. 8vo. In English, with notes, by J. BRIGGS, 2d edition. 1818. 8vo. *Sull' Ernie, memorie anatomico-chirurgiche*. Milan. 1809. fol. fig. 2d edition. Pavia. 1829. *Memoria sull' ernia del perineo*. Pavia. 1821. fol. con cinque tavole. His work on hernia was translated into French by CAYOL. Paris. 1812. 1 vol. 8vo. and folio atlas. To this a supplementary translation was added by OLLIVIER of Angers. Paris. 1823. 8vo. and atlas in fol. The treatise on hernia was

translated into English by J. H. WISHART, Edinb. 1814. *Sul taglio ipogastrico per l'estrazione della pietra dalla vescica urinaria*. Milan. 1820. 4to. *Opuscula chirurgica* (in Italian). Milan. 1825. 2 vols. 4to. fig. *Sul scirro e sul cancro*. Milano. 1821. 4to. In English, with notes, by J. BRIGGS. Lond. 1823. 8vo. *Saggio di osservazioni sul taglio recto-vesicale per l'estrazione della pietra dalla vescica urinaria*. Pavia. 1823. 8vo. fig. SCARPA's works on lithotomy were translated into French by OLLIVIER. Paris. 1826. 1 vol. 8vo. fig. *Memoria sull'idrocele del cordone spermatico*. Pavia. 1823. 4to. fig. His *Memoirs on the congenital clubfeet of children* were translated by Mr. WISHART. Edinb. 1818. 4to; and also *Memoirs of the cutting gorget of HAWKINS*, with an account of the life of J. B. CARCANO LEONE. Edinb. 1816.

SCEPAS'tRA (Surg.) *Oper'culum*. A sort of bandage, made to cover the head.

SCHAARSCHMIDT, AUGUSTUS (Biogr.) A celebrated German surgeon and anatomist; born in 1720 at Halle; died in 1791, as professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Bützow. WORKS. His most celebrated were his *Anatomische Tabellen*, reprinted over and over again; and of which an improved edition was published by HARTENKEIL and SÖMMERING, in 2 volumes. Frankf. 1803. 8vo.

SCHAARSCHMIDT, SAMUEL (Biogr.) Brother of the preceding; born at Terki, near Astracan in 1709; died in 1747. He was professor of physiology in the *Collegium Medico-chirurgicum* of Berlin. WORKS. *Medicinisch-chirurgisch. Nachricht*. Berl. 1742-48. 4to. *Anweisung zum Stud. Med. Chirurg.* 3 Th. Berl. 1773. 8vo. *Physiologie*. Ib. 2 Th. 1751. 8vo. *Afhandl. von vener. Krankheiten*: verm. von E. G. KURELLA. Ib. 1758. 8vo. *Abhandl. von Feldkrankheiten*, herausg. von E. G. KURELLA. Ib. 1758. 8vo.

SCHELHAMMER, G. CHRISTOPHER, (Biogr.) A celebrated German physician; born at Jena in 1649; died in 1716. WORKS. *In physiologiam introductio*. Helmst. 1681. 4to. *De auditu liber unus*. Lugd. Bat. 1684. 8vo. *Epistola ad GEORGIUM WEDELIUM de pulsu*. Ibid. 1690. 4to. *De genuinâ febris curandi methode*. Jenæ. 1693. 4to. *Onkologia parva, seu, de humani corporis tumoribus, &c.* Jenæ. 1695. 4to. *Analecta anatomico-physiologica*. Ibid. 1704. 4to. *De humani*

animi adfectibus. Kilisæ. 1710. 4to. *Ars medendi universa, &c.*; — *opus posthumum*; edidit. E. FR. BURCHARD. Lips. 1747. 3 tom. 4to.

SCHENCK, JOHN THE'ODORE (Biogr.) A German physician; born at Jena, in Thuringia, in 1619; died in 1671. WORKS. *Humorum corporis humani historia generalis*. Jenæ. 1654. 4to. *De sero sanguinis ex veterum et recentiorum scriptis historia*. Jenæ. 1655. 4to. *Exercitationes anatomicae ad usum medicum accommodatae*. Jenæ. 1662. 4to. *Schola partium corporis humani secundum methodum dissectariam*. Ibid. 1664. 4to. *Synopsis institutionum medicinae disputationum; prolegomena, physiologia, et pathologia*. Ibid. 1668. 4to. *Medicinae generalis novo-antiquae synopsis*. Ibid. 1668. 4to. *Syntagma componendi et præscribendi medicamenta*. Jenæ et Lipsiæ. 1672. 4to.

SCHERBET' (Nat. Alim.) *Sherbet'*, *Serbet'*. A drink prepared by the Turks, Persians, &c., with sugar and the juice of acid fruits.

SCHERLIEVO (Path.) A name, given to a particular form of syphilis, observed in Illyria. It is said to be capable of being communicated without immediate contact; and, that its principal symptoms are:—pains in the bones, ulceration of the fauces, and pustules, and fungi in different parts of the body.

SCHERO'MA (Path.) A dryness of the eye from the want of lachrymal secretion. DICTIONARIES.

SCHIDAKE'DON (Surg.) *σχιδαζήδων*, from *σχιζω*, 'I cleave.' A longitudinal fracture of a bone. GALEN.

SCHINDYLE'SIS (Anat.) *σχινδυλῆσις*. An articulation of bones, — by furrowing, as it were; as in that of the bones of the septum narium with each other.

SCHINELÆ'ON (Pharm.) *σχινιλαιον*, *Oleum lentiscinum*. Oil of mastic. Dioscorides.

SCHIZATRICH'IA (Path.) *Trichoschisis*, *Schizotrich'ia*, from *σχιζα*, 'a cleft,' 'a split.' The splitting of the hairs at their extremities. J. P. FRANK.

SCHLU'TER, FREDERICK (Biogr.) A German physician of Quedlinburg; died in 1803. WORKS. *Ueber den Magenkrampf, dessen Ursachen und Heilung*. Braunschw. 1796. CORNARO's *erprobte Mittel gesund und lange zu leben; mit Anmerk.* Ib. 1797. 8vo. *Pockenbuch*. Ib. 1797. 8vo. *Immerwährender Gesundheitskalender*. Ib. 1799. 8vo. *Taschbuch zur Erhaltung und Verbesserung der Gesundheit*. Ib. 1800. 8vo.

SCHMIDTMULLER, JOHN ANTHONY (*Biogr.*) Professor of medicine at Landshut in Germany; born in Hohenfels in 1776; died in 1809. **WORKS.** *Handbuch für Mütter zur zweckmässigen Behandlung der Kinder in den ersten Lebensjahren.* Fürth. 1804. 8vo. *Handbuch der Staatsarzneikunde.* Landsh. 1804. 8vo. *Beiträge zur vervollkommnung der Staatsarzneikunde.* Ib. 1806. 8vo. *Handbuch der medizinischen Geburtshülfe, 1. Th.* Frft. a Main. 1809. 8vo.

SCHNEPDER, CONRAD VICTOR (*Biogr.*) A distinguished German anatomist of the 17th century; born at Bitterfeld, in Misnia, in 1614; died in 1680. **WORKS.** *Dissertationes anatomicae de partibus, quas vocant, principalioribus, — corde, capite, hepate, &c. &c.* Witteb. 1643. 8vo. *Disputationes osteologicae aliquot.* Ibid. 1649. 8vo. *Dissertatio anatomico-chirurgica de naturâ ossis frontis et ejus vulneribus et vitiis.* Ibid. 1650. 4to. *De osse occipitis, ejusdem vitiis ac vulneribus.* Ibid. 1653. 8vo. *Disputatio medica de ossibus temporum.* Ibid. 1653. 8vo. *Liber de osse cribriformi, et sensu ac organo odoratus, &c.* Witteb. 1655. 12mo. *De catarrhis, lib. v.* Ibid. 1660–1662. 4to. *Liber de morbis capitis, &c.* Ibid. 1669. 4to. *Liber de spasmorum naturâ et subjecto.* Witteb. 1678. 4to.

SCHOOL (*Med.*) *Schola.* A place of education. (F) *École.* (G) *Schule.* In Europe, the large MEDICAL SCHOOLS are usually attached to the universities. In England, however, there has been no medical school of celebrity at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; owing greatly to their provincial situation. Of late, a school has existed in London, attached to the London university, but without possessing the privilege of conferring degrees; and there is another of still later establishment in the King's college of London, enjoying that privilege. Excellent private schools have, however, long existed in that metropolis. The medical schools of Europe that have been most celebrated are those of Edinburgh, Leyden, Berlin, Halle, Tübingen, Paris, Montpellier, Bologna, Padua, Pavia, and Pisa. In the United States the medical schools are numerous; some of which are attached to universities; others not. There are; — in Maine, 1; in New Hampshire, 1; in Vermont, 2; in Massachusetts, 2; in Connecticut, 1; in New York, 2; in Pennsylvania, 2; in Maryland, 1;

in Virginia, 1; in South Carolina, 1; in Kentucky, 1; and in Ohio, 1.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. (*Mat. Med.*) The waters of this New Jersey Spring are chalybeate. According to Dr. McNEVEN, they contain, extractive, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silex, and carbonate, and oxide of iron.

SCHRAUD, FRANCIS VON (*Biogr.*) An Austrian physician of some eminence; professor of legal medicine in the university at Pest; died in 1806. **WORKS.** *De febribus.* Vienn. 1791. 8vo. *Primæ lineæ studii medici.* Bud. et Pest. 1794. 8vo. *Aphorismi de politia medicâ.* Pest, 1795. 8vo. *Geschichte der Pest in Smyrien in den Jahren 1795 und 1796.* Ibid. 1 Th. 1801. 8vo. *Vorschriften der inländischen polizey gegen die Pest und das gelbe Fieber.* Wien. 1805. 8vo.

SCHULZE, JOHN HENRY (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician of the last century; born at Colbitz in 1687; died in 1744. **WORKS.** *Historia medicinæ a rerum initio ad annum urbis Romæ 535 deducta.* Lips. 1728. *Excursio ad servi medici apud Græcos et Romanos conditionem, eruendam.* Hal. 1733. 4to. *Praelectiones de viribus et usu medicamentorum, quæ in officinis pharmacopolarum parata prostant.* Norimb. 1736. 8vo. *Dissertatio de anatomes ad praxim chirurgicam necessitate.* Hal. 1737. 4to. *Dissertationes medicæ et historicæ.* Ibid. 1743. 4to. *Therapeia generalis.* Ibid. 1746. 8vo. *De materiâ medicâ.* Ibid. 1746. 8vo. *De formulis præscribendis.* Ibid. 1746. 8vo. *Physiologia medica.* Hal. 1746. 8vo. *Pathologia generalis.* Ibid. 1747. 8vo. *Pathologia specialis.* Ibid. 1747. 8vo. *Chirurgia in usu auditorum edita.* Ibid. 1747. 8vo. *Praelectiones in dispensatorium Brandenburgicum.* Norimberg. 1752. 8vo.

SCHWALBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) S. is a town of Germany, seated on the Aa, 32 miles west of Frankfort. The waters contain muriate of soda, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, and oxygen, &c. Employed as a tonic.

SCHWEDIAUR or SWE'DIAUR, FRANCIS XAVIER (*Biogr.*) A German physician of learning; born at Steyt in Lower Austria in 1748; died in 1824. **WORKS.** *Traité complet sur les symptômes, les effets, la nature, et le traite-*

ment des maladies syphilitiques. Paris. 1817. 2 vols. 8vo. 7th edition. In English. Lond. 2 vols. 8vo. *Novum medicinæ rationalis systema.* Halle. Lond. and Paris. 1812. 2 vols. 8vo. *Pharmacologia seu materia medica, &c.* Paris. 1803. 2 vols. 12mo.

SCHWENDECK, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are about 5 leagues from Munich in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of lime; muriate of magnesia; carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron, and are much used for cutaneous affections.

SCHWILGUE', C. J. A. (*Biogr.*) Physician to the *Hôpital de la Salpêtrière* of Paris; born at Schelestadt in 1774; died in 1808. WORKS. *Essai sur le croup aigu des enfans.* Paris. 1802 or 1803. 8vo. *Traité de matière médicale.* Ibid. 1805. 2 vols. 8vo. *Manuel médical.* Ibid. 1807. 8vo.

SCIAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Ischiaticus*; from *ischion*, 'the haunch.' A word, formed by contraction, from *ischiatric*, which latter is still used (see *ISCHIATIC*.)

The great SCIAT'IC NOTCH or FORA'MEN is a large notch, at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, below the posterior and inferior iliac spine, and which is converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacro-sciatic ligaments.

(F) *Grande échancrure sciatique, ou grand trou sciatique.*

The SCIAT'IC SPINE or Spi'ne of the *Ischium* or Spi'nous proc'ess of the *Ischium*, is a short, flat, pyramidal eminence on the os innominatum, above the preceding foramen; and which gives insertion to the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament.

The LESSER SCIAT'IC NERVE, *Inferior gluteal branch of the sacral plexus, les'ser fem'oro-poplite'al nerve* (CH.), which seems especially formed by the 2d and 3d sacral, is given off from the lower part of the sciatic plexus, and escapes from the pelvis beneath the pyramidalis muscle. It gives branches to the glutæus maximus, — a sciatic branch or *infra-pelvic cutaneous*, which passes under the tuberosity of the ischium, and furnishes filaments to the glutæus maximus, and to the muscles of the perinæum, urethra, penis, scrotum, &c. — and a posterior femoral cutaneous branch, — the filaments of which traverse the femoral aponeurosis to be distributed on the skin of the posterior part of the thigh. The principal branch of the lesser sci-

atic nerve divides, near the ham, into two or three filaments, which descend under the integuments almost as far as the inferior part of the leg.

(F) *Nerf petit sciatique.*

The GREAT SCIAT'IC NERVE, *Great fem'oro-poplite'al* (CH.) ought to be esteemed a continuation of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus; descends along the posterior part of the thigh; and, after having given branches to the gemini, quadratus, obturator externus, glutæus maximus, semi-membranosus, semi-tendinosus, biceps and third adductor muscles, it divides, about the inferior third of the thigh, into two branches; the one, named the *external popliteal*; the other, the *internal*.

(F) *Grand nerf sciatique.*

SCILL'A (*Mat. Med.*) *Scilla maritima, Aschil, σκίλλη, σχινος, σκυλλα, Ocululus Typho'nis, Ornithog'alum maritimum, Squilla* — the squill or sea onion. Native of Spain, Austria, &c.

The bulb or root of the squill has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is extremely acrid; inflaming the skin when rubbed on it. Its acrimony, on which its virtue depends, is destroyed by heat, drying, and keeping. It is extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water.

In large doses, the squill is emetic and purgative; in small doses, diuretic and expectorant. Its active principle has been called *scillitine*.

Dose, gr. j to v of the dried root, united or not with mercury.

(F) *Ognon marin.*

(G) Meerzwiebel.

SCINCUS (*Mat. Med.*) *σκινκος*. A species of *Saurus* or *Lacerta*; common in Egypt; and much extolled, by the ancients, as alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

SCINTIL'LA VEN'ERIS (*Path.*) A name given, by PARACEL'SUS, to the impotence and loss of power in the limbs, produced by syphilis.

SCIRR'HUS (*Path.*) *Squir'rhus, σκίρρος, Scirrho'ma, Scirrho'sis, Scir'rus, Scle'rus*; from *σκίρρος*, 'marble.' A disease, so called from the hardness, that characterizes it. It is a state of induration, of a peculiar kind, affecting glandular structures, generally, but capable of occurring in other textures. It usually precedes carcinoma, of which it may, indeed, be considered as the first stage. Scirrhus must not be confounded with the induration, which succeeds inflammation; although the

two states are often complicated, and may stand, occasionally, in the relation of cause and effect to each other.

Scirrhus is ordinarily accompanied by violent, shooting pains. It is, also, irregular on its surface; and, when cut into, has a bluish or grayish white color.

When the surgeon is satisfied of the existence of scirrhus, it had better be at once removed. No other treatment seems to possess much advantage. GALEN uses the term *Scirrhus* for a livid excrescence, caused by inflammation.

(F) *Squirre, Scirrhe, Skirre.*

(G) *Krebsknoten.*

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1731 (L). J. GRASHUYS, Amstelod. 1741 (L). T. BORDENAVE, Paris, 1744 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1751 (L). RICHARD GUY, Lond. 1759. C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1759 (L). DOWNMAN, Lond. 1788. J. P. AUSANT, Paris, An ix. W. THOMAS, Lond. 1805. A. SCARPA, Milan. 1821 (L). in Engl. by J. BRIGGS, Lond. 1823.

SCIRRHUS SARCOMA OF AB'ERNETHY (Path.) *Emphy'ma sarco'ma scirrho'sum*. Hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated. Found in glandulous structures.

SCISSORS (Surg.) *Forfex, Forpex, ψαλῖς, τομῖς*. A well known instrument, in common use, and often employed in surgery. Scissors are composed of two cutting blades crossing each other and moving upon an axis. They are *straight* or *curved*. Sometimes, the curve is on the flat side; when they are called in (F) *Ciseaux a cuiller*, at others, on their edges. The scissors, bent so that the blades make an obtuse angle with the handles, are also much used. They are called, in France, *Ciseaux coudés*.

Scissors are used for dividing soft, loose, isolated parts, which it would be difficult to stretch and to cut with the bistoury. They are employed, likewise, in the operation for harelip; and for removing warts, fungous excrescences, &c.

(F) *Ciseaux.* (G) *Scheere.*

SCLERIASIS (Path.) *Sclero'ma, Sclero'sis, Scler'ia, σκληρίασις, σκληρομα, σκληρωσις, σκληρωσμος*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard.' Any kind of hardness or induration. Sometimes hardness of the eyelids; at others, hardness of the genital organs of the female;—probably

synonymous with scirrhus. GALEN. PAULUS.

SCLEROSARCOMA (Path.) *σκληροσαρκομα*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard,' and *σαρκομα*, 'a fleshy tumor.' A hard, fleshy tumor, seated on the gums, and resembling a cock's comb.

SCLEROTIC (Anat.) *Sclerot'ica*; from *σκληροω*, 'I harden.' *Cor'nea opa'ca, Sclero'des, Tu'nica innomina'ta, Tu'nica albugin'ea oc'uli, Sclero'tis, Cyclo'pion, κυκλωπιον*. A hard, resisting, opaque membrane; of a pearly white color and fibrous nature, which covers nearly the posterior four fifths of the globe of the eye, and has the form of a sphere, truncated before. It is strengthened by the expansion of the muscles of the eye; to which expansion many anatomists have given the name *Tunica albuginea*.

The sclerotic is penetrated, posteriorly, by a round opening, for the passage of the optic nerve; and, anteriorly, it has a much larger opening, into which the transparent cornea is received. There are, besides, many small, oblong, apertures in it for the passage of nerves and vessels, proceeding to the interior of the eye. In the fœtus, the sclerotic may be separated into two very distinct laminæ.

(F) *Sclérotique, Blanc de l'œil.*

(G) *feste Augenhaut.*

SCLEROTITIS (Path.) *Rheumat'ic ophthalm'ia, Ophthalm'ia arthrit'ica*. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCLERYS'MA (Path.) *σκληρυσμα*. Induration; also induration of the liver.

SCOBs, *πρίσμα, ξυσμα*—a *shaving, Ramen'tum, Rasu'ra*. Also, an *alkali*; and the scoria of any metal.

SCODEGHI'NO (Surg.) *Novac'ula*. A kind of knife, used in the cæsarean section. SCULTETUS.

SCOLIO'SIS (Path.) *σκολιωσις*. A distortion of the spine.

SCOLO'POMACHÆ'RION (Surg.) *σκολωπομαχαιριον*, from *σκολωπαξ*, 'the woodcock,' and *μαχαιρα*, 'a knife'; so called because it is bent, a little, at the extremity, like a woodcock's bill. A sort of blunt-pointed bistoury. SCULTETUS.

SCOOP (Surg.) Teut. *Schoepe. Cochlea're*. A surgical instrument of the shape of a spoon, which is used for the extraction of certain foreign bodies. The scoop is often employed to extract balls, impacted in the soft parts; to remove calculi from the urinary bladder in lithotomy, &c. A small scoop is,

sometimes, used to extract foreign bodies from the meatus auditorius externus, nasal fossæ, &c.

(F) *Curette*.

SCORACRA'SIA (Path.) *Scoracratia*, *Scatacrasia*, *Scatacratia*, *Copracratia*; from *σκαρ*, 'the excrement,' and *ακρασία*, 'debility.' Want of power to retain the fæces. Involuntary evacuation of the fæces.

SCORBU'TIC (Path.) *Scorbuticus*. That which belongs to scurvy. One affected with scurvy.

SCORPIACA (Pharm.) *σκορπιακή*. An antidote to the bite of the scorpion. GALEN.

SCOR'PION (Toxicol.) *Scorpio*, *σκορπιος*, from *σκορπιω*, 'I puncture.' A genus of insects, having a sting at the extremity of the tail, with which they make dangerous wounds. An Oil of *Scorpion* was once made from them, which is not now used.

SCORZONE'RA (Mat. Med.) *S. humilis*, *Escorzone'ra*, *Vipera'ria*, *Serpentaria Hispanica*, *Officinal viper's grass*, *Viper's grass*, *Goat's grass*. The roots have been used as alexipharmics, and in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera. The root of the *Scorzonera Hispanica* is esculent, but inefficacious as a drug.

(G) *Waldskorzonere*.

SCOTODYN'IA (Path.) *Scotodia*, *Scoto'mia*, *Di'nus Scoto'ma*; *Scoto'ma*, *Scotodinos*, *σκοτοδινος*, *σκοτομα*, *Tenebrico'sa vertigo*, *Sco'tos*, *σκοτος*. Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache.

SCRIBO'NIUS LAR'GUS (Biogr.) A Roman physician, in the reign of CLAUDIUS. WORKS. *De compositione medicamentorum*, liber. Basil. 1529. 8vo. by RUEL. Ven. 1527. fol.:—with notes by J. RHODIUS. Paris. 1567. fol.

SCROBIC'ULUS COR'DIS (Anat.) *Anticar'dium*, *αντικαρδιον*, *Procar'dium*, *προκαρδιον*. The pit of the stomach. The depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage.

(F) *Fossette du cœur*, *Avant-cœur*, *Anticœur*. (G) *Herzgrübchen*.

SCROF'ULA (Pathol.) *Scroph'ula*, *Scroph'ula*; from *scrofa*, 'a sow'; because swine were presumed to be subject to a similar complaint. *Stru'ma*, *Chæ'ras*, *χοιρας*, *Coi'ras*, *Chra'as*, *King's evil*. A state of the system, characterized by indolent, glandular tumors, chiefly in the neck; suppurating slowly and imperfectly and healing with difficulty; the disease ordinarily occurring in those of a san-

guine temperament, with thick upper lip, &c. The tumors, after suppuration, degenerate into ulcers; which, in process of time, cicatrize, leaving scars. The internal organs are apt to be attacked in those disposed to scrophula; hence they are, often, the subjects of phthisis and mesenteric affection. Scrophula is hereditary; and is, frequently, excited by insufficient or improper regimen, and by a close, confined air, during the first years of existence.

The best treatment is:—to strengthen the system by animal diet; pure air, and exercise, and cold bathing, or sea water bathing, &c.

(F) *Scrophules*, *Écrouelles*, *Humeurs froides*, *Tubercules des glandes lymphatiques*.

(G) *Skropheln*, *Skrophelkrankheit*.

WRITERS. C. A. A. BERGEN, Lips. 1710 (L). J. BROWN, Lond. 1684. W. CLOWES, Lond. 1602. DUBOIS, Paris, 1726 (F). CHARMETTON, Avignon, 1752 (F). RENARD, Paris, 1769 (F). P. LALOUETTE, Paris, 1780 (F). J. MORLEY, Lond. 1778. M. UNDERWOOD, Lond. 1785. TH. WHITE, Lond. 1787. E. G. BOSE, Lips. 1787 (L). C. G. TH. KORTUM, Lemgov. 1789-90 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1790 (L). ROBERT HAMILTON, Lond. 1791. FR. A. WEBER, Salzburg. 1793 (G). W. NISBET, Edinb. 1794. CH. BROWN, Lond. 1798. CH. W. HUFELAND, Jena, 1795 (G), in (F) by J. B. BOUSQUET, Paris, 1821. THOMAS BEDDOES, Lond. 1801. J. A. CAPELLE, Paris, 1802 (F). BAUMES, Paris, 1805 (F). J. RUSSEL, Edinb. 1808. W. LAMBE, Lond. 1805. P. H. H. BORDARD, Paris, 1807 (F). SALMADE, Paris, 1811 (F). R. CARMICHAEL, Dublin, 1810. J. BRANDRISH, Lond. 1811. G. HENNING, Lond. 1815. C. ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1812. J. RABEN, Goth. 1817 (L). E. A. LLOYD, Lond. 1821. W. FARR, Lond. 1820.

SCROPHULA'RIA AQUAT'ICA (Mat. Med.) *Beton'ica aquat'ica*, *Fica'ria*, *Ferra'ria*, *Castran'gula*, *Great'er Water Fig'wort*, *Water Bet'ony*. The leaves are celebrated as correctors of the bad flavor of senna. They were, at one time, regarded as eminently antiscrophulous, stomachic, and carminative.

(F) *Scrofulaire aquatique*.

(G) *Wasserbetonie*, *Wasserbraunwurz*.

SCROPHULA'RIA NODO'SA, the *Fig'wort*, *Ker'nclercort*, *Scrofula'ria fat'*

ida, *Scrophula'ria vulga'ris*, *Millemor'bia Scrophula'ria*. The root and leaves of this plant have been celebrated, both as an internal and external remedy, against inflammations, piles, scrophulous tumors, ulcers, &c.

(F) *Scrofulaire*, *Herbe aux écrouelles*.

(G) *Braunwurz*, knotige *Braunwurz*.

WRITERS. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1720 (L). C. F. B. C. OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1789 (L).

SCROTOCE'LE (Path.) A hybrid term; from (L) *Scrotum*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumor.' *Her'nia scrota'lis*, *Scro'tal her'nia*. Inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum — OSCHEOCELE (q. v.)

SCROTUM (Anat.) *Scro'tum* (a leather purse), *οσχεον*, *Os'cheon*, *Bur'sa testium*, *Os'cheus*, *Or'chea*, the Purse, *O'seus*. The integuments, which cover the testes. These are nothing more than a prolongation of the skin of the inner part of the thighs, perinæum and penis. The skin is remarkable for its brown color, for the numerous rugæ, especially when the scrotum is contracted; for the great number of sebaceous follicles it contains; and for the long and few hairs, which issue from it, in the adult. The scrotum is divided into two equal parts by a raphe, which extends from the anus to the root of the penis. Its organization is similar to that of the skin of other parts of the body; except that the chorion is thinner. (F) *Les bourses*.

(G) *Hodensack*, *Geilensack*.

SCRUP'LE (Pharm.) *Diob'olon*, *διωβολον*. *Scrupulus*; a weight of 20 grains, Troy; 24 grains, *Pois de marc*.

SCULTE'TUS, or SCULTZ, or SCHULTES, JOHN (Biogr.) An able German surgeon; born at Ulm in 1595; died in 1645. WORKS. *Armentarium chirurgicum*. Ulm. 1655. fol. In English, entitled, *Chirurgion's storehouse*, illustrated with 40 tables cut in brass. Lond. 1674. 8vo.

SCURF (Path.) Sax. *rcupf*, Teut. *Schorft*. *Fur'fura*. Small exfoliations of the cuticle are so called.

SCUTELLA'RIA GALERICULA'TA (Mat. Med.) *Tertiana'ria*, *Skull'-cap*. This plant has a bitter taste and garlic smell. It has been esteemed especially serviceable in tertian ague.

(F) *Casside bleue*.

SCYB'ALA (Path.) *σχυβαλα*. *Entero'lithus Scyb'alum*, *Excrementa Alvi siccio'ra*. Hard fecal matters, discharged in round lumps.

SEA-AIR (Therap.) The air, in the neighbourhood of the sea, contains saline particles commingled with it, which render it a valuable change for scrophulous and debilitated individuals. The sea and sea coast are usually, also, more equable in their temperature than places inland.

SEARCH'ING (Surg.) *Sound'ing*; from (F) *Chercher*. The operation of ascertaining, whether a patient has a stone in the bladder, by the introduction of a metallic instrument.

SEBA'CEOUS (Anat.) *Seba'ceus*; from *sebum*, 'suet.' That which has the nature of suet.

The SEBA'CEOUS GLANDS, FOLLICLES or CRYPTS, and *Miliary glands*, (G) *Talgdrüsen*, are small hollow organs of a rounded or pyriform shape, seated in the substance of the skin and opening on its surface by a small, excretory duct; furnishing a yellow, unctuous humor, having some analogy with suet, and which is destined to lubricate the surface of the body.

Follicles of a similar nature exist around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of females. They secrete a sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odor; and, hence, have been called *Glandulæ odoriferae*.

SEBESTI'NA (Mat. Med.) *Cor'dia myx'a*, *Sebes'ten*, *Seb'sten*, *Myx'a*, *Cor'nus sanguinea*, *Prunus sebestena*, *Smooth-leaved Cor'dia* or *Assyrian plum*. The dark, black fruit of the *Sebestina* possesses glutinous and aperient qualities, and is exhibited in decoction, in various diseases of the chest. (F) *Sebestier myxa*.

SEBIZ'IUS or SEBISCH', MEL'CHIOR (Biogr.) A voluminous medical writer; born at Strasburgh in 1578; died in 1674. WORKS. *Disputationes de rectâ purgandi ratione*. Argent. 1621. 4to. *Exercitationes medicæ quinquaginta sex*. *Miscellaneorum questionum medicarum fasciculi quinquaginta tres*. Ibid. 1630. 8vo. *GALENI liber de symptomatum causis*. Ibid. 1631. 4to. *Problemata phlebotomica*. Ibid. 1631. 4to. *Prodromi examinis vulnerum pars prima et secunda*. Ibid. 1632. 4to. *Examen vulnerum singularium humani corporis partium*, &c. 1638, 1639. 4to. *De balsamatione cadaverum*. Argent. 1649. 4to. *De alimentorum facultatibus libri v*. Ibid. 1650. 4to. *Manuale, seu speculum medicinæ practicæ*. Ibid. 1659. 8vo. *Problemata medica de vari-*

olis, de ophthalmia, &c. Argent. 1662. 4to. He wrote several other commentaries on GALEN.

SECA'LE (*Mat. Alim.*) *S. cereale*. The Rye plant. Rye is chiefly used as an article of diet, particularly in the northern parts of Europe, where they, also, extract a spirit from it. The grain is disposed to acescency; and, hence, its internal use, at first, generally produces a laxative effect.

(F) Seigle.

(G) Rocken, Roggen.

SEC'ONDARY (*Path*) from *secun'dus*, 'the second.' Something, that acts subordinately to another; as the *secondary symptoms* of a disease; i. e. those which supervene on the *primary*.

SECRE'TION (*Physiol.*) *Secre'tio*, from *secer'nere*, 'to separate,' ἀποκρίσις. The organic function, which is chiefly executed in the glands, and consists in an elaboration or separation of the materials of the blood, at the very extremities of the arterial system, or rather of the vascular secretory system; and which differs, in each organ, according to its particular organization; hence the formation of different fluids; — bile, saliva, urine, milk, &c. The secretions are of three kinds: — *exhalant, follicular, and glandular* (q. v.).

(G) Absonderung.

WRITERS. W. COLE, Amstelod. 1608 (L). J. J. BAIER, Altdorf. 1709 (L). P. A. MICHELOTTI, Venet. 1721 (L). J. OSTERDYK SCHACHT, Lugd. Bat. 1726 (L). J. VON GORTER, Lugd. Bat. 1727 (L). P. RIDEN, Monspel. 1731 (L). J. SALZMANN, Argent. 1737 (L). E. J. NEIFELD, Zullichav. 1751 (L). J. D. METZGER, Regiom. 1774 (L). P. LUPI, Rom. 1793 (L). FR. L. KREYSIG, Vittemb. 1794 (L). J. M. DE MONTLUCON, Paris, 1807 (F). ROUGET, Paris, 1812 (F).

SEC'UNDINES (*Obstetr.*) *Hys'tera, Deu'tera*, ὑστερα, δευτερα, δευτερα, δευτερα, *Aft'er-birth. Secun'dæ, Secundi'næ*. All that remains in the uterus, after the birth of the child, viz. the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. These are, commonly, not expelled till some time after the birth of the fœtus; hence their name. See DÉLIVRANCE.

(F) *Arrière-faix, Sécondines, Délivré.*

(G) Nachgeburt.

SED'ATIVES (*Mat. Med.*) πανοτα,

Sedan'tia, Adec'ta, ἀδηντα, from *sedo*, 'I settle or assuage.' Medicines, which allay pain and irritation.

(F) *Calmants, Temperants.*

(G) *Besänftigendemitel.*

WRITER. M. SOBERNHEIM, Hal. 1724 (L).

SED'IMENT (*Path.*) *Sedimen'tum*. A deposit, formed by the precipitation of some one or more of the substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid. That which is formed in urine, at the time of cooling, has been called *Hypostasis*, ὑποστασις, *Hypostema*, ὑποστημα, *Residen'tia, Subsiden'tia*. This sediment or deposit varies in different states of the system. In calculous affections, it is one of the most important objects of attention.

(F) *Dépôt.* (G) *Satz.*

SED'LITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *Seid'litz* or *Seydschütz water*. Springs in Bohemia, near Prague, which are simple salines. They contain a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, a little sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a resinous matter. They are employed, as purgatives, in a multitude of diseases.

SED'LITZ POW'DERS may be formed of *Soda tartarizata* ʒij, *Sodæ carbon.* ʒij, in one paper. *Acid tartaric.* xxxv, in another. For half a pint of water.

SE'DUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Se'dum acre*, *Illece'bra, Vermicula'ris, Pi'per mura'le, Se'dum mi'nus, Sempervi'tum acre, Wall pepper, Stone crop, Jēichryson*, αειχρόνον, *Jēo'nion*, αἰώνιον. In its recent state, it is very acrid, and proves both emetic and cathartic. Externally, in the form of cataplasm, it produces vesications and erosions. It has been recommended in cancerous and malignant ulcers.

(F) *Joubarbe acre, Orpin brûlant, Vermiculaire brûlante, Sédon brûlant.*

(G) *Haustach, Mauerpfeffer.*

SE'DUM TELE'PHIUM, *Fa'ba cras'sa, Cras'sula, C. ma'jor, Illece'bra ma'jor, Tele'phium, Faba'ria cras'sula, Anacamp'seros, Orpine*. Formerly used as a cataplasm in cuts, hemorrhoids, corns, whitlows, &c.

(F) *Sédon reprise, Orpin reprise, Grand orpin, Fève épaisse, Joubarbe des vignes, &c.*

(G) *Fette Henne, Wundkraut.*

SEGRAY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Near Pithiviers, in Gâtinais, in the French department of Loiret, there is a chalybeate spring, which has some reputation.

WRITERS. L. POILLEVÉ, 1620 (F). BLONDET, 1747 (F) M. GENEST, 1776 (F).

SELAA (*Surg.*) An encysted abscess. FORESTUS.

SELENI'ACUM (*Therap.*) *σεληνιακον*. An amulet, anciently used in epilepsy, and composed of 28 substances, according to PAULUS of Ægina.

SELI'BRA (*Pharm.*) *ήμισυ λιτρας*, *Sembella*, half a pound. Six ounces, Troy; eight, Avoirdupois.

SELINI'TES (*Pharm.*) *σελινιτις*. Wine impregnated with the seeds of the *σελινιον* or *smallage*. DIOSCORIDES.

SEL'LA TUR'CICA (*Anat.*) *Ephip'pion*, *επιππιον*, *Fos'sa Pituita'ria*, *Turkish Saddle*, *Cella Tur'cica*. A depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which is bounded, anteriorly and posteriorly, by the clinoid processes; and lodges the pituitary gland. It is so called from its resemblance to a *Turkish saddle*.

(F) *Selle Turcique ou du Turc*.

(G) *Türkensattel*, *Pferdesattel*.

SELLE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician; born at Stettin, in 1748; died at Berlin in 1800. WORKS. *Rudimenta pyretologiae methodicae*. Berol. 1773. *Einleitung in das Studium der Natur-und Arzneigel.* 2te. Aufl. 1787. 8vo. *Medicina clinica, oder Handbuch der Medicin. praxis*. Ibid. 1781. *Neue Beiträge zur Natur-und Arzneiwissensch.* 3 Th. Ibid. 1782-86. 8vo.

SELTZ or SELTZER, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Cold, acidulous springs, the source of which is at Seltz, nine leagues from Strasburgh and in the Department of the Bas-Rhin. They contain carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, muriate of soda, and much carbonic acid. They are refrigerant, tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

ARTIFICIAL SELTZER WATER may be made from *muriat. acid.* gr. xxxv, *water* lbj, *white marble*, gr. iij. Stop up till dissolved. Add *carbonate of magnesia*, gr. v, and, after some time, *subcarbonate of soda*, gr. xxxij. Close it till used.

SEMEIOL'OGY (*Path.*) *Semeiot'icē*; *Semiology*, or *Semiology*, *σημειωλογια*, *σημειωτική*, from *Semeio'sis*, *σημειωσις*, 'signification,' 'designation.' The branch of pathology, whose object is an

acquaintance with the signs of disease.

(F) *Séméiotique*.

(G) *Zeichenlehre*, *Krankheitszeitunglehre*.

WRITERS. FR. DUPORT, Paris, 1584 (L). J. B. DONATIUS, Francof. 1591 (L). J. AUBERTI, Genev. 1596 (L). J. JESSENIUS, Vitteb. 1601 (L). GR. HORSTIUS, Vitteb. 1607 (L). JAC. SYLVIVS, Paris, 1639 (L). E. STUPANUS, Basil. 1649 (L). TH. FIENUS, Lugd. Bat. 1664 (L). FR. SCHRADER, Helmst. 1699 (L). G. W. WEDELIUS, Jenæ, 1700 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erford. 1701 (L). R. W. CRAUSE, Jenæ, 1711 (L). CH. VATER, Vitteb. 1722 (L). J. J. MAUCH, Vienn. 1723 (L). J. JUNCKER (*Tables*), Hal. 1736 (L). G. DETHARDING, Havn. 1740 (L). CH. L. MÖGLING, Tubing. 1754 (L). S. SCHAARSCHMID, Berlin, 1756 (G). FR. CH. JUNCKER, Hal. 1764 (L). J. L. L. LÖSECKE, Dresd. 1768 (G). GRUNER, Hal. 1775 (L). H. FR. DELIUS, Erlang. 1776 (L). F. A. WEBER, Heidelb. 1786 (L). N. F. ROUGNON, Vesunt, 1787 (L). TH. BAYER, Prag. and Vienn. 1787 (G). J. CH. T. SCHLEGEL, Stendal. 1787 (L). D. FR. BÜTTNER, Rostoch. 1791 (L). J. L. V. BROUSSONNET, Montpellier, An. vi (F). CH. G. GRUNER, Jena, 1800 (G). K. SPRENGEL, Halle, 1801 (G). F. J. DOUBLE, Paris, 1811 (F). FR. G. DANZ, Leipz. 1812 (G). LANDRÉ-BEAUVAIS, Paris, 1813 (F). M. HASPER, Leipz. 1825 (L). A. NAUMANN, Berlin, 1826 (G).

SEMENTINI, ANTHONY (*Biogr.*) An Italian physician, professor in the university of Naples; born at Mandragone, in the kingdom of Naples in 1743; died in 1814. WORKS. *Institutionum medicarum partes septem*. Naples. 1780-84. 7 vols, 8vo. *Institutiones physiologicae in usum regii Neapolitani archigymnasii*. Ib. 1794. 3 vols. 8vo. *L'arte di curare le malattie*, &c. Ib. 1801. 8vo. *La patologia, ossia della malattia in generale, preceduta da un saggio di esame del sistema di BROWN*. Ib. 1803. 8vo.

SE'MI, from *ήμισυ*, 'half.' *Semi* or *demi*, in composition, universally signifies 'half'; both in French and English. (G) Halb.

SEMICIR'ULAR (*Anat.*) *Semicircula'ris*. That which represents the half of a circle. (G) *Bögenformig*.

The SEMICIR'ULAR CANALS, *Canalles semicircula'res*, *C. tubafor'mes* are seated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibule, behind which they are situ-

ated. They are three in number, of which one is *superior* or *vertical*; another *posterior* or *oblique*; and the third, *exterior* or *horizontal*. Their parietes are formed of a bony, compact, hard plate. Their uses in audition are not known: at their termination they have the elliptical arrangements, called *ampullæ*; and by both extremities they open into the vestibule, in the sac at its superior part—the *Sacculus Ellipticus* or *Alveus communis*. In front of the S. ellipticus, nearer the cochlea, and opposite the foramen ovale, is the *Sacculus sphericus*. (F) *Canaux demi-circulaires*.

SEMI-CONGIUS (Pharm.) *ἡμισόγγιον*. Half a gallon, or 4 pints, English.

SEMI-CU'PIUM (Therap.) *Inses'sio*, *Inces'sio*, *Encathis'ma*, *εγκαθίσμα*, *Excathis'ma*. A half-bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities.

(F) *Demi-bain*. (G) *Halbbad*.

SEMIL'LA DEL GUACHARO (Mat. Med.) Various kinds of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young Guacharoes, a sort of nocturnal bird;—a celebrated South American remedy in ague.

SEMILU'NAR (Anat.) *Semiluna'ris*. Having the shape of a half-moon.

(F) *Demi-lunaire* ou *Semi-lunaire*.

(G) *Halbmöndförmig*.

The SEMILU'NAR CAR'TILAGES or *Semilu'nar fi'bro-car'tilages* are two fibro-cartilages, which exist between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia. The innermost, which is longer from before to behind than transversely, is nearly semicircular. The outermost forms almost an entire circle; an arrangement, in both cases, corresponding to the different surfaces of the tibia. They are thicker at their outer circumference, which is convex, than at the inner, which is concave, and very thin. Both are inserted, before and behind, into the spine of the tibia, by means of fibrous fasciæ.

The SEMILU'NAR GAN'GLIONS,—*Gan'glion abdomina'le*, *splanchnicum*, *transversum*, *sola'rè*, *G. surrénal* (Ch.), belong to the great sympathetic. They present considerable variety; and are deeply situated in the abdomen, above and behind the supra-renal capsules. They correspond, posteriorly, to the pillars of the diaphragm and the aorta. They have the shape of a crescent reversed, often surrounded by other ganglia of a smaller size. From the periphery of these ganglia, the

numerous filaments proceed, which go to the formation of the solar plexus.

SEMI-MEMBRANO'SUS (Anat.) *Ischio-popliti-fémoral*, *Ischio-popliti-tibial* (Ch.). A muscle, situated at the posterior part of the thigh. It is flat, thin, narrow, and aponeurotic in its upper third; broader and fleshy in the middle, and tendinous below. It is attached, above, to the tuberosity of the ischium; and, below, by a tendon, which has three divisions,—to the outer condyle of the femur, and to the posterior and inner part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia. This muscle is a rotator inwards, and a flexor of the leg. It can, also, bend the thigh upon the leg. In standing, it maintains the pelvis in position, and can even draw it downwards.

(F) *Demi-membraneux*.

SEMI-SICIL'ICUS (Pharm.) A weight of one drachm or three scruples. RHODIUS.

SEMI-SPEC'ULUM (Surg.) An instrument, used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. FABRICIUS HILDANUS.

SEMI-SPINA' LIS COL'LI (Anat.) *Transver'so-spina'lis Col'li*, *Spina'lis cervicis*, *Spina'lis Col'li*, *Transversa'lis Col'li*, *Transver'so-spi'nal*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the six uppermost dorsal vertebræ, by an equal number of distinct tendons, which run obliquely under the complexus; and is inserted into the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebræ, except the first and last. Its action is,—to extend the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

(F) *Demi-épineux* ou *transversaire-épineux du cou*.

SEMI-SPINA' LIS DOR'SI, *Semi-spina'lis exter'nus*, *Transver'so-spina'lis dor'si*, *Semi-spina'tus* (RIOLAN), *Transver'so-spi'nal*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th dorsal vertebræ, by as many distinct tendons, which soon grow fleshy; and, then, again become tendinous, and are inserted into the spinous processes of the 6 or 7 uppermost dorsal, and two lowest cervical vertebræ, by as many tendons. Its action is,—to extend the spine obliquely backwards.

(F) *Demi-épineux du dos*, *Transversaire-épineux du dos*.

SEMI-TENDINO'SUS (Anat.) *Semi-nervo'sus*, *Ischio-crèti-tibial*, *Ischio-pré-tibial* (Ch.). This muscle is situated

at the posterior part of the thigh. It extends obliquely downwards and inwards, from the tuberosity of the ischium—to which it is attached by a flat tendon, common to it and the biceps,—as far as the posterior and inner part of the tibia, to which it is attached by means of another round tendon. Its fibres are commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis. Its *uses* are the same as those of the semi-membranosus.

(F) *Demi-tendineux*.

SEM'INA FRIG'IDA MAJO'RA (Mat. Med.) The greater cold seeds. The ancients gave this name to the emulsive seeds of the cucumber, melon, gourd, and water-melon.

SEM'INA FRIG'IDA MINO'RA. The lesser cold seeds. The ancients gave this name to the seeds of the lettuce, purslane, endive, and chicory.

SEMINIF'EROUS (Anat.) from *se'men*, 'sperm,' and *fero*, 'I carry.' *Seminiferus*. An epithet given to the vessels, which secrete and convey the seminal fluid.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTO'RUM (Mat. Med.) House-Leek, *Se'dum majus*, *At'zoön*, *Beihalalen*, *Bupthall'mus*, *Bar'ba Jo'vis*, *Sengreen*, *Agriocin'ara*, *Andrachahara*, *Chrysosper'mum*. The leaves have a mild, subacid austerity, and are often applied to bruises and old ulcers.

(F) *Joubarbe des toits*.

(G) Hauswurz Kraut, Grosser Hauslauch.

SENAC, JOHN (Biogr.) An able French physician; born in Gascony about the close of the 17th century; died in 1770. WORKS. *Discours sur la méthode de FRANCO et sur celle de M. RAU, touchant l'opération de la taille*. 1727. *Traité des causes, des accidens, et de la cure de la peste*. 1744. *Lettres sur la choix des saignées*. 1730: under the assumed name of JULIEN MORISON. *Traité de la structure de cœur, de son action, et de ses maladies*. Paris. 1749. 2 vols. 4to. *De reconditâ febrium intermittentium et remittentium naturâ*. Amst. 1759. 12mo.

SENE'CIO (Mat. Med.) *S. vulga'ris*, *Erig'nerum*, *Cor'talon*, *Erig'eron*, *Ground'sel*. A common plant in Europe; frequently applied, bruised, to inflammations and ulcers, as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

(F) *Senecyon commun*.

(G) Gemeine Kreutzkraut.

SENE'CIO JACOBÆ'A, *Jacobæ'a*, *St. James' Wort*, *Rag'wort*. The leaves

have a roughish, bitter, subacid, and extremely nauseous taste. A decoction has been used in dysentery. A poultice of the leaves has been recommended in rheumatic affections; and a decoction of the root has been often employed in cases of wounds and bruises.

(F) *Jacobée*.

(G) *Jacobskraut*.

SENEC'TA AN'GUIUM (Therap.) The cast-skin of a serpent. A decoction of it is said to cure deafness!

SENEC'TUS (Physiol.) *Ge'ras*, γῆρας, *Old age*. The last period of life, commencing, according to some, at 60 years of age, but varying according to numerous circumstances. It is characterized by the progressive diminution of the physical and moral faculties.

(F) *Viellèsse*. (G) *das Alter*.

WRITERS. CICERO. H. STROMER, Norimb. 1537 (L). H. BRISIENUS, Trident. 1585 (L). G. PALÆOTUS, Ven. 1590 (L). A. ANSELMUS (*regimen of*), Ven. 1606 (L). A. LAURENTIUS, Argent. 1625 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1641 (L). G. PATIN, Paris, 1657 (L). I. C. MICHAELIS (*affections of*), 1660 (L). V. ALBERTI, Lips. 1667 (L). FR. SCHRADER, Helmst. 1699 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1732 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1741 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1752 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1759 (L). B. VON FISCHER, Erford. 1760 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1765 (L). G. VAN SWIETEN, Vienn. 1778 (L). E. ALBITES, Rom. 1790 (L). SIR A. CARLISLE (*diseases of*), Lond. 1817.

SEN'EGAL, GUM (Mat. Med.) The exudation from the *Mimo'sa Sen'egal*, which grows in the country of Africa, through which the river Senegal runs. It is in loose or single drops, much larger than Gum Arabic, or the gum which exudes from the cherry tree; and is much more difficult of solution than the former.

SENNERTUS, DAN'IEL (Biog.) A German physician of eminence; born at Breslau in 1572; died in 1637. WORKS. *Institutiones medicinæ*. Vitteb. 1628. 4to.: *et in tabellas redactæ* a C. WINCKELMANNO. Paris. 1637. fol.: in English, entitled, *Institutions of the whole arts of physick and surgery*. Lond. 1656. 8vo. *De febribus et dysenteria*. Lugd. Bat. 1627. 12mo. *Compendium institutionum medicarum*, a G. MOCHINGERO. Paris. 1631. 12mo. *Practica medicinæ liber i*. Viteb. 1628. 4to. Lib. ii. 1629. Lib. iii. 1631. Lib. iv. 1632. Lib. v. 1634. Lib. vi. 1635.

Epitome medicinae institutionum. Lugd. 1645. 12mo. *The weapon-salve's maladie.* Lond. 1537. 4to. *Treatises on venereal pocks, and on the gout,* by D. SENNERT, N. CULPEPER, A. COLE. Lond. 1661. fol. *Opera omnia.* Paris. 1641. 3 tom. fol.

SENSA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Sensa'tio.* An impression, caused by external bodies, on the organs of the senses, and transmitted to the brain, which appreciates it. It is not necessarily, however, confined to bodies, external to us: for we can receive an impression by touching any part of our own body. The body, which communicates the impressions, needs but to be external to the part impressed.

Sensations are divided into *external* and *internal*. The *external* are communicated by the five organs of the senses. The *internal* are such as occur within the body, and arise from some alteration in the function of the part, for the time being. Hunger and thirst are internal sensations, as well as all the natural wants.

(G) *Empfindung.*

SENSE (*Physiol.*) *Sen'sus*, αἰσθησις. A faculty, possessed by animals, of receiving impressions from external objects. (F) *Sentiment.* The senses are five in number: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Of these, the two first and the last administer more to the intellect; and, hence, have been called, by some, the *intellectual senses*: the other two seem more destined for the nutrition of the body; and, hence, have been termed *corporeal* or *nutritive senses*.

(F) *Sens.* (G) *Sinn.*

WRITERS. JUL. CASSERIUS (*five senses*), Venet. 1609 (L). M. ALBERTI (*internal senses*), Hal. 1716 (L). N. LECAT, Rouen, 1742 (F). J. A. UNZER, Lunenburg, 1768 (G). A. J. DORSCH, Mainz. 1789 (G). C. ZOLLIKOFER AB ALTENKLINGER, Hal. 1795 (L). FR. J. SCHELVER (*organs of sense in insects*), Gotting. 1798 (G). A. E. KESSLER, Jena, 1805 (G).

SENSIBIL'ITY (*Physiol.*) *Sensibil'itas.* The faculty of receiving impressions, and having the consciousness of them. BICHAT defines it as the property, possessed by living bodies, of receiving impressions, whether the individual is conscious of them or not. In the former case, where conscious, he calls the sensibility, *animal*: in the latter, where not, he terms it *organic*. This last is common to vegetables and ani-

mals, and presides over nutrition, absorption, exhalation, secretion, &c. The other does not exist in vegetables: it is the origin of the sensations, — olfaction, vision, gustation, audition, thirst, hunger, pain, &c.

There are few parts of the animal body, but what are sensible: — if not in health — in disease. The hair, epidermis, and nails are insensible. See INSENSIBILITY.

(G) *Empfindlichkeit.*

WRITERS. P. CASTELL, Gotting. 1753 (L). A. HALLER, Gotting. 1753 (L), and Lausanne, 1756–1759 (F). TH. DE BORDEU, Monspel. 1757 (L). A. DE HAEN, Vienn. 1761 and 1762 (L). J. TH. KLINKOSCH, Prag. 1761 (L). J. ZAUSCHNER, Prag. 1770 (L). HOUSSET, Lausanne, 1770 (F). DESÈZE, Paris, 1786 (F). J. U. G. SCHAFFER, Francf. 1793 (G). CH. L. HOFFMANN, Dusseldorf, 1794 (L). J. D. METZGER, Königsb. 1794 (G). K. F. CLOSSIUS, Tubing. 1795 (G). J. FR. HEDELHOFER, Paris, an. xi (F). P. A. PROST, Paris, 1805 (F).

SENSO'RIMUM (*Physiol.*) αἰσθητήριον, *Senso'rium commu'nē*, ἄσθητήριον, πρῶτον αἰσθητήριον. The common centre of sensations

(G) *gemeinschaftliche Empfindungssitz.*

SENTIENT (*Physiol.*) *Sen'tiens*, — feeling.

The SENTIENT EXTREMITIES of nerves are their minute terminations in the organs.

SEPARATO'RIMUM (*Surg. & Pharm.*) from *sep'aro*, 'I separate.' A surgical instrument, for separating the pericranium from the skull. A *Sep'aratory* — *Vitrum Hypoclept'icum*, — is, also, a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

SEPEDONOGEN'ESIS (*Path.*) *Sepedogen'esis*, from σήπεδον, 'putrescency,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' A septic disposition or tendency: such as is met with in typhus gravior.

SEPHI'ROS (*Path.*) A word used, by some writers, for the hardness that follows small abscesses, from which the pus has been absorbed; as in the case of furuncles.

SE'PIA (*Mat. Med.*) *S. officina'lis*, *Sep'ium*, *Præcip'itans mag'num*, *Cuttle Fish*. The shell of the cuttle fish has been used as an absorbent; and is often added to tooth-powders.

(F) *Sèche.* (G) *Tintenwurm*, *Kuttelwurm*.

SEPLASIA'RIUS (*Med.*) A name formerly given to those, who sold perfumes, ointments, &c. It is derived from *Seplasia*, — the name of a public place at Capua, where these kinds of preparations were frequently sold.

SEPTA'LIUS or **SETTALA**, **LOUIS** (*Biogr.*) A very eminent Italian physician; born at Milan in 1552; died in 1633. **WORKS.** *In librum HIPPOCRATIS Coi de aëribus, aquis, et locis commentarii quinque.* Colon. 1590. fol. *De navis liber.* Mediol. 1606. 8vo. *Animadversionum et cautionum medicarum libri duo.* Ibid. 1629. 8vo.: cum libr. septem. antequam edit. *De margaritis judicium.* Ibid. 1618. 8vo. *De peste et pestiferis affectibus libri v.* Ibid. 1622. *De morbis ex mucronatâ cartilagine evenientibus liber unus.* Ibid. 1632. 8vo. *Compendio di chirurgia.* Milan. 1646. 8vo.

SEP'TENARY (*Path.*) Consisting of seven. The septenary years, of the old believers in critical periods, were supposed to be times at which important changes might be expected to take place. The grand climacteric was fixed at 63, and it was considered, that if a person passed that age, he had well-founded expectations, that his life might be protracted to 90.

SEP'TIC (*Therap.*) *Sep'ticus*, σήπτιχος. That which produces putrefaction. Any substance, which corrodes and disorganizes the soft parts, without causing much pain.

SEP'TUM (*Anat.*) A part intended to separate two cavities from each other, or to divide a principal cavity into several secondary cavities.

(F) *Cloison.*

(G) *Scheidewand.*

These septa are numerous in the human body. The chief are the following.

SEP'TUM COR'DIS. The partition, which separates the two ventricles of the heart.

SEP'TUM LU'CIDUM, *S. pellucidum*, *Speculum*, *Septum median* (*Ch.*). The soft portion of medullary substance, which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain from each other. This septum is composed of two laminæ; between which a small cavity exists, filled by a serous fluid, and called the *Fos'sa* of **SYL'VIUS**, 5th ven'tricle of **CU'VIER**, *Si'nus* of the *median sep'tum* (*Ch.*). The brothers **WENZEL** are of opinion, that this cavity is lined by a peculiar membrane.

(F) *Cloison transparente.*

SEP'TUM NA'RIMUM, *Intersep'tum*; the partition between the nares. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, and a cartilage of a triangular shape. These parts are lined by the pituitary membrane, which receives a considerable number of nerves and vessels.

(F) *Cloison des Fosses nasales.*

SEQUES'TRUM (*Path.*) from *seques'tro*, 'I separate.' The portion of bone, in necrosis, which is dead, and separated from the living bone; acting, whilst retained, as an extraneous body. When the sequestrum is superficial and small, it is called *Exfoliation* (q. v.).

SERAIN, **PETER EUTROPIUS** (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Saintes in 1748; died at Canon (Calvados) in 1821. **WORKS.** *Instruction pour les personnes qui gardent les malades.* 1777. 8vo. *Nouvelles recherches sur la génération des êtres organisés.* 1788. 12mo.

SERA'PION, **JOHN** (*Biog.*) An Arabian physician, who lived, according to **RENÉ MOREAU**, about the year 742; and, according to **WOLFGANG JUSTUS**, about 1066; but whom **FREIND** places at the end of the 9th century, between **MESUE** and **RHASES**. He paid more attention to plants and drugs, than the other Arabian physicians. **WORKS.** *Practica, dicta brevium.* *Liber de simplici medicinâ*, &c. Venet. 1479. fol. A treatise, "*de medicamentis tam simplicibus quam compositis, quæ antidota vocantur*," is also ascribed to him.

SERE'NUS, **QUIN'TUS SAMMON'ICUS** (*Biog.*) A Roman physician, in the time of **SEVERUS** and **CARACALLA**. He was murdered about A.D. 215. **WORKS.** *Carmen de medicinâ.* Ven. 1488. 4to. This production has had numerous commentators, **R. CONSTANTINE**, **HUMELBERG**, **C. WOLFF**, **RIVINUS**, **CÆSARIUS**, **PICTOR**, **KEUCHEN**, &c.

SE'RIOUS (*Path.*) (F) *Sérieux*. A term, applied to diseases and symptoms, that are attended with danger.

(F) *Grave.*

(G) *Wichtig.*

SERGET'ICUM (*Pharm.*) σεργητικον. An epithet given, by **GALEN**, to an ointment made of the iris.

SER'ICUM (*Surg.*) σερικον, *Silk*, from *Seres*, — the Thibetans probably — from whom it was first obtained. The thread spun by the *Bombyx Mori* or *Silkworm*. Silk is used by surgeons for ligatures, &c.

(F) *Soie.* (G) *Seide.*

SER'PENT, (*Toxicol.*) *Serpens*, *An-guis*, *Ophis*, *οφις*, from *ser'po*, 'I creep.'

Snake broth was, at one time, recommended as a restorative.

Many serpents are venomous: and the bites of some fatal. See Poisons (Table of).

(G) Schlange.

WRITERS. M. A. SEVERINUS, Patav. 1651 (L). S. R. SULZBERGER, Lips. 1685 (L). C. VON LINNÉ, Upsal. 1762 (L). F. FONTANA (*poison of vipers*), Lucca, 1767 (I). PATRICK RUSSEL, Lond. 1796. P. RUSSEL (*account of Indian serpents and their poisons*), Lond. 1796.

SERPHE'TA (*Therap.*) Name of a pretended lithontriptic, referred to by PARACELSUS.

SERPIG'INOUS (*Path.*) An epithet given to certain superficial ulcerations which, as they cicatrize in one part, extend to another.

SERRAT'ULA AMA'RA (*Mat. Med.*) A species of *Saw'wort*, recommended in ague.

SERRA'TUS MAG'NUS (*Anat.*) So called from its serrated appearance. *Serratus major anticus*, *Serratus major*, *Costo-basi-scapulaire*, *Costo-scapulaire* (CH.). A very broad (especially anteriorly), thin, flat, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situated at the sides of the thorax. It is attached, before, to the external surface of the first 8 or 9 ribs, by as many distinct digitations; and, behind, to the spinal edge of the scapula. The superior fibres are almost horizontal; the lower become gradually more and more oblique upwards and backwards. This muscle carries the scapula forwards, and causes it to execute a movement of rotation, which directs its inferior angle forwards, and the anterior upwards. When the shoulder is fixed, it raises the ribs. (F) *Grand dentelé*.

SERRA'TUS POSTICUS INFERIOR, *Dorso-lom'bo-cos'tal*, *Lombo-costal* (CH.). A broader and thinner muscle than the following, but nearly of the same shape. It is situated obliquely, at the lower part of the back; and extends from the spinous processes of the two or three last dorsal vertebræ, and the two or three first lumbar, to the inferior margin of the four last false ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs, and thus concurs in expiration. It is an antagonist to the next.

(F) *Petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*.

SERRA'TUS POSTICUS SUPERIOR, *Cervi'ci-dor'so-cos'tal*, *Dorso-costal* (CH.). A flat, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situated obliquely at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and superior part of the back. It passes from the posterior cervical ligament, the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra; from the spinous processes of the two or three first dorsal, to the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs; into which it is inserted by as many digitations. It raises the ribs, and is, consequently, an inspiratory muscle.

(F) *Petit dentelé supérieur*.

SER'UM (*Anat.*) *ορρος*, *Serosity*. The most watery portion of animal fluids, exhaled by serous membranes. It is a constituent part of blood, milk, &c.

(G) Wasser.

The SERUM OF THE BLOOD is the liquid, which separates from the blood, when coagulated at rest. It is of a greenish-yellow color; viscid; slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol. It is composed of water; muriate of soda; certain phosphates; gelatine; and albumen, constantly united to soda, almost in a saponaceous combination. (F) *Sérum du Sang*.

(G) Blutwasser.

SERUM LACTIS; the *Serum of Milk, Whey*. That part of milk, from which the butter and caseous matter is separated. It is a transparent, citrine-colored liquid, containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of lime, and some other saline substances. It is used as a slightly nutritious diluent and refrigerant.

(F) *Sérum du lait, Petit-lait*.

The SERUM LACTIS HOFFMANNI, (F) *Petit-lait d'HOFFMANN*, is a name given to the liquid, resulting from treating with boiling water, milk which has been evaporated to an almost solid consistence. It is not much used.

SERUM OF SE'ROUS MEMBRANES, *Serum membrana'rum serosa'rum*, *Water of Drop'sy*. It resembles the serum of the blood —, especially in hydrocele. The water of hydrothorax and ascites contains much less albumen: — sometimes, enough to coagulate on the application of heat: at others, not.

(F) *Sérum des membranes séreuses, Eau des hydropiques*.

SES'AMOID (*Anat.*) *Sesamoides*, *σισαμοειδης*, from *σισάμη*, 'a grain of sesamum,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.'

The SESAMOID BONES are small bones, situated in the substance of

tendons, near certain joints. Their number is various. There are commonly more in the male than female. Two are constantly met with, beneath the metatarso-phalangeal articulation of the great toe. Sometimes, the articulations of other bones of the metatarsus with the phalanges of the toes, have them likewise. In the hand, there are two before the metacarpo-phalangeal joint of the thumb. At times, they are met with in the other metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. Not frequently, two exist, behind the condyles of the femur, in the tendons of the gastrocnemii muscles. A considerable os sesamoides is, also, met with in the tendon of the peronæus longus.

These bones are commonly round, and flattened only on one surface, which is incrustated with cartilage. Their size is very variable, according to the joints in which they exist.

Traces of sesamoid bones are not observed in infants: in them, they are replaced by small, cartilaginous concretions. They are developed by a single point of ossification; and are, like the patella (which is a true sesamoid bone), composed of much cellular substance, covered by a thin layer of compact tissue.

The use of these bones is, — to allow the tendon to be inserted into the lever at a greater angle; and, thus, enable the power to act more advantageously. (G) Sesamknöcheln.

RIOLAN has given the name, *Os sesamoides*, to two bony points, sometimes met with; — the one at the outer side of the carotid canal of the temporal bone; and the other at the edge of the cavernous sinus, at the side of the internal carotid artery.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE (*Mat. Med.*) *Ben'nē*, *σησαμων*, *Oily Grain*. The seeds of this African plant are cultivated in Georgia and South Carolina, where the negroes use them with Indian Corn, as an article of food. They yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable; one hundred weight producing ninety pounds of oil, which is, at least, equal to Florence oil.

The *Ben'ne Oil*, *Ses'ami O'leum*, is used in the Southern States as a laxative. The leaves afford, by infusion, an excellent mucilage.

SESCUN'CIA (*Pharm.*) *Sesquiu'cia*, *Hemionion*, *ἡμιονιον*. An ounce and a half.

SES'ELI TORTUOSUM (*Mat. Med.*)

Ses'eli Massilien'sē, *Hart'wort of Mar-seilles*. The seeds have a warm taste; and a greater degree of pungency than those of the *Laserpitium Siler*, which is the *Seseli* of the Pharmacopœias.

(G) *Büschelblättriger Sesali*.

SES'QUI (*Pharm.*) This word, joined with any number, weight, measure, &c., signifies one and a half; as *ses'qui gra'num*, 'a grain and a half.'

SE'TA EQU'NA (*Helminth.*) *Hair-worm*, *Helmin'thus Gor'dii*. A kind of worm, found in stagnant water, from 4 to 6 inches long, and twisted into various knots and contortions. Color pale-brown, with dark extremities. It is common in the intestines of the Laplanders; causing the *Col'ica Lappon'ica*, in which the gripings are, at times, exceedingly severe.

SETA'CEUM (*Surg.*) *Setto*, *Se'ton*, from *setta*, 'a bristle.' A long strip of fine linen or cotton twist, passed through the skin and cellular membrane, to keep up an issue; or through suppurating cavities, between the fragments of fractured bones, &c. to fulfil certain indications. The term is, also, applied to the issue so established.

The operation is simple. It consists of laying hold of a fold of skin, and passing a seton needle through it, with the thread attached. Every day, a fresh portion of the thread is drawn through the sore.

Setons are established in many diseases; — in obstinate ophthalmiæ, cephalalgæ, epilepsy, thoracic and abdominal affections, &c., but they are not as much used as formerly.

(G) *Haarschnur*, *Haarseil*.

WRITERS. M. L. GLANDORP, *Bremæ*, 1632 (L). G. W. WEDEL, *Jenæ*, 1673 (L). G. B. METZGER, *Tubing.* 1675 (L).

SEVE'RI COLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) A collyrium, recommended by AËTIUS, and prepared with *fenugreek juice*, *cadmia*, *cerusse*, and *gum tragacanth*.

SEVERI'NUS or SEVERINI, MARCUS AURE'LIUS; or, as he called himself, MARCUS AURE'LIUS SEVERI'NUS THU'RIVS CRATHIGE'NA TARSEN'SIS (*Biog.*) A learned Italian physician; born at Tarsia, in Calabria Citerior, in 1580; died in 1656. WORKS. *Historia anatomica, observatioque medica eviscerati hominis*. Neapol. 1629. 4to. *De reconditâ abscessuum naturâ libri octo*. Ibid. 1632. 8vo. *Vipera Pythia, id est, de vipera naturâ, veneno, et medicinâ*. Patav. 1643. 4to. *Opusculum de quali-*

itate et naturâ chocolatæ. Norimb. 1644. 12mo. *Zootomia DEMOCRITEA, id est, anatome generalis totius animantium opificii.* Ibid. 1645. 4to. *De efficaci medicinâ libri tres.* Francf. 1646. fol. *Therapeuta Neapolitanus, sive curandarum febrium et morborum internorum methodus.* Neapol. 1653. 8vo. *Trimembris chirurgia.* Francof. 1653. 4to. *Seilo-phlebotome castigata, sive de venæ salvatellæ usu et abusu censura.* Hanov. 1654. 4to. *De aquâ pericardii, cordis adipe, poris choledochis.* Ibid. 1654. 4to. *Synopseos chirurgicæ lib. vi.* Amstelod. 1664. 12mo.

SE'VUM (Pharm. &c.) *Se'bum*, στεαρ, *Ste'ar*, *A'deps ovill'i*, *Su'et*, *Mu'tton Su'et*.

The SE'VUM PRÆPARA'TUM, *Ovill'i Se'vum Præpara'tum* or *prepa'led Su'et*, is formed by cutting the suet in pieces; melting over a slow fire, and straining through linen. It is emollient, and is sometimes boiled in milk (ζ ij to ℥j), and used in diarrhœa and dysentery. Its principal employment is in the formation of plasters.

(F) *Graisse de Mouton*, *Suif*.

(G) *Talg*.

SEX (Nat. Hist.) *Sex'us*, γένος, φύσις. The physical difference between male and female in animals and vegetables; — as the *male sex*; the *female sex*. In France, "*the sex*" means the female sex. (G) *Geshlecht*.

WRITERS. J. F. ACKERMANN, *Mogunt.* 1788 (L). A. FR. NOLDE, *Gotting.* 1788 (L).

SEX'TANS (Pharm.) ἕκτον τῆς λίτρας, *Sex'ta pars libræ*. The sixth part of a pound. *GALEN*.

SEXTA'RIOUS (Pharm.) An ancient measure, for liquid and solid substances. See *PONDERA ET MENSURÆ*.

SEX'TULA (Pharm.) The sixth part of an ounce.

SEX'UAL (Nat. Hist.) That which relates to the sex; which characterizes the sex.

The SEX'UAL OR'GANS are the genital organs; and the SEX'UAL FUNC'TIONS, the genital functions.

SHARP, SAM'UEL, F. R. S. (Biog.) An eminent London surgeon; died in 1778. *WORKS. Treatise on the operations of surgery, with a description and representation of the instruments: to which is prefixed an introduction on the nature and treatment of wounds, abscesses, and ulcers.* Lond. 1739. 8vo. *Critical inquiry into the present state of surgery.* Lond. 1750. 8vo.

SHAW, PE'TER, F. R. S. (Biogr.) An English physician of considerable reputation; died in 1763. *WORKS. Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians, London.* Lond. 1721. 8vo. *Treatise on incurable diseases.* Lond. 1723. 4to. *New practice of physic on the model of Dr. SYDENHAM.* Lond. 1726. 2 vols. 8vo. *Edinburgh dispensatory.* Lond. 1727. 8vo. *Inquiry into the contents, virtues, and uses of the Scarborough Spaw waters.* Lond. 1734. 8vo. *Inquiries on the nature of Miss STEPHENS'S medicaments.* Lond. 1738. 8vo.

SHIN (Anat.) *O'chrea*. The spine or anterior part of the tibia or leg: from (G) *Schiene*. It is, also, called *Anticnemion*, ἀντικνημιον, *Crea*.

SHORT (Anat.) *Sax.* ꝛeeopt, from ꝛeipan, 'to cut, to shear,' *shored*, *shor'd*, *short*. A word used, by anatomists, in opposition to *long*; and to distinguish parts from each other that have otherwise the same name.

SHORT BONES, for example, are those in which the three dimensions — length, breadth, and thickness — are nearly alike; such are the vertebræ, bones of the carpus, tarsus, &c.

(F) *Court*. (G) *Kurz*.

SHORT, THOM'AS, M. D. (Biogr.) A respectable English physician at Sheffield; born in Scotland; died in 1772. *WORKS. Discourse on the inward use of water.* Lond. 1725. 8vo. *Discourse on the causes and effects of corpulency.* Lond. 1727. 8vo. *Dissertation upon tea, explaining its nature and properties by many new experiments.* Lond. 1730. 4to. *The natural, experimental, and medicinal history of the mineral waters of Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, particularly those of Scarborough.* Lond. 1734. 4to. *Medicina botanica, or a treatise of such physical plants as are found in the fields or gardens of Great Britain.* Lond. 1745. 8vo. *History of the mineral waters of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Lancashire, &c.* Lond. 1740. 4to. *Discourse on tea, sugar, milk, made wines, spirits, punch, tobacco; with plain and useful rules for country people.* Lond. 1750. 8vo. *New observations, moral, natural, civil, political, and medical on city, town, and country bills of mortality: to which are added large and clear abstracts of the best authors who have wrote on that subject: with an appendix on the weather and meteors.* Lond. 1750. 8vo. *Trea-*

tise on the different sorts of cold mineral waters in England. Lond. 1766. 8vo. *A comparative history of the increase and decrease of mankind in England and several countries abroad, &c.* Lond. 1767. 4to.

SHRUB (*Hyg.*) Perhaps from Arabic, *sharab*, 'syrup.' A compound of spirits, lemon juice, and sugar.

SHUD'DERING (*Path.*) *Fremitus*, φρυγμα, from (G) *Schauder*, *Schauer*. A peculiar sensation, felt either externally or internally; and which seems to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts, in which it occurs. A slight feeling of cold sometimes accompanies it. It is, at times, the result of a moral cause, and is often the precursor of shivering.

(F) *Frémissement*, *Tressaillement*.

SIAGONAGRA (*Path.*) σιαγοναγρα, from σιαγων, 'the jaw,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' A gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw.

SIAL'AGOGUE (*Mat. Med.*) *Sialagogus*, *Sialagogue*, *Ptyalagogue*, *Ptyasimagogue*, *Salivans*, from σιαλον, 'saliva,' and αγω, 'I expel.' That which provokes the secretion of saliva. Pyrethrum and mercury are sialagogues.

Sialagogues may be of two kinds: those which act through the circulation, and those which act immediately on the salivary organs. Mercury belongs to the former,—the pyrethrum to the latter, class.

(G) *Speichelmittel*.

SIALOLO'GIA (*Phys.*) from σιαλον, 'saliva,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the saliva.

SIB'BENS (*Path.*) *Siv'vens*. An infectious disease in the mountainous parts of Scotland, viewed to be of the venereal kind. Siwin, in the Keltic, means raspberry; and it is said that, in this affection, fungi appear like raspberries. From *siwin*, the inhabitants have made, *sievin*, *sibbin*, *sibbens*, and *sivvens*. By some, this affection is regarded as a complication of the venereal and itch. In the Orkneys, *sibbens* means itch. JAMIESON.

SICCANT'IA (*Mat. Med.*) ξηραντικά, *Xeran'tica*. Drying medicines. GALEN.

(F) *Siccatis*.

SICCHA'SIA (*Path.*) σικχασια. A distressing disgust for food; such as is experienced by women with child.

SICEL'ICA (*Pharm.*) σικελικη, *Sic'ula*. An epithet for a medicine, used against colic. GALEN.

SICIL'ICUM (*Pharm.*) *Sic'lium*, σικλιον. A weight of four drachms; and,

according to some, of only 2 drachms.

SICK (*Path.*) Sax. *reoc*, *Æ'ger*, *Ægro'tus*, νοσέρος, νοσώδης, *Nos'teros*, *Noso'des*. Laboring under disease. Such is its acceptation in old English, and generally in the United States. In England, it most commonly means, disorder of the stomach, — nausea.

(F) *Malade*. (G) *Krank*.

SICK'LY (*Path.*) *Morbo'sus*, *Valetudina'rius*. One, who is subject to be sick.

(F) *Maladif*. (G) *Kränklich*.

SICYO'NION (*Pharm.*) σικυνιον. The name of a compound ointment or oil, the basis of which is the *Cu'cumis sylvest'ris*.

SIDERA'TIO (*Path.*) *Sydera'tio*, from *Si'dus*, 'a star,' because the condition was thought to be produced by the influence of the stars. The state of one struck suddenly, without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars. The ancients comprised, under this name, different morbid conditions, such as paralysis, apoplexy, and gangrene.

SIEBOLD, CHARLES KASPAR (*Biog.*) A celebrated German physician and surgeon; Professor of Surgery at Würzburg; born there in 1736; died in 1807. *WORKS. Collectio observationum medico-chirurgicarum*. Bamberg. 1769. 4to. *Dissertatio de scirro parotidis ejusque curâ*. Ibid. 1793. 4to.

His son, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER SIEBOLD, born at Würzburg in 1767, died in 1798, was the author of the following *WORKS. A systematic exposition of the different kinds of labor* (G). Würzburg. 1794. 8vo. *Doloris faciei, morbi rarioris atque atrocis, observ. illustrata adumbratio*. Ibid. 1795, 1797. 4to.

SIEF (*Pharm.*) An Arabic word, formerly used to designate a dry collyrium, composed of oxyds of lead and copper, antimony, tutty, gum arabic, gum tragacanth, opium, and rose water.

SIG'MOID (*Anat.*) *Sigmo'idal*, *Sigmatoid*, σιγμοειδης. That which has the form of the Greek S or C; from sigma and ειδος, 'resemblance.'

(G) *Sichelförmig*.

The SIG'MOID CAVITIES or FOS'SÆ of the Ulna are two notches at the upper part of that bone: one for the reception of the humerus; the other for that of the radius.

(F) *Cavités ou Fosses sigmoïdes*.

The SIG'MOID or SEMILU'NAR VALVES, *Val'vulæ Sigmoïdæ*, *Pro-*

ces'sus Sigmoides, are three valvular folds, at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and aorta. These valves have the form of a crescent, when applied against the parietes of the vessel. When the blood is sent from the ventricles by their contraction, the valves are applied against the sides of the vessel; but, during the diastole of the ventricle, they are depressed, and prevent the blood from returning to the heart. At the middle of the convexity of each valve is a small, hard, triangular granulum, called *Corpusculum ARANTII*, which completely closes up the passage. It is, also, called *Corpusculum MORGAGNI*, and *C. SESAMOIDEUM*, (F) *Globule D'ARANTIUS*.

(F) *Valvules sigmoides ou semi-lunaires*.

The *SIG'MOID FLEX'URE OF THE CO'OLON*, is the turn the colon takes immediately before its termination in the rectum.

SIGN (*Path.*) σημειον, *Sig'num*, *Se-mion*. Any present or past circumstance, afforded by the examination of a patient, or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn, regarding the nature and seat of his disease.

The phenomena, which precede the disease, are called *anamnes'tic* or *commemorative signs*; — those, which accompany it, are termed *diagnos'tic*, if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease; — *prognos'tic*, when they indicate its probable duration and termination.

(F) *Signe*. (G) *Zeichen*.

SIG'NATURE, *Signatu'ra*, *Signa'tio*, επισημασμος. This term was applied, in the Eastern countries, in the middle ages, to mystic characters of good or bad augury, with which it was pretended, that every one was marked by the star, under which he was born.

The *SIG'NATURES OF PLANTS* meant certain peculiarities in their conformation or color, by which they were judged proper for particular diseases: — as in the case of the *Lungwort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

SIGWART, GEORGE FREDERICK (*Biog.*) Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Tubingen; born at Gros-Bettlingen, in Wurtemberg, in 1711; died at Tubingen in 1795. **WORKS.** *Nosologia luxationis brachii*. Tubing. 1771. 4to. *Ætiologia (ejusdem)*. Ibid. 1771. 4to. *Casus singularis osteosarcoseos*. Ibid. 1781. 4to. *Conspectus morborum*

corporis humani specialis. Ibid. 1782. 4to.

SI'LACH (*Path.*) *Silac*. An Arabic word, used to designate thickening of the eyelids, *Crassi'ties Palpebra'rum*; and, also, *Alopecia*. **FOREST. STEPHANUS**.

SILE'NĒ VIRGIN'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Ground Pink*, *Catch Fly*. The root has been employed in decoction, as an efficacious anthelmintic.

SIL'IQUA (*Pharm.*) *Cera'tion*, ζιγα-τιον; the carat. A weight of about four grains.

SIM'EON, SETH (*Biogr.*) A physician; native of Antioch, and πρωτο-βεσταρχης, or Master of the Wardrobe to ANTIOCHUS at Constantinople; flourished about the middle of the 11th century. **WORKS.** *Syntagma per litterarum ordinem de cibariorum facultate*; by GYRALDI. Basil. 1538. 8vo. There is another translation by BOGDAN.

SIMMONS, SAMUEL FOART, F.R.S. (*Biogr.*) An able and learned English physician; born at Sandwich, in Kent, in 1750; died in 1813. **WORKS.** *Disputatio inauguralis de rubeolâ*. Lugd. Bat. 1776. 4to. *Elements of anatomy and the animal economy, from the French of M. PERRON, with notes*. Lond. 1775. 8vo. *Account of the tania or tapeworm, and of the method of treating it, as practised at Morat in Switzerland*. Plates. Lond. 1778. 8vo. *Anatomy of the human body*. Vol. I. Lond. 1780. 8vo. *Practical observations on the treatment of consumptions*. Lond. 1780. 8vo. *Observations on the cure of gonorrhœa*. Lond. 1780. 8vo. *An account of the life and writings of the late WM. HUNTER, M.D., F.R.S., &c.* Lond. 1783. 8vo. *Medical facts and observations, edited by him*. Lond. 1791–1800. 8 vols. 8vo.

SIM'PLES (*Mat. Med.*) Medicinal herbs. One, skilled in simples, is called a **SIMPLIST**.

SINAPELÆ'ON (*Pharm.*) σιναιπελαιον from σιναπι, 'mustard,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' Oil, impregnated with mustard.

SINA'PIS (*Mat. Med.*) σιναπι, *Sina'pis nigra*, *Na'pus*, *Eru'ca*, *Sina'pē*, *Sina'pi*, *Com'mon Black Mustard*. The seeds are inodorous, when entire; but, when bruised, the odor is very pungent: taste bitterish and acrid. They yield their virtues to water, and afford a bland oil by expression.

The seeds are stimulant, diuretic, emetic, and rubefacient. They are,

sometimes, recommended to be swallowed whole, in dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, &c. Externally, they are applied in the form of cataplasm. See SINAPISM.

(F) *Moutarde noire*, Sénevé, Sanve.

(G) Schwarzer Senf.

The *White Mus'tard*, SINA'PIS AL'BA, is also used medicinally. It is somewhat less pungent than the black.

WHITE'HEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUS'TARD consists of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary: to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard. It is a celebrated embrocation for rheumatism, &c.

WHITE'HEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUS'TARD PILLS consist of yellow resin and balsam of tolu, enough to make it into pills.

WRITER. C. T. COOKE (*white mustard seed in internal affections*), Gloucester, 1826.

SINAPIS'MUS (Pharm.) σιναπισμός, from σινάπι, 'mustard.' A cataplasm, of which mustard forms the basis; and which is used for exciting redness, and acting as a counter-irritant. It is prepared by mixing flour of mustard and vinegar together, to the due consistence. See CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

(G) Senfumschlag.

SIN'CIPIUT (Anat.) Sincip'ital Re'gion, βρεγμα, Breg'ma, Syn'ciput, Mesocra'nium, μεσοκρανιον; the top of the head. The French use it synonymously with ver'tex. By some, it is applied to the frontal region or forepart of the cranium. The parietal bones have been called *sincipital bones*, Ossa sincipitis.

SINDON (F) (Surg.) Sin'do, σινδων, Linen. Cloth, made at Sidon in Phœnicia. A small piece of rag, or a round pledget, supported by a thread at its middle, and introduced into the opening in the cranium, made by the trephine.

SINGUL'TUS (Path.) λυγξ, Lyg'mos, λυγμος, Clo'nus Singul'tus, Hic'cough, Hic'cup. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrests the air in the trachea. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and especially of gangrene, but occurs, frequently, in persons otherwise in good health.

(F) Hoquet.

(G) Schluchzen.

SIN'UOUS (Path.) Sinuo'sus. An epithet given to certain ulcers, and

especially to certain fistulæ, which are tortuous.

(F) Sinueux.

SINUS (Anat. & Surg.) Coll'pos, κολλπος, Abscon'sio, Eurycho'ria, ευρυχωρια. Any cavity, the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. In this sense, anatomists have applied the term to cavities in certain bones of the head and face. It has been, also, applied to certain venous canals, into which a number of vessels empty themselves; such as the sinuses of the dura mater and of the spine; the sinus of the vena porta; uterine sinuses, &c.

In surgery, it means a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c. (F) Clapier. (G) Zelle, Höhle, Blutbehälter.

SINUSES OF BONES. All these form part of the nasal cavities. They are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, &c. The name has also been given, occasionally, to the ethmoid and mastoid cells.

The SINUSES OF THE DURA MA'TER are formed by a separation of the layers of the dura mater, which act as a substitute for the outer membrane of veins. BICHAT admits only four great sinuses, of which all the others seem to be dependencies; — the two lateral sinuses, the straight sinus, and the longitudinal sinus. To the lateral sinuses belong, — the petrous sinuses, superior and inferior; the transverse sinus; the cavernous sinuses; the coronary sinus, and the occipital sinuses. To the straight sinus belongs the inferior longitudinal. The longitudinal sinus, properly so called, has no sinus under its dependence.

SINUS CORONA'RIOUS, Si'nus circula'ris, S. circula'ris RIDLEYI. It surrounds, in a more or less regular manner, the pituitary fossa and gland, emptying itself into the corresponding cavernous sinus by each of its extremities.

SINUS DEX'TER COR'DIS, Si'nus vena'rum cava'rum, S. veno'sus. The right auricle of the heart: — A'trium cor'dis dex'trum. See AURICULA.

SINUSES, LAT'ERAL, Si'nus transver'si, S. mag'ni, S. latera'les. Each of these sinuses, distinguished into right and left, begins at the Torcular HEROPHILI, or confluence of the sinuses; and terminates at the sinus of the jugular vein.

(F) Sinus latéraux.

SINUSES, LONGITU'DINAL, S. longitudinales. These are two in number.

1. The **SUPERIOR LONGITU'DINAL SINUS, S. falcifor'mis superior, S. triangula'ris, Sinus médian** (Ch.). A long, triangular canal; convex above, concave below; which occupies the whole of the upper edge of the falx cerebri. It is broad behind, and much narrower before, where it commences by a *cul-de-sac*, at the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. It passes along the frontal or coronal crest, sagittal suture, and the vertical groove of the occipital bone. It receives several veins from the dura mater; and all those that are spread over the convex and plane surfaces of the two hemispheres of the brain. It discharges itself into the upper part of the Torcular Herophili.

2. The **INFERIOR LONGITU'DINAL SINUS, S. falcifor'mis inferior, Ve'na fal'cis cer'e'bri.** This is much narrower than the last, and occupies the inferior edge of the falx cerebri, from its anterior third to the tentorium cerebelli, where it terminates, commonly by two branches, in the straight sinus.

SINUS OCCIP'ITAL, S. sinus occipitalis. These sinuses commence at the sides of the foramen magnum ossis occipitis, and ascend — becoming broader and nearer each other — into the substance of the falx cerebelli, where they frequently unite. Each opens into the inferior part of the torcular herophili. They receive the veins of the falx cerebelli, of the dura mater which lines the fossæ cerebelli, and of the posterior part of the cerebellum. HALLER and SÖMMERING have given them the name of *posterior occipital sinuses*, to distinguish them from the transverse sinus, which they have called *anterior occipital sinus*.

SINUS PULMONA'LIS, S. sinis'ter cor'dis, A'trium cor'dis sinis'trum, S. vena'rum pulmona'lium, S. arterio'sus. The left auricle of the heart. See AURICULA.

SINUS QUAR'TUS, S. perpendicularis, Sinus choroidien (Ch.), *Straight Sinus.* This sinus, — triangular throughout; wide posteriorly; narrower anteriorly; slightly oblique downwards and backwards, — passes along the base of the falx cerebri, from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular herophili. It receives the inferior longitudinal sinus, the veins

of the lateral ventricles or *venæ Galeni*, the superior cerebellous veins, &c.

(F) *Sinus droit.*

SINUS TRANSVER'SUS, S. occipitalis ante'rior. This sinus lies transversely at the anterior part of the basilar process of the occipital bone. It forms a communication between the two petrous sinuses, and the cavernous sinus of one side and those of the other. Its breadth is commonly very great. It is situated between two layers of the dura mater, and presents, internally, a kind of cavernous tissue.

SINUS UTERINI, U'terine sinuses. A name given to cavities, formed by the uterine veins in the substance of the uterine parietes. They are very large during pregnancy.

The **SINUSES OF VALSAL'VA** are three depressions in the aorta and pulmonary artery, immediately opposite the semilunar valves. Their use is to leave the edges of the valves free, so that they can be caught by the reflux blood.

Where the aorta is about to send off the first of its large branches, at the top of the thorax, it is of great size, and has been called the *Large Sinus of VALSAL'VA*.

SINUSES, VER'TEBRAL. Two great venous sinuses, different from those of the dura mater, which extend the whole length of the vertebral canal, from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, before the dura mater, and at the sides of the posterior vertebral ligament. At their inner side, they communicate with each other by means of branches, which form true *transverse sinuses*. They are situated at the middle of the body of each vertebra, passing under the posterior vertebral ligament. They receive, at their middle part, the veins that arise in the spongy tissue of the vertebræ. By their external side, the vertebral sinuses communicate with the posterior branches of the vertebral, intercostal, and lumbar veins. At their posterior side they receive the veins, which creep on the prolongation of the dura mater that envelopes the marrow.

(F) *Sinus vertébraux.*

SIRACOS'TUM (Pharm.) Name of a medicine, recommended by MESUE in acute fevers. *Alsiracos'tum.*

SISON AM'MI (Mat. Med.) The plant, that affords the *Am'mi ve'rum* of the

shops—the seeds. They were once used as a carminative.

(F) *Ammi des Boutiques*.

(G) Cretischer Ammey, Mohrenkümmel.

The *SISON AMOMUM*, (F) *Amome faux*, (G) *Deutsches Amomum*, is considered to be excitant and diuretic. It is the *field honewort*.

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Nasturtium aquaticum*, *La'ver odoratum*, *Cratæsium*, *Cres'si*, *Cardaminæ fontana*, *Water Cress*. Water cresses are commonly used in salad. They have obtained a place in the *Materia Medica* for their antiscorbutic qualities.

(F) *Cresson de fontaine*.

(G) *Brunnenkresse*, *Wasserkresse*.

SISYMBRIUM SO'PHIA; the *Herb Sophia*. *Sophia Chirurgo'rum*, *Fliz* or *Flux weed*. It was once reputed to be anthelmintic, and valuable in hysterical affections. It is not used.

(F) *Sagesse des Chirurgiens*.

(G) *Sophienkraut*.

SI'UM (*Mat. Med.*) *Si'um nodiflorum*, *Creeping Walter-pars'nep*. It is stimulant, and supposed to be diuretic and lithontriptic. It is, sometimes, employed in cutaneous eruptions. Dose, f. ʒ ij in milk.

(F) *Berle nodiflore*.

(G) *Knotenblumiger merk*; *Kleiner Eppich*.

SI'UM NIN'SI. The plant, whose root is called *Ra'dix Nin'si*, *Nin'zin*, *Nind'sin*. This root was long supposed to be the same as ginseng, and it possesses similar, though weaker properties.

SKELETOL'OGY (*Anat.*) *Sceletologia*, from *σκελετος*, 'a skeleton,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the solid parts of the body. This part of anatomy comprehends *Osteology* and *Syn-desmology*.

(F) *Squelettologie*.

SKEL'ETON (*Anat.*) *Scel'etum*, from *σκελετος*, *cadaver exsiccatum*, a dried body; from *σκελλω*, 'I dry.' The aggregate of the hard parts of the body, or the bones. A skeleton is found in almost all animals, although it may not be always formed in the same manner. In some, as in the crustacea and testacea, it is wholly or partly *external*. In others, as in birds, the mammalia, &c., it is *internal*. It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts is greatly dependent.

When the bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be *natural*: when articulated by means of wires, *artificial*.

(F) *Squelette*, *Skeleton*.

(G) *Beingerüst*.

WRITERS. J. GORDON, Edinb. 1818, Engravings. JAMES WILSON (*structure and physiol. of*), Lond. 1820.

SKELETOPE'A (*Anat.*) *Sceletopa'ia*, from *σκελετος*, 'a skeleton,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' The part of practical anatomy, which treats of the preparation of bones, and the construction of skeletons. Bones are prepared to exhibit their conformation, structure, chymical composition, mode of developement, and changes;—the different cavities formed by their union; and to demonstrate their connexions, relations, modes of union, &c.

SLAV'ERING (*Path. &c.*) from *Saliva*, *Ptyalis'mus iners*, *Driv'elling*. Involuntary flow of saliva, from sluggishness of deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot.

(F) *Bave*. (G) *Geifer*.

SLEEP (*Physiol.*) *Som'nus*, *υπνος*, *Hyp'nos*. Temporary interruption of our relations with external objects. A repose of the organs of sense, intellectual faculties, and voluntary motion.

(F) *Sommeil*. (G) *Schlaf*.

The act of quitting this condition is called *awaking*, (F) *Évigilation*, *Reveil*, (G) *Erwachen*. Sometimes, this is progressive and natural; at others, sudden and starting, (F) *Reveil en sursaut*, as in nightmare, affections of the heart, hypochondriasis, &c.

WRITERS on sleep. J. ARGENTERIUS, Paris, 1568 (L). C. HOFFMANN (*de somno meridiano*), Altdorf, 1625 (L). G. FRANCUS DE FRANCKENAU (*proper length of sleep*), Heidelb. 1681 (L). J. G. DE BERGER (*S. meridian*), Vittemb. 1706 (L). J. PH. EYSELIIUS, Erford. 1707 (L). M. E. ETTMÜLLER, Lips. 1720 (L). C. G. STENZEL, Francof. et Lips. 1725 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1726 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1728 (L). J. Z. PLATNER, Lips. 1740 (L). J. BÖCLER, Argent. 1741 (L). D. LANGHANS, Gotting. 1747 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1753 (L). J. G. KRÜGER, Helmst 1754 (L). ST. DICKSON, Edinb. 1783 (L). R. CLEGHORN, Edinb. 1788 (L). H. NUDOW (*theory of S.*), Königsberg, 1792 (G). W. DAVIDSON, Berlin, 1796 (G). A. W. OTTO, Francof. ad Viadr. 1806 (L).

SLING (*Surg.*) (G) *Schlinge*,

Mitella. A bandage, employed to keep the forearm bent on the arm, in cases of injury done to those parts, in fracture of the clavicle, injury of the hands, &c. A handkerchief is often sufficient for this purpose. It must be folded diagonally, and tied, by the extremities, round the neck. The French surgeons have used many varieties of *Écharpes* or *slings*: as the *Grande écharpe*, *Écharpe moyenne*, *Petite écharpe*, *Écharpe de J. L. PETIT*, &c.

SLOANE, SIR HANS, M.D., F.R.S. (*Biogr.*) An eminent physician and naturalist; born in the county Down in Ireland in 1660; died in 1753. *WORKS*. *A voyage to the islands of Madeira, Barbadoes, Nieves, St. Christopher's, and Jamaica, with the natural history &c., also an account of the inhabitants, air, waters, diseases, and trade, &c.* Lond. 1707. 2 vols. *An account of a most efficacious medicine for soreness and weakness, and several other distempers of the eye.* Lond. 1743. 8vo. He wrote numerous papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

SMALT (*Mat. Med.*) *Protoxide of Cobalt*, *Smaltum*, *Saf're*, *A'zur*, *Blue Starch*. This oxyd has been given in rheumatism, in the dose of 10 to 20 grains. A larger quantity excites vomiting.

SMARAG'DINUM (*Pharm.*) *σμαραγδινον*, from *Smaragdus*, 'the emerald.' A plaster, described by CELSUS, and so called on account of its greenness.

SMARAG'DUS (*Therap.*) *σμαραγδος*. The emerald. It was formerly regarded as a tonic.

(F) *Émeraude*.

SMEL'LE, WIL'LIAM, M.D. (*Biog.*) An eminent practitioner, and teacher of midwifery; born in Scotland, where he practised for 19 years, and then settled in London. He died at Lanark in 1763. *WORKS*. *Treatise on the theory and practice of midwifery.* Lond. 1752. 8vo. *A collection of cases and observations in midwifery.* Lond. 1754. 8vo. *A set of anatomical tables with explanations, and an abridgement of the practice of midwifery, &c.* Lond. 1754. large fol. *A collection of preternatural cases and observations in midwifery.* Lond. 1764. 8vo. *A treatise on the theory and practice of midwifery, to which are now added his set of anatomical tables and additional plates of instruments by the late Dr. YOUNG.* Dublin. 1764. 3 vols. 12mo.

SMIL'AX CHI'NA (*Mat. Med.*) *Chi'na*, *Chi'na orientalis*, *Sankira*, *Guaquara*,

Smil'ax aspera Chinen'sis, *Chi'na Root*. Formerly much used in cutaneous, and venereal affections.

(F) *Squine*, *Esquine*.

(G) *Chinawurzel*.

WRITER. A. VESALIUS, Basil. 1548 (L).

SMIL'AX PSEUDO-CHI'NA, *Smil'ax Indica spino'sa*, *Chi'na occidentalis*, *Chi'na spu'ria nodo'sa*; *American* or *West India Chi'na*. In scrophulous disorders, the root has been often preferred to the oriental kind. In other cases, it possesses similar virtues.

SMIL'AX SARSAPARILL'LA, *Sarsaparilla*, *Smil'ax aspera Peruvia'na*, *Sar'sa*, *Carixillan'di*, *Tra Pecan'ga*, *Macapatli*, *Zar'sa*, *Zarzaparilla*, (*America*.) The root of the *Sarsaparilla* is inodorous; taste bitterish, feculaceous, and fibrous. It is of a dark color externally; white within. It is possessed of diuretic and demulcent properties; and has been often employed in the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, ulcerations, &c. continue. It has also been advised in scrophula, chronic rheumatism, &c., but its efficacy is, to say the least of it, a matter of doubt. Dose, ʒj to ʒj of the powder.

(F) *Salsepareille*.

(G) *Sasseparille*.

SMIL'È (*Surg.*) *σμιλη*. A curved, two-edged bistoury.

SMYR'NIUM OLUSA'TRUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Hipposeli'num*, *Smyr'nium*, *Macero'na*, *Macedonis'ium*, *Her'ba Alexandri'na*, *Gri'elum*, *Agrioseli'num*, *Alexan'ders*. A plant, formerly cultivated for culinary purposes. The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots more powerfully bitter. They have been recommended as resolvents, diuretics, emmenagogues, &c.

SMYTH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.D., F.R.S. (*Biog.*) A respectable English physician; born in ; died in . *WORKS*. *De paralyti.* Edinb. 1764. 8vo. *An account of the effects of swinging, employed as a remedy in pulmonary consumption and hectic fever.* Lond. 1787. 8vo. *The works of the late Dr. Wm. STORK.* Lond. 1788. 4to. *A description of the jail distemper, as it appeared among the Spanish prisoners at Winchester, in the year 1780: with an account of the means employed for curing that fever, and for destroying the contagion, which gave rise to it.* Lond. 1795. 8vo. *An account of the experiments made on board the Union hospital ship, to determine the effect of*

the nitrous acid in destroying contagion, and the safety with which it may be employed. Lond. 1796. 8vo. The effect of the nitrous vapor in preventing and destroying contagion, &c. Lond. 1799. 8vo. A treatise on the hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain. Lond. 1814. 8vo.

SNEE'ZING (*Physiol.*) from (G) *Niesen*, *Clo'nus Sternutatio*, *Sternutatio*, *Sternutamentum*, *πταγος*, *Ptar'mos*. A convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles, by which the air is driven rapidly, and rushes sonorously, through the nasal fossæ, carrying with it the mucus and foreign bodies, which adhere to the pituitary membrane, and which have occasioned the movement.

(F) *Éternuement*.

WRITERS. M. SCHOOCK, Amst. 1664 (L). M. HOFFMANN, Alt. 1710 (L). A. L. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1757 (L).

SNO'RING (*Physiol.*) *Ron'chus*, *ρογχος*, *Rhon'cus Ster'tor*, *Ren'chus*. Noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossæ, during the movements of inspiration, particularly in sleep, both when the person is in health, and in disease, as in apoplexy. In certain affections of the chest, — in some cases of pulmonary catarrh, — a kind of snoring may be distinctly heard by applying the ear, or the stethoscope, to the chest.

(F) *Ronflement*. (G) *Snarchen*.

SNOW (*Mat. Med.*) *Sax. rnap*, *Nix*, *χιον*. Water, in a solid state, which falls from the atmosphere in white flakes. It is used externally, as a tonic and discutient.

(F) *Neige*. (G) *Schnee*.

SNUFFLES (*Path.*) *Teut. snuffelen*. Breathing hard through the nose. An affection to which infants are liable. It is relieved by oiling the interior of the nostrils.

SOB (*Physiol. & Path.*) from *Sax. reopian*, 'to grieve.' A spasmodic, sudden, and momentary contraction of the diaphragm, immediately followed by relaxation; by which the little air, that the contraction had caused to enter the chest, is driven out with noise. It is an evidence of corporeal or mental suffering.

(F) *Sanglot*. (G) *Schluchzen*.

SOCI'ETY (*Med.*) *Soci'etas*. An association for the promotion of some common object.

(F) *Société*. (G) *Gesellschaft*.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES, or associations of medical gentlemen for the promotion of science, have been numerous, and productive of valuable results.

In the United States, societies exist in many of the States, possessing the power of examining into the qualifications of every one, who may be desirous of practising within their particular jurisdiction. In Virginia, however, the qualified and unqualified are permitted to exercise their profession with equal privileges and immunities.

Amongst the medical associations, that have published, from time to time, their useful transactions, are the following.

IN AMERICA. The *Massachusetts Medical Society*; the *Physico-medical*, and *Medical Society of the State of New York*; the *College of Physicians of Philadelphia*.

IN EUROPE. The *Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland*; — the *Medico-Chirurgical*, and *Phrenological Societies of Edinburgh*; — the *College of Physicians*, the *Medico-Chirurgical*, and *Medical Societies of London*; — the *Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries of England and Wales*; — the *Royal Academy of Surgery*, the *Royal Society of Medicine*, the *Société Médicale d'Émulation*, the *Société de Médecine*, and the *Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris*; — the *Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Vienna*; and the *Medical Societies of Berlin and Copenhagen*.

IN ASIA. The *Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*.

Valuable medical essays are likewise contained in the published *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*; of the *Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Göttingen*; of the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris*; the *Imperial Society of Sciences of St. Petersburg*; the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin*; the *Academia Imperialis Leopoldina Naturæ Curiosorum*, &c.

SO'DA (*Mat. Med.*) An Arabic word. *So'da impu'ra*, *Baril'la*, *Barig'lia*, *Barillor*, *So'da Hispan'ica*, *Alafi*, *Alafor*, *Ana'tron*, *Na'tron*, *Ana'ton*, *Nitrum Antiquo'rum*, *Ke'p*, *Aphronit'rum*, *Baurach*, *Sal alkali'nus fix'us fos'silis*, *Carbonas So'dæ impu'rus*, *Subcar'bonas So'dæ impu'ra*, *Anachron*. The mineral alkali, as soda is termed, is obtained from several sources; — by nature, in Egypt; artificially, from the incineration of marine plants; and from the decomposition of sulphate of soda, &c. It is principally, however, derived from plants growing on the sea-coast; — as the *Salso'la sati'ra*. *S. so'da*, *S. tra'gus*,

Salicornia herba'cea, *Salicornia Arabica*, &c. The *Barilla* ashes are from the ashes of the *Salicornia Europæa*: — the *Kelp*, *Soude de Varecq*, from the *Fucus vesiculosus* and other varieties: — the *Turkey Barilla*, *Roquette*, *Cendre du Levant*, *Rochet's Alexandrina*, from the *Mesembryanthemum Copiticum*: — the *Alicant Barilla*, *Soda Alicanti'na*, *S. Alonen'sis*, from the *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*: — and the *Carthage'na Barilla*, from the *Salicornia* and *Salso'la*.

The impure subcarbonate consists of subcarbonate of soda, potash, chloride of sodium, clay, and other earthy substances. It is chiefly used for preparing the pure subcarbonate.

(F) *Soude du commerce*.

SO'DA ACETAT'IA, *So'dæ Acetas*, *Ac'etate of So'da*, *Ter'ra folia'ta minera'llis*. This salt is used in similar cases as the acetate of potass.

SO'DA, CAR'BO'NATE OF, *So'dæ Car'bonas*, *Car'bonas Nat'ricum*, *So'da Aëra'ta*, *Bicar'bonate of So'da*, *Car'bonate of protox'ide of So'dium*. (*Sodæ subcarb. ℥ij, aquæ distill. ℥iij.*) Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; set it aside to crystallize. Its use is the same as the subcarbonate, than which it is less caustic, and is better adapted for effervescing draughts.

(F) *Carbonate de Soude*, *S. effervescente*, *Soude aérée*, *S. crayeuse*.

SO'DA CAU'STICA, *Protox'ide of So'dium*, *Caustic So'da*. The impure subcarbonate, treated by quicklime, and consequently deprived of its carbonic acid. It may be used, as a caustic, like the *Potassa fusa*, and is even preferable to it, as it does not deliquesce, and run.

(F) *Soude caustique*, *S. à la Chaux*, *Soude pure*.

SO'DA, CHLO'RATE OF, *So'dæ Chloras*, *Oxyму'riate of So'da*. This salt is used as a disinfecting agent; both to remove offensive smells in chambers, and to alter the condition of fetid ulcers.

SO'DA, MU'RIATE OF, *So'dæ murias*, *So'da muria'ta*, *S. muriat'ica*, *Alkali minera'lle sali'num*, *Sal commu'nis*, *Sal culina'ris*, *Sal fon'tium*, *Sal gem'mæ*, *Sal mari'nus*, *Na'tron muria'tum*, *Sal al'bus*, *Na'trum muriat'icum*, *Esebon* or *Alsebon*, *Com'mon salt*, *Sea salt*, *Anfirar'to*, *Hydrochlori'nas Nat'ricus*, *Sal fos'silis*, *Maltheo'rum*, *Malthedo'ram*, *Acalai*, *Almene*, *Sal lu'cidum*, *Mu'ria*, *Rock salt*, *Bay salt*, *White*

salt, *Quadrichlo'ruet of So'dium*, *Hydrochlo'rate of protox'ide of So'dium*, *Hydrochlo'rate of So'da*, *Chlorure'tum So'dii*. In an impure state, this salt is one of the most abundant of natural productions. It is soluble in 3 parts of water, and is tonic, purgative, and anthelmintic. Externally, stimulant. It is a well known and useful culinary substance.

(G) *Küchensalz*.

(F) *Sel de Cuisine*.

SO'DA, NI'TRATE OF, *So'dæ Ni'tras*, *Alkali minera'lle nitra'tum*, *Ni'trum Cu'bicum*, *Ni'trate of protox'ide of So'dium*, *Protoni'trate of So'dium*, *Ni'trum Rhomboida'lle*, *Ni'tras Nat'ricum*. Its virtues are similar to those of the nitrate of potass, for which it has been substituted.

SO'DA, PHOS'PHATE OF, *S. phosphora'ta*, *Subphos'phate of protox'ide of So'dium*, *Phos'phas Nat'ricum*, *Na'trum Oxyp'hosphoro'des*, *Subpro'tophos'phate of So'dium*, *Alkali minera'lle phosphora'tum*, *Taste'less purg'ing salt*. Cathartic, in the dose of from $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

SO'DA, SUBCAR'BO'NATE OF, *So'dæ Subcar'bonas*, *Na'tron præpara'tum*, *Sal So'dæ*, *Salt of So'da*, *Flos Salis*, *Sagil'men Vi'tri*, *Salt of Barilla*, *Sal alkali*, *Car'bonas So'dæ*, of some. The impure subcarbonate, dissolved in water; the solution strained and crystallized. Soluble in 2 parts of water at 60°. It is much used as an antacid: and, also, as a deobstruent in scrophulous, and other affections. Dose, gr. x to $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

(F) *Sous-carbonate de Soude*.

The dried Subcar'bonate of So'da, *So'dæ Subcar'bonas exsicca'ta*, *Car'bonas So'dæ sicca'tum*, is employed as an antacid and lithontriptic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

(F) *Sous-carbonate de Soude desséché*.

SO'DA, SUL'PHATE OF, *So'dæ Sulphas*, *Na'tron vitriola'tum*, *Sal cathart'icus GLAUBE'RI*; *Alkali minera'lle sulphu'ricum*, *Na'trum sulphu'ricum*, *So'da vitriola'ta*, *Sulphas nat'ricus*, *Sal mirabilis GLAUBE'RI*, *Ape'rient Salt of FRED'ERICK*, *GLAUBER'S Salts*. Obtained from the salt, that remains after the distillation of muriatic acid; the super-abundant acid being saturated with subcarbonate of soda. It is soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°; is purgative; and, in small doses, diuretic. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj to $\frac{3}{4}$ x.

The LY'MINGTON GLAUBER'S SALTS is a Sulphate of Magnesia and

Soda, and is obtained from the mother liquor of sea water, or by dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of GLAUBER'S salt.

SO'DA, TAR'TRATE OF, *So'da tartarizata*, *Tar'tarized So'da*, *Sal Rupellen'sis*, *Rockelle Salt*, *Sal Polychrestum* SEIGNET'TI, S. SEIGNETTI, SEIGNETTE'S Salt, *Na'tron tartarizatum*, *Tar'tris Potas'sæ et So'dæ*, *Tar'tras Potas'sæ et So'dæ*. (*Sodæ subcarb.*, p. 1; *potass. supertart.*, p. 3; *aq. ferr.*, p. 15. Dissolve the subcarbonate in water; and add, gradually, the supertartrate. Filter the solution, and crystallize. It is a gentle cathartic. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

SOEM'MERING, SAM'UEL THOM'AS (*Biog.*) A celebrated German anatomist; born at Thorn in 1755; died in 1830. WORKS. *Icones embryorum humanorum*. Francf. 1789. fol. *De corporis humani fabricâ*. Traject. ad Mœn. 1794. 6 tom. 8vo. *De morbis vasorum absorbentium corporis humani*. Ibid. 1795. 8vo. *De concrementis biliaris corporis humani*. Ibid. 1795. 8vo. *Tabula baseos encephali*. Francf. 1799. fol. *Oculi humani*. Ibid. 1804. fol. *Organ. auditus humani*. Ibid. 1806. fol. *Organ. humanorum olfactus*. Ibid. 1810. fol. *Icones organorum humanorum gustus et vocis*. Ibid. fol. *Tabulæ sceleti femini, junctâ descriptione*. Ibid. 1797. fol. *Icones herniarum*. Ibid. 1801. fol. *On diseases of the bladder and ureter*, from the German into French by H. HOLLARD. Paris. 1824. 1 vol. 8vo. *Abhandlung über die körperliche Verschiedenheit des Mohren vom Europäer*. Mainz! 1784. 8vo. *Dissertatio de decussatione nervorum optico-rum*. Ibid. 1786. 8vo. He published many other works.

SOLA'NUM (*Mat. Med.*) *S. ni'grum*, *S. vulga'rē*, *Com'mon Night'shade*; the *Gar'den Night'shade*. A narcotic poison. The *Huile de Morelle* is made, by macerating in oil, for several days, the leaves and fruit of this plant. The oil is anodyne and discutient.

(F) *Morelle à fruit noir*.

(G) *Nachtshatten*.

WRITER. TH. GATAKER, London, 1757.

SOLA'NUM DULCAMA'RA; the *Bit'tersweet*, *Dulcama'ra*, *Sola'num Scandens*, *Glyciphy'eros*, *Ama'ra dul'cis*, *Sola'num ligno'sum*, σκουζός of THEOPHRASTUS, *Woody Night'shade*. The taste of the twigs is bitter, followed by a sweetness; hence its name. It has been used in many diseases, as a diuretic and sudorific; especially in chronic

rheumatism, humeral asthma, dropsy, various skin diseases, scrophula, and jaundice. Dose, in powder, \mathcal{O} j to \mathfrak{z} j.

(F) *Douce-amère*, *Morelle grimpante*.

(G) *Bittersüss*, *Hirschkraut*.

WRITERS. CH. E. SPIESSENHOF, *Heidelb.* 1742 (L). J. TH. KÜHN, *Breslaw*, 1785 (G). J. B. FR. CARRÈRE, *Paris*, 1781 (F). J. G. OTTO, *Jenæ*, 1784 (L). P. J. BUCHOZ, *Paris*, 1789 (F).

SOLA'NUM LYCOPER'SICUM; the *Love-apple plant*. The fruit of this, called *Toma'ta* or *Love-apple*, is much eaten in the United States; and with the French, Spaniards, Portuguese &c., forms an esteemed sauce.

(F) *Pomme d'amour*.

(G) *Liebesapfel*.

SOLA'NUM MELON'GENA, *Melon'gena*, *Egg plant*. The *Mud Apple plant*;—a native of Asia, Africa, and America. Its oblong, egg-shaped fruit, *Po'mum Melon'genæ*, *Ma'lum insa'num*, is prepared in soups and sauces in those countries, like the tomato.

(F) *Aubergine*.

(G) *Eierfrucht*.

SOLA'NUM SANC'TUM; the *Pal'es-tine Night'shade*. The fruit of this is globular, and is much eaten in the countries where it is a native.

SOLA'NUM TUBERO'SUM, *Bata'bas*, *Sola'num esculen'tum*, *Kip'pa*, *Kelen'gu*, *Pa'pas America'nus*, *Pap'pus America'nus*, *America'num Tubero'sum*, *Batta'ta Virginia'na*, *Conzol'vulus Indicus*; the *Pota'toe*. A native of Peru. A nutritious and wholesome vegetable; one of the most useful, indeed, that exists. One hundred pounds of potatoes afford 10 pounds of starch; which is equal to arrow root, as a nutrient and demulcent. It is called *Potatoe Flour*, *P. Starch*, *French Sago*, *Petit Sague*, *Common Arrow Root*, &c.

(F) *Pomme de Terre*.

(G) *Erdapfel*, *Kartoffel*.

SO'LAR (*Anat.*) *Sola'ris*. Having rays, like the sun.

The SO'LAR PLEX'US, *Centrum commu'nē*, *Cer'ebrum abdomina'le*. A collection of ganglions and filaments, interweaving and anastomosing with each other repeatedly, and belonging to the system of the great sympathetic. This vast plexus, lying on the vertebral column, the aorta, and the pillars of the diaphragm, has a very irregular shape. The ganglions and filaments, composing it, are soft, reddish, and

almost all issue from the semilunar ganglions. It receives, also, branches from the pneumo-gastric. It seems to be chiefly intended for the aorta, and accompanies all its branches; furnishing many secondary plexuses, which are called the *infra-diaphragmatic, celiac, superior mesenteric, inferior mesenteric, renal or emulgent, spermatic, &c.*

SOL'DIERS, HYGIÈNE OF (*Hyg.*) The mode of preserving the health of soldiers, in camp, garrison, or otherwise.

WRITERS. A. SNEBERGER, Cracov. 1564 (L). C. B. BEHRENS, Hildesheim, 1689 (G). J. MURALTO, Zurich, 1712 (G). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1727 and 1744 (L). C. L. STORCH, Berol. 1731 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1735 (L). L. A. PORTIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1741 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1758 (L). J. G. KRUGER, Halle, 1758 (G). DONALD MONRO, Edinb. 1780. J. COLOMBIER, Paris, 1775 (F). W. ROWLEY, Lond. 1776. JOHN BELL, Lond. 1791. J. LECOINTRE, Paris, 1794 (F). R. SOMERVILLE (*medical arrangements necessary for camps*), Lond. 1796. W. BLAIR, Lond. 1798. ROBT. JACKSON, Lond. 1803. G. LA CHESE, Paris, 1803 (F). C. B. REVOLAT, Lyon, 1804 (F). COSTE et PERCY, Strasburg, 1807 (F). P. CANTARUTTI, Udino, 1807 (I). OMODEI, Milan, 1807 (I). E. CUTBUSH, Philad. 1808. KERCKHOFFS, Maestricht, 1815 (F). E. T. LUSCOMBE, Edinb. 1820. — **WRITERS on the Diseases of Soldiers.** R. MINDERERUS, Augsburg, 1620 (L). J. C. RHUMEL, Nürnberg, 1632 (G). FR. ROMANUS, Neapol. 1664 (L). JOS. SCHMIDT, Frankf. 1664 (G). J. V. WILLIUS, Havn. 1676 (L). J. REMYFORD, Paris, 1686 (F). S. VAN RUSTINGH, Amsterd. 1693 (D). SIR JOHN PRINGLE, Lond. 1762: by B. RUSH, Philad. 1810. R. BROCKLESBY, Lond. 1764. BALDINGER, Lang. 1765 (L). JOHN HUNTER, Lond. 1788. J. P. WADE, Lond. 1793. ACKERMANN, Leipz. 1795 (G). Another, Leipz. 1797 (G). A. A. DAS NEVES, Lisbon, 1797 (P). WRIGHT (*in the West Indies*), 1797. HECTOR MACLEAN, Lond. 1798. LINDEMANN, Berlin, 1799 (G). W. LEMPRIERE (*in Jamaica*), Lond. 1799. DESGENETTES, Paris, 1802 (F). SIR JAMES MACGREGOR, Lond. 1804. LARREY (*military surgery*), Paris, 1812 (F). J. MANN (*medical sketches of the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814*), Dedham, 1816.

SOLE (*Anat.*) *So'lum, Pe'dion, πῆδιον,*

Pell'ma, πῆλμα, Plan'ta Pe'dis. The sole of the foot. The under surface of the foot.

(F) *Plante du Pied.*

(G) *Fusssohle.*

SOLENA'RIUM (*Surg.*) *σωληναριον*, from *σωλην*, 'a canal.' An instrument of surgery, representing a kind of gutter, in the cavity of which the penis was placed, like a limb in a cradle (q. v.). **GALEN.** The word *So'llen*, itself, *σωλην, Cana'lis* — was used, in antiquity, for a grooved channel, in which a fractured limb was placed.

SOLE'US (*Anat.*) *Gastrocnemius inter'nus, Tibio-calcaneus* (CH.); from *solea*, 'a sole of a shoe.' A muscle, situated at the posterior part of the leg. It is broad, flat, and almost oval; and is attached, above, to the superior part of the posterior edge of the fibula, to the oblique line on the posterior surface, and to the inner edge, of the tibia. It terminates, below, by a large tendon, which unites to that of the *gastrocnemius externus*, to form the *tendo Achillis*. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, and *vice versa*.

(F) *Soléaire.*

SOL'ID (*Physiol.*) *Soll'idus, στερεος.* A body, whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion, that they will not separate by their own weight. The solids, in the human body, are the bones, cartilages, tendons, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, membranes, skin, &c. The anatomy, or rather study, of the solids, is called *Stereol'ogy*, from *στερεος*, 'solid,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.'

SOLIDA'GO VIRGAU'REA (*Mat. Med.*) *Vir'ga au'rea, Her'ba do'rea, Cony'za co'ma au'rea, Sym'phytum, Petra'm, Elich'rysum, Consoll'ida Saracen'ica, Gol'den Rod.* The leaves and flowers have been recommended as aperients and tonics, in urinary diseases, and in internal hemorrhage.

(F) *Verge d'or.*

(G) *Heidnisch Wundkraut.*

SOL'IDISM (*Med.*) The doctrine of those physicians, who refer all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. To the believers in this doctrine the appellation *Sol'idist* has been given.

The Solidists think, that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties; that they alone can receive the impression of morbid agents, and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Solidism is the prevalent doctrine at the present day.

SOLUBILITY (Pharm.) *Solubilitas*. That property of a body, by virtue of which it can be dissolved in a menstruum.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF SOME SUBSTANCES IN WATER.

Names of Salts.	Solubility in 100 parts water.	
	at 60°.	at 212°.
<i>Acids.</i>		
Benzoic	0.208	4.17
Citric	133	200
Oxalic	50	100
Tartaric	very soluble	
<i>Salts.</i>		
Acetate of Potass .	100	
— Soda	35	
Carbonate of Ammonia	50	
— Magnesia	2	
— Potass	25	
— Soda	50	
Chlorate of Potass .	6	40
— Soda	35	35
Muriate of Ammonia .	33	100
— Lime	200	
— Magnesia . . .	100	
— Potass	33	
— Soda	35.42	36.16
Nitrate of Potass . .	14.25	100
— Soda	33	100
Phosphate of Soda . .	25	50
Sulphate of Ammonia	50	100
— Copper	25	50
— Iron	50	100
— Magnesia . . .	100	133
— Potass	6.25	20
— Soda	37	125
Subborate of Soda . .	8.4	16.8
Supersulphate of Potass	50	100
Supertartrate of Potass	1.5	3.3
Tartrate of Potass . .	25	
Tartrate of Potass } and Soda }	20	
— of Antimony } and Potass }	6.6	33

(G) Auflösbarkeit.

SOLUTION (Pharm. & Path.) *Solutio*, λύσις. An operation, which consists in dissolving a solid body in a menstruum. Also, the product of such operation.

(F) Dissolution.

(G) Auflösung.

It means, also, with many, the termination of a disease:—with others, a termination accompanied by critical signs;—and with others, again, it is synonymous with crisis.

A SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY (Surg.) means any division of parts previously continuous;—as a wound, a fracture, &c.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA (Pharm.) *Aqua vitriollica cærulea*, SYDENHAM'S *Styptic Water*. (Sulph. cupri, ℥ iij, alum., acid.

sulph., āā ℥ ij, aquæ, ℥ viij: dissolve, and filter.)

SOLVENT (Mat. Med.) from *solvere*, 'to dissolve.' A medicine, supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions and extraneous substances. Thus, we have *solvents* of the stone in the bladder, &c.

(F) Fondant.

SOMATOLOGY (Anat.) *Somatologia*, from *σῶμα*, 'the body,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the human body.

SOMNAM'BULISM (Path.) *Somnambulatio*, *Hypnobotis*, ὑπνοβασις, *Somnambulus*, *Nyctobasis*, *Noctambulatio*, *Paroniria ambulans*, *Sleep-walk'ing*, *Noctisurgium*, *Oneirodynia activa*, *Somno-vig'il*. A condition of the brain, which occasions the individual to execute, during sleep, some of those actions that commonly take place when awake. It has been imagined, that the somnambulist is guided, solely, by his internal senses; but there are many facts, which induce the belief that the external senses are not always entirely suspended. The causes of somnambulism are very obscure; and the principal indication of treatment is,—so to arrange the bed-chamber of the somnambulist, that he cannot get out of it during sleep; and to avoid suppers, as well as all bodily and mental excitement.

MAGNETIC or ARTIFICIAL SOMNAM'BULISM is that peculiar nervous condition, into which individuals have been occasionally thrown by the *Animal Magnetizers*. It has occurred, only, in those of weak nervous temperaments; in hysterical females, &c.

(G) Schlafwandel.

WRITERS. J. HORST, Lips. 1593 (L). J. TH. SCHENCKIUS, Jenæ, 1671 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1689 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1695 (L). J. CH. KNOLL, Quedlinb. 1753 (G). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1756 (L). MEIER, Hal. 1758 (G). TARDY DE MONTRAVEL (*magnetic S.*), Paris, 1785 (F). FOURNEL (Do.), Paris, 1785 (F). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan. 1786 (L). A. WIENHOLD, Lemgo, 1805 (G). A. J. M. CH. DE PUYSEGUR, Paris, 1811 (F). A. ROUILLIER (*magnetic*), Paris, 1817 (F).

SOMNAM'BULIST (Path.) *Somnambulus*, *Hypnobotis*, ὑπνοβατης; from *som'nus*, 'sleep,' and *ambula'rē*, 'to walk.' *Noctambulus*. A sleep-walker.

(G) Schlafwandler.

SOMNIFEROUS (Mat. Med.) *Hypnoticus*, ὑπνωτικός, *Soporific*, *Soporif-*

erous, Soporati'vus. A medicine, which causes sleep:—as *opium*.

(G) Schlafmittel.

SOM'NIUM (*Physiol.*) *Enyp'nion*, *ενυπνιον*. A dream. A confused assemblage, or accidental and involuntary combination, of ideas and images, which present themselves to the mind during sleep. DR. MITCHELL, of New York, uses the word *Som'nium* to signify the state between sleeping and waking, in which persons perform acts of which they are unconscious.

(F) Rêve, *Songe*. (G) Traum.

Those distressing dreams, which occur during a state of half sleep, are called, by the French, *Répasseries*.

WRITERS on *Dreams*. A. FERRERIUS, Lugd. 1549 (L). J. SPERLING, Vittemb. 1630 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1690 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1759 (L). E. RICHIER (*in disease*), Paris, 1816 (F).

SOM'NOLENCY (*Phys.*) *Somnolen'tia*, *Heav'iness*, *Ca'rus* *Lethar'gus* *Cataph'ora*, *Cataph'ora*, *Co'ma* *Somnolen'tum*, *Caro'sis*, *ζαρκωσις*, *Slumber*. A state, intermediate between sleeping and waking. It is often a symptom of disease.

(F) Assoupissement.

(G) Schlummer, *Schläfrigkeit*.

SON'CHUS OLERA'CEUS (*Mat. Med.*) *Cicer'bita*, *Sow Thistle*. Most of the species of *Sonchus* abound with a milky juice, which is very bitter, and said to possess diuretic virtues.

(F) Laiteron doux.

(G) Sausedistel, *Kohlgänse-distel*.

SONDE A CONDUCTEUR (F) (*Surg.*) A modification of the ordinary catheter;—to facilitate the changing of catheters, without the fear of making false passages. It is a common catheter, open at its beak. The *Stylet* or *Mandrin* is one half longer than that of the ordinary catheter. To use the instrument, the stylet is pushed into the cavity of the bladder through the catheter. The latter is then withdrawn by slipping it over the stylet, which is kept in its place, and serves as a guide to a fresh catheter.

SONDE BRISÉE (F), *Eyed probe*. A long, straight stylet, composed of two parts, which may be screwed to each other: blunt at one end, and furnished, at the other, with an eye: so that it may be used either as a probe for punctured wounds, or for a seton needle.

SONDE D'ANEL. A very fine stylet of silver; awl-shaped at one end. It is used for probing the lachrymal passages, through the punctum lachrymale.

SONDE DE BELLOC. An instrument, invented by BELLOC for plugging the nasal fossæ in cases of hemorrhage. It consists of a curved, silver canula, open at both ends, and furnished with a button. This instrument is passed through the nares to the throat; and a plug is attached to the button, so that, when the instrument is drawn forwards through the nose, the posterior nostril is stopped.

SONDE DE LAFOREST. A small, crooked canula, used for probing the nasal duct from below upwards, and for throwing up injections into it.

SONDE ou PINCE DE HUNTER. A cylindrical, silver canula; of the size of a common catheter; open at both extremities, and containing a wire of iron, one of the ends of which is split into two parts; each being terminated by a small scoop, and separating from each other by virtue of their elasticity, when pushed out of the canula, and again approximating when drawn in. It has been used for laying hold of small calculi in the urethra.

SOPHO'RA HEPTAPHYL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) *Anticholer'ica*. The root and seeds of this shrub are intensely bitter, and are said to have been found useful in cholera, colic, dysentery, &c.

SOPHO'RA TINCTO'RIA; *Podalyr'ia* *Tincto'ria*, *Indigof'era*, *Wild Indigo*, *Indigo Weed*, *Broom*. An American plant, the taste of whose root is unpleasant, subacid, and nauseous—very similar to *Ipecacuanha*. In a large dose, the bark of the root acts both as an emetic and cathartic. It has been considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used, in the form of fomentation or cataplasm, in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers. A liniment, prepared by simmering the cortical part of the root in cream, has been found an efficacious application to sore nipples and to ulcerated breasts. COXE.

So'FOR (*Path. & Phys.*) A profound sleep, from which the person can be roused with difficulty. It is a symptom in many of the neuroses.

(G) Betaubung.

SORBAIT, PAUL DE (*Biogr.*) A medical writer of eminence; born at Hainault, in the Netherlands; died in 1691 at Vienna. WORKS. *Universa medicina, tam theorica quam practica*.

Norib. 1672. fol. *Commentaria et controversiæ in omnes libros aphorismorum Hippocr.* Vien. 1680. 4to. *Consilium medicum, sive dialogus loimicus de peste Viennensi.* 1679. 12mo. *Opera medica.* Norib. 1672. fol.

SORBIERE, SAMUEL (*Biogr.*) A French physician and writer; born in 1615; died in 1670. *WORKS.* *Discours sceptique sur le passage du chyle et sur le mouvement du cœur.* Leyd. 1648. 12mo. *Discours touchant diverses expériences sur la transfusion de sang.* Paris. 1668. 4to.

SOR'BUS DOMES'TICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Sor'bus*, ον, *Ser'vice* or *Sorb Tree*. The fruit of this tree, *Sor'bum*, ον, is astringent, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. It is given in the form of rob. A kind of cider is made from it, and also brandy.

(F) *Cormier*.

(G) *Spierlingsbaum*, *Eschräslinbaum*.

SOR'BUS ACUP'RIA, *Mes'pilus*, *Mountain Service*, *Mountain Ash*, *Quick-en Tree*, *Roan Tree*. The berries of this tree are employed for similar purposes as the last.

(F) *Sorbier des Oiseleurs*.

(G) *Vogelbeerbaum*.

SOR'DES (*Path.*) *Rhypos*, ρυπος. A dirty-looking sanies, discharged from ulcers. The French call an ulcer, exhibiting such an appearance, *sordid*.

SORE, BAY (*Path.*) A disease, which MOSELY considers to be a true cancer. It is endemic in the Bay of Honduras.

SORE'NESS (*Path.*) from Teut. *seer*, (G) *Seht*, 'very,' Sax. *rap*, *Parap'sis a'cris teneritu'do*. Painful uneasiness or tenderness, local or general, on being touched with a pressure, that does not usually excite distressing feeling. Often, a febrile system. Also, the tenderness of a wound, ulcer, &c.

SORORIA'TIO (*Physiol.*) The period at which the breasts of the female become developed.

SOS'TRATI, VIN'CULUM (*Surg.*) A kind of bandage, described by GALEN.

SOTEI'RA (*Pharm.*) σωτειρα, *Serva'trix*. An antidote, described by PAULUS of Ægina.

SOTIREL'LA (*Pharm.*) Ancient name of a medicine, composed of *opium*, several *narcotics*, *nutmeg*, *saffron*, *camphor*, and *soot*. It was used in certain diseases of the teeth.

SOUND (*Surg.*) An instrument used, by surgeons, to discover whether there is a stone in the bladder. It is usually

made of highly polished steel, and is shaped like the catheter.

(F) *Sonde*. [This word has, however, a more extensive signification. It means, different instruments, introduced into cavities of certain organs, or into wounds, fistulas, &c. to investigate their condition; or to fulfil some therapeutical indication.] See *SONDE*, in the Index.

SPA, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A town, 7 miles S.E. of Liège, where there are several springs, possessing a sharp, acidulous taste; containing much carbonic acid, carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia; subcarbonate of soda, and muriate of soda. The water is much used as a tonic.

ARTIFICIAL SPA WATER. (*Sodæ subcarb.*, gr. vij; *magnesiæ carbon.* ℥j; *limat. ferri*, gr. iij; *sodæ muriat.*, gr. j; *aquæ*, ℥iij. Impregnate with gas from *marble powder* and *sulph. acid.*, āā ℥x.

WRITERS on the *Spa Waters*. J. ASH, Lond. 1788. J. WILLIAMOS, Lond. 1773.

SPAG'IRISTS (*Med.*) from σπαιω, 'I separate,' and ἀγειρω, 'I assemble.' A sect of physicians, who pretended to account for the changes, that occur in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the Chymists, of their day, explained those of the inorganic kingdom. *Medici'na Spagir'ica* was, likewise, called *Hermetica*; because it was believed that the means of cure, adopted in it, had been found in the books of HERMES.

SPANOPH'GON (*Med.*) from σπανος, 'rare,' and πωγων, 'beard.' Loss of beard, or thinness of beard. VOGEL.

The Greeks called those who had little beard, or who had lost it, σπανοπωγῶνες.

SPARADRA'PUM (*Pharm.*) *Sparadrapus*, *Tella emplastrica*, *Spandara'pum*, (F) *Sparadrap*, (G) *Durchzug*. Any adhesive plaster, spread upon linen or paper. The chief Sparadraps are the following.

SPARADRA'PUM PRO FONTIC'ULIS, *Is'sue Plas'ter*, which is sometimes made of *simple diachylon*, ℥ij; *Burgundy pitch*, and *sarcocolla*, each ℥iv; *common turpentine*, ℥j. Spread upon linen, and polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber.

SPARADRA'PUM VIR'IDE, *Corn Plas'ter*. This may be made of *yellow wax*, ℥ij; *Burgundy pitch*, ℥xij; *common turpentine*, ℥vj; *verdigris*, ℥iij. Spread on cloth, and polished.

KENNEDY's Corn Plaster is made of yellow wax, ℞j; Ven. turpentine, ℞ij; verdigris, ℞j.

SPARADRA'PUM seu TE'LA GAL-TERI, Defen'sive Plas'ter, (F) Toile de GAUTIER. This is made of olive oil, ℞ss; suet, ℞iv; wax, ℞x; litharge, common turpentine, thus, and mastich, āā ℞ij; bole armeniac, flour, āā ℞j. Pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread. In issues, and to keep on dressings.

SPARADRA'PUM ADHESIVUM, Adhe'sive Plas'ter. A spread plaster of the *Emplastrum adhesivum* (q. v.). It is, also, called *Strapping*.

The ENGLISH COURT PLAS'TER is a Sparadrap, (F) *Taffetas agglutinatif*, *T. gommé*, *Taffetas d'Angleterre*, *Ser'icum An'glicum*, *Emplas'trum An'glicum*, *E. Anglica'num*, *E. adha'sivum Woodstock'i*, *E. Ichthyocol'læ te'læ inductum*, *E. glutino'sum*, *Te'læ Ichthyocol'læ glutinans*. It is made by stretching black silk, and brushing it over with a solution of isinglass, ℞j, in proof spirit, ℞xij, to which tinct. benz. ℞ij, is added. When dry, this is repeated five times; after this, two coats are given it of a solution of tereb. chia ℞iv, in tinct. benz. ℞vj, which renders it less liable to crack.

SPARADRAPIER (Pharm.) The name of a machine for spreading the sparadrap. A *Plaster machine*. It consists of a table, with two raised pieces, movable, and furnished with points; by which the cloth can be stretched:— and a lamina of metal to extend the plaster over it.

SPARAL'LIIUM (Therap.) *Clyster uteri'nus*. An injection into the vagina. RULAND and JOHNSON.

SPARE'DIA (Surg.) A ligature, covered with the white of egg. PARACEL-SUS.

SPAR'GANON (Hyg.) *σπαργανον*. A kind of bandage, with which children were surrounded. FOËSIUS.

SPARGANO'SIS (Path.) *σπαργανωσις*, from *σπαργανω*, 'I swell.' Extreme distension of the breasts by milk. GALEN.

SPAR'TIUM SCOPA'RIMUM (Mat. Med.) *Genis'ta*, *Broom*, *Cyt'iso-genis'ta*, *G. Tinctoria*. *Broom Tops*—*Spar'tii Ca-cu'mina*—have a bitter taste, and are possessed of diuretic properties. They have been used in dropsies. Dose, of the powder, ℞j to ℞j. All the genistæ have similar properties.

(F) *Génet*.

(G) *Ginster*, *Pfriemenkraut*.

SPASM (Path.) *σπασμος*, *Sparag'mos*, *σπαράγμος*, from *σπασω*, 'I draw.' The Greeks gave this name to all kinds of convulsion. It is now usually applied to involuntary, muscular contractions; and these, again, have been divided into tonic spasms (see TETANUS), which consist in complete rigidity and immobility of the muscles, that are the seat of it; and into clonic spasms, which consist in alternate contractions and relaxations (see CONVULSION).

CULLEN has a class, SPASMI.

(G) *Krampf*.

WRITERS. C. HOFFMANN, Altdorf, 1620 (L). J. R. SALTZMANN, Argent. 1620 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1631 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1702 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Erford. 1738 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1754 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1740 (L). PH. C. FABRICIUS, Helmst. 1751 (L). J. FR. CARTHEUSER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1753 (L). Another, 1764 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1754 (L). J. G. KRÜGER, Helmst. 1754 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1755 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1770 (L). E. A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1767 (L). J. S. KÄHLER, Sorav. 1778 (L).

SPAS'MODIC CHOL'ERA (Path.) *Mort de Chien*. Since the article CHOLERA was written, this frightful pestilence has extended from Asia to Western Europe and to this country, carrying off the lower classes of society, in great numbers, in certain parts of Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, France, Canada, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, more especially. The symptoms have generally been diarrhœa, closely followed by severe vomiting, and painful cramps in the calves of the legs, fingers, forearm, and sometimes in the muscles of the abdomen. Pulse from the beginning feeble, and, when the symptoms become aggravated, almost if not wholly imperceptible: the heart beats feebly: and there is a coldness of the extremities, face, and of the whole surface, including the tongue. All the symptoms denote the most extreme depression.

There is every reason to believe, that the disease is not contagious.

WRITERS. C. BARRIE, Hamb. 1831 (G). H. W. BUEK, Hamb. 1831 (G). G. J. H. ELSNER, Königsb. 1831 (G). M. HASPER, Leipz. 1831 (G). KRÜGER-HANSEN, Rostock, 1831 (G). J. K. LICHTENSTADT, Berlin, 1831 (G). J. CH. LODER, Königsb. 1831 (G). W. NISSEN, Altona, 1831 (G). K. PREU, Nürnberg, 1831 (G). F. SCHNURER,

Stuttgart, 1831 (G). J. A. SCHUBERT, Leipz. 1831 (G). TILESIIUS, Nürnberg, 1831 (G). J. G. LINDGREN, 1831 (G). Report of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, Paris, 1831 (F): in Engl. by J. W. STERLING, New York, 1832. MACMICHAEL, Report of the Board of Health, Lond. 1831: in French, Paris, 1831. BARON LARREY, Paris, 1831 (F). KÉRAUDREN, Paris, 1831 (F). MOREAU DE JONNÈS, Paris, 1831 (F). A. BRIÈRE DE BOISMONT, Paris, 1832 (F). F. G. BOISSEAU, Paris, 1832 (F). W. SCOTT, Lond. 1831: in French, by F. P. BLIN, Paris, Nantes, 1831. BODIN, Paris, 1831 (F). LEON MARCHANT, Bordeaux, 1831 (F). DUBOIS D'AMIENS, Paris, 1831 (F). A. B. GRANVILLE, Lond. 1831: Philad. 1832. SCOUTTETTEN (F): in Engl. by A. S. DOANE, Boston, 1832. JOS. M. SMITH, N. York, 1831. G. H. BELL, Edinb. and Lond. 1831. JÄHNICHEN, Moscow, 1831 (F). B. HAWKINS, Lond. 1831. G. W. LEFEVRE, Lond. 1831. Cholera Gazette, Philad. 1832. JAS. B. KIRK, Greenock, 1832. J. BELL and D. F. CONDIE, Phil. 1832. O. A. BINAGHI (I): in Engl. by W. SAMPSON, 1832. F. J. V. BROUSSAIS, Paris, 1832 (F).

SPASMOLOGY (Path.) *Spasmologia*, from *σπασμος*, 'spasm,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on spasms.

SPASMODICUS (Path. & Therap.) *σπασμοδικός*, *Spas'ticus*, *Spasmod'ic*. Any thing relating to spasm. Also, an *antispasmodic*. *Morbi constrictorii*, *M. Spasmod'ici*, &c., are diseases accompanied with spasm.

SPAS'NIA (Path.) A term, used by MERCURIALIS to designate the lancinating pain, produced, at times, in the chest by violent fits of coughing.

SPATHES'TER (Surg.) *σπαθηστήρ*. A surgical instrument, used for drawing the prepuce over the glans, when too short. P. AMMAN.

SPAT'ILĒ (Path.) *σπατιλή*. A liquid fecal evacuation. HIPPOCR.

SPAT'ULA (Pharm.) Diminutive of *Spa'tha*, *σπαθη*, 'a broad sword.' *Spa'thomet'le*, *σπαθομετήλη*. An instrument, used for spreading plasters, stirring ointments, &c. (G) Spatel.

SPECIF'IC (Mat. Med.) *Specificus*. A substance, to which is attributed the property of curing one disease rather than any other. It is doubtful, whether any such remedy exists. *Mercury* in syphilis, and *sulphur* in the itch, are, perhaps, the strongest examples we possess.

(G) *Eigenmittel*.

WRITERS. ROBT. BOYLE, Lond. 1686 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1703 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1727 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1747 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1748 (L). D. W. TRILLER, Vittemb. 1751 (L). FR. BOISSIER DE SAUVAGES, Bordeaux, 1752 (F). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1763 (L). J. FR. ISENFLAMM, Erlang. 1765 (L). R. G. CASTELLIER, Paris, 1783 (F).

SPECIL'LUM (Surg.) *Melle*, *μηλή*, *Styl'us*, *στυλος*, from *spel'cio*, 'I examine,' — *Specul'rion*, *σπεκλαριον*, *Spic'il'lum*: a probe. A surgical instrument, employed for examining wounds, fistulas, and for passing setons, &c. It is, usually, formed of silver; and is terminated, at one end, by an olive-shaped button. The *eyed probe* has an aperture at the other extremity.

(F) *Stylet*.

(G) *Sonde*, *Silet*, *Sucher*.

SPEC'TACLES (Med.) *Conspicill'a*. Glasses to assist the sight; arranged so as to be adapted to both eyes at the same time. These glasses are more or less *concave* or *convex*, according as the sight is more or less short (*Myopic*); or long (*Presbyopic*).

(F) *Besicles*, *Lunettes ordinaires*, *Converses*.

(G) *Brille*.

SPECULA'RIS LA'PIS (Therap.) *διαφανής*. A transparent mineral, but of what nature is not clear, which was formerly employed in epilepsy.

SPEC'ULUM (Surg.) *Catop'ter*, *κατοπτήρ*, *κατοπτρον*, *διοπτρον*. In Latin, 'a mirror.' In *surgery*, it means different instruments for dilating cavities, and facilitating their examination. See DILATOR. There are various instruments of this kind,—the *S. Ani*, *S. Matri'cis*, *S. Oculi*, *S. O'ris* ((F) Baillon), *S. Gut'turis*, *S. Vesi'cæ*.

SPERM (Physiol.) *Spermat'ic fluid* or *liquor*, *Sem'inal fluid*, *Seed*, *Se'men*, *Sper'ma*, *σπερμα*, from *σπειρω*, 'I sow.' A whitish, viscid fluid, of a peculiar smell, secreted by the testicles, whence it is carried by the vasa deferentia to the vesiculæ seminales, to be thrown into the vagina, during coition, by the ejaculatory ducts and the urethra. It is the fecundating fluid, and must come into actual contact with the germ of the female. The *Au'ra sem'inis* is incapable of effecting fecundation. The semen, at the time of emission, is composed of two different fluids: the one liquid and milky, which is considered to be the secretion of the prostate;—the other, white, and as thick as muci-

lage, — the product of the testicular secretion. The sperm contains, according to VAUQUELIN, 900 parts of water, 50 of animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous phosphate.

Microscopic observations seem to show, that, like many other animal secretions, it contains animalcules.

(G) *S a a m e*.

WRITERS. CL. GALENUS, Paris, 1533 (L). M. SCHURIGIUS, Franck ad Mœn. 1720 (L).

SPERMAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Spermat'icus*, *Semina'lis*, *σπερματικός*. That which relates to the sperm. A name given to different parts, connected with the organs of generation.

The SPERMAT'IC ARTERIES, *A. Spermat'icæ*, *A. præparantes*, *Artères testiculaires*, et *A. de l'ovaire* (CH.), are two in number; — one on each side, — and arise from the sides of the aorta, sometimes from the renal arteries. They descend, almost vertically, at the sides of the vertebral column, and are distributed differently in the two sexes. In man, the spermatic artery, situated at the side of the vas deferens, issues by the abdominal ring; gives numerous ramifications to the spermatic chord, and divides into two fasciculi of branches, one of which goes to the testicle, — the other to the epididymis. In the female, the spermatic artery dips into the pelvis, and passes to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament.

The SPERMAT'IC VEINS are two or three in number, on each side. They accompany the spermatic artery, and open: — those of the right, into the vena cava inferior: — those of the left, into the corresponding renal vein. These veins form, above the testicle, a kind of venous network, called, by some, the *Spermatic Plexus*; and another plexus before the psoas muscle, called the *Corpus pampiniforme*.

The SPERMAT'IC PLEX'USES of nerves, *Plexus testiculares*, are two in number, and are furnished by the renal plexuses. Their filaments, called *Spermatic nerves*, follow the arteries of the same name to the testicle in man; and to the ovary and fallopian tube in the female. They cannot be traced into the substance of those organs.

The SPERMAT'IC or TESTIC'ULAR CHORD, *Funiculus Spermat'icus*, *Corpus varico'sum*. The vascular and nervous chord, by which the testicle is suspended. It is composed of the spermatic artery and veins; of other small vessels; of lymphatics; of nervous

filaments from the spermatic plexus, and from the genito-crural branch of the lumbo-abdominal plexus; of the vas deferens; and, very often, of a fibro-cellular chord, which unites the peritoneum to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis, and in which, encysted hydrocele of the spermatic chord occurs. All these parts are united together by a very lax, cellular tissue, and surrounded by coats, which, reckoning from without, are; — 1. The skin and cellular membrane. 2. A fibro-cellular membrane, formed by the fascia superficialis. 3. A very thin layer, formed by fibres of the cremaster muscle, united archwise before, and often, also, behind, the chord. 4. The proper sheath of the spermatic vessels, or the tubular prolongation, furnished by the fascia transversalis to the chord, on a level with the superior orifice of the inguinal canal. The spermatic chord is commonly shorter on the right side than on the left; and of a different size in different individuals. It ascends, almost vertically, from the superior margin of the testicle, as far as the lower orifice of the inguinal canal: passes through this canal, and enters the abdomen, crossing the epigastric artery. Here it forms an evident elbow, directing its course backward. At this part, also, the organs, composing it, separate from each other: — the vas deferens descending into the pelvis to pass behind the bladder; — the blood-vessels and lymphatics ascending towards the lumbar region, &c.

(F) *Cordon spermatique ou testiculaire*.

The SPERMAT'IC PASSAGES or WAYS, *Vitæ Spermat'icæ*, are the canals concerned in the excretion of semen.

SPERMATOCE'LE (*Path.*) *σπερματοκύλη*, *Genoce'le*, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *κύλη*, 'a tumor.' The ancients gave this name to certain swellings of the testicle, which were regarded as produced by an accumulation of sperm in the organ.

(G) *S a a m e n b r u c h*.

SPERMATOL'OGY (*Anat. & Physiol.*) *Spermatolo'gia*, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *λογία*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on sperm. (G) *S a a m e n b l e h r e*.

SPERMATOPCE'US (*Med.*) from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *ποιεῖν*, 'to make.' Food, to which has been attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of semen; and, consequently, of exciting the venereal act. All very succulent and

very nutritious substances have been so considered.

SPERMATORRHŒA (*Path.*) *Spermorrhœa*, *Spermactra'sia*. An involuntary emission of sperm, without copulation. See **GONORRHŒA**. (F) *Flux de Sperme*.

(G) *Saamenfluss*.

SPHAC'ELUS (*Path.*) *σφακελος*, *Gangræ'na Sphac'elus*. This word is used, by some, synonymously with **GANGRENE** (q. v.); by others, with gangrene when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. Commonly, it means the disorganized portion, in cases of mortification, which must be thrown off — which is, in other words, totally dead. The foul, disorganized portion of an ulcer — called the *slough* — must be considered a kind of sphacelus.

WRITERS on Sphacelus and Gangrene. C. FROMMANN, Argent. 1654 (L). J. TH. SCHENCKIUS, Jenæ, 1657 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1678 (L). J. J. KAST, Basil. 1690 (L). A. HOLSCHER, Leid. 1693 (L). J. G. A. BERGEN, Francf. 1711 (L). J. PH. EYSELIUS, Erford. 1716 (L). J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1719 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1721 (L). H. LUDOLF, Erford. 1722 (L). G. D. COSCHWITZ (*S. senum*), Hal. 1725 (L). E. FINGER, Erford. 1735 (L). J. V. ROSENDAEL, Lugd. Bat. 1741 (L). A. FR. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1743 (L). H. DIETEN, Lugd. Bat. 1747 (L). C. LUCAS, Lugd. Bat. 1752 (L). B. PONS, Ultraject. 1754 (L). G. CH. L. MOHRMANN, Gotting. 1793 (L).

SPHE'NO-MAX'ILLARY (*Anat.*) *Sphæ'no-maxilla'ris*. That which relates to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

The **SPHE'NO-MAX'ILLARY** or **INFERIOR ORBITAR FISSURE**, (F) *Fente sphéno-maxillaire ou orbitaire inférieure*, called, also, *Fora'men lac'cerum inferius*, F. *Sphæ'no-maxilla'rē*, is situated at the posterior part of the angle, formed by the union of the internal and inferior parietes of the orbit. It is constituted, above, by the sphenoid bone; below, by the superior maxillary and palate bones; and, before, by the malar bone. It is narrower at the middle than at the extremities, and forms a communication between the orbital cavity and the zygomatic fossa.

The **SPHE'NO-MAX'ILLARY FOS'SA**, is a name given, by some anatomists, to a depression at the union of the sphenomaxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

SPHE'NO-ORBITAR (*Anat.*) A name given, by BÉCLARD, to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, which

is developed by a variable number of points of ossification.

SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE (*Anat.*) *Sphe'no-palati'nus*. That which relates to the sphenoid and palate bones.

The **FORA'MEN SPHE'NO-PALATINUM** is a round aperture, formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa.

The **SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE AR'TERY**, or *Large lateral na'sal*, is the termination of the internal maxillary. It enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose, through the sphenopalatine foramen, and spreads its numerous branches on the pituitary membrane covering the septum, the cornua, and the meatus.

The **SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE GANGLION** or *Gan'gion* of **MEC'KEL**, *Sphenor'dal G.* (Ch.). A small, nervous, cordiform, or triangular ganglion, of variable size, situated without the foramen sphæno-palatium, in the pterygo-maxillary fissure. It seems suspended, by several nervous filaments, to the trunk of the superior maxillary nerve, and gives off *internal* or *spheno-palatine filaments*, *inferior* or *palatine filaments*, and a *posterior filament*, which is the *vidian* or *pterygoid nerve*.

The **SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE NERVES** or *Lateral na'sal*, arise from the ganglion — just described — at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the sphenopalatine foramen. They are 5 or 6 in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ. One of the most remarkable branches is the *Naso-palatine* (q. v.).

SPHE'NO-PARI'ETAL (*Anat.*) *Sphe'no-parieta'lis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

The **SPHE'NO-PARI'ETAL SU'TURE** is formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

SPHE'NO-TEM'PORAL (*Anat.*) *Sphe'no-tempora'lis*. That which belongs to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

The **SPHE'NO-TEM'PORAL SU'TURE** is the suture at the articulation of the great alæ of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal. BÉCLARD gives the name — *spheno-temporal* — to the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid, which is devel-

oped by distinct points of ossification.

SPHENOID (*Anat.*) *Sphenoides Os*, σφηνοειδής, from σφην, 'a wedge,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' *Os basila'rē*, *Os cuneiformē*, *Os sphenoida'lē*, *Os multifor'mē*, *Os az'ygos*, *Os papilla'rē*, *Os polymor'phon*, *Pter'ygoid Bone*. An azygous bone, situated on the median line, and at the base of the cranium. It articulates with all the other bones of that cavity; supports them, and strengthens their union. Its form is singular, and resembles a bat with its wings extended. It has, 1. An *inferior* or *guttural surface*, on which is situated the crista, that joins the vomer; a channel, which concurs in forming the pterygo-palatine foramen; the pterygoid process; the pterygoid fossa; the sphenoid depression; the vidian or pterygoid canal; the foramina, ovale and spinale, &c. 2. A *superior* or *cerebral surface*, on which are:—the clinoid processes; the pituitary fossa; the foramina (ovale, rotundum, and spinale); the *Apophysis* of *INGRASSIAS* or lesser wing; the foramen opticum, &c. 3. An *occipital* or *posterior surface*, which is articulated with the basilar process of the occipital bone. 4. An *anterior* or *orbito-nasal surface*; having, anteriorly, a crista to unite with the ethmoid bone; and, on each side, a round aperture, which leads into two cavities in the substance of the bone, separated by a middle septum, and called the *sphenoidal sinuses*. 5. Two *zygomat-temporal* or *external surfaces*, which correspond to the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

Some divide the sphenoid into *body* or *middle portion*;—and *alæ*, which are four in number, and are subdivided into *great* (*Temporal Plates* or *Wings*) and *little* (*Apophyses* of *Ingrassias*). The *Sphenoid suture* surrounds the bone.

(G) Keilbein.

SPHENOIDAL (*Anat.*) *Sphenoida'lis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid.

The **COR'NUA SPHENOIDA'LIA**, *Cor'nets sphénoïdaux*, *Cornets de BERTIN*, *Os'sa triangula'ria*, *Pyr'amids* of *WIS'TAR*. Two small, thin, and curved bones, situated between the sphenoid and ethmoid, with which they are confounded in the adult. They have the shape of a hollow pyramid, with the base turned backwards; and are developed by a single point of ossification. They are articulated with the

sphenoid, ethmoid, palate bone, and vomer. (G) Keilhörner.

The **SPHENOIDAL** or **SUPERIOR ORBITARY FISSURE**, *Fora'men lac'rum supe'rius*, is a large fissure, situated between the great and little ala of the sphenoid. It is seen at the upper and back part of the orbit, between which and the cranium it is a means of communication.

(F) *Fente sphénoïdale*.

The **SPHENOIDAL SPINE**, (F) *Épine sphénoïdale*, *Sp'itous Proc'ess of the Sphénoid*;—1. A projecting crista at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone, for articulation with the vomer. 2. A triangular process, *Apophyse sous-temporale* (CH.), met with near the posterior margin of the same bone, behind the foramen spinale. At the point of the spinous process, a *styloid process* is frequently met with.

SPHINCTER (*Anat.*) σφιγκτηρ, *Constrict'or*; from σφίγγω, 'I constrict.' A name given to several annular muscles, which constrict or close certain natural openings.

(G) Schliessmuskul.

SPHINCTER ANI, *Annula'ris Ani*. Many anatomists have described two sphincter muscles of the anus;—viz. 1. The *S. exte'rius*, *Aspidis'cos*, σφιγδαίος, *S. cutaneus*, *Coccygio-cutané-sphincter*, *Orbiculo'ris Recti*, *Constrict'or Ani*, *Coccygio-anal* (CH.). It is situated around the anus; is elliptical from before to behind; flattened, and pierced at its middle. Its fibres describe concentric arcs, which are attached, behind, to the extremity of the coccyx, by a dense, cellular substance; and are confounded, anteriorly, with the bulbocavernosi and transversus perinæi muscles. This muscle contracts and closes the anus.

2. The *in'ner* or *inter'nal Sphincter Ani*, *Sphincter intestinalis* of *WINSLOW*, is, by many anatomists, considered as the termination of the circular fibres of the rectum. It is annular, and situated around the inferior extremity of the rectum, to the extent of about a finger's breadth. It has the same uses as the other.

SPHINCTER VESICÆ, *Sphincter of the Blad'der*. Some anatomists have given this name to whitish, elastic, and circular fibres, which surround the neck of the bladder, but do not constitute a particular muscle. *MORGAGNI* has given the name *PSEUDO-SPHINCTER* to the anterior fibres of the levator

ani, which pass beneath the neck of the bladder, and, by their contraction, close that opening.

SPHRAGIDONYCHARGOCOMETA (*Med.*) σφραγιδονυχαραγομητης, from σφραγίς, 'a seal,' ονυξ, 'the nail,' αργός, 'white,' or perhaps αργυρός, 'silver,' and κομειν, 'I adorn.' A charlatan, who adorned his fingers to the very nails with rings. ARISTOPHANES, HIPPOCRATES.

SPHYG'MICA ARS (*Path. &c.*) from σφυγμος, 'the pulse.' The art of judging by the pulse, in health or disease.

SPHYGMOLOGIA (*Phys.*) from σφυγμος, 'the pulse,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of the pulse.

(G) Pulslehre.

SPI'CA (*Surg.*) Fascia Inguinalis; the Spi'ca ban'dage. A bandage, so called in consequence of its somewhat resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V; — each leaving a third of the roller uncovered. It is distinguished into ascending and descending. It may be applied over various parts of the body; and in a different manner in each case: thus, there is the Spi'ca inguinalis, Spi'ca inguinalis duplex, the spica for the shoulder, and another for the thumb.

(F) Épi. (G) Kornähre.

SPICA'TUM (*Pharm.*) σπιζατον, Folia'tum, φολιατον. The name of an oil or ointment, referred to by GALEN. It was used for strengthening the viscera.

SPIGE'LIA MARILAN'DICA (*Mat. Med.*) Anthell'mia, Spige'lia Lonic'era, Perennial Worm'grass or In'dian Pink, Caroli'na Pink. The root is celebrated as an anthelmintic, particularly in cases of lumbrici. It is, also, asserted to have been found serviceable in remittent fever. It is a narcotico-acrid. Dose, gr. x to 3ss.

SPIGE'LIUS or VAN DEN SPIEGHEL, A'DRIAN (*Biogr.*) Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Padua; born at Bruxelles in 1578; died in 1625. WORKS. *De lumbrico lato liber*, &c. Patav. 1618. 4to. *De semitertianâ libri iv.* Francf. 1624. 4to. *De humani corporis fabricâ libri x: cum tabulis 98 æri incisis*, &c. Ven. 1625. fol. *Opera quæ extant omnia, ex recensione J. A. VAN DER LINDEN*, &c. Amst. 1645. 3 vols. fol.

SPILAN'THUS ACMEL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) Achmell'la, Acme'lla, Achamel'lla, Balm-leav'ed Spilan'thus. This plant possesses a glutinous, bitter taste; and fragrant smell. The herb and seed are

said to be diuretic and emmenagogue. They have been used in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints; — given in infusion.

(G) Akmella, Indianische Thornkraut.

SPILS'BURY'S ANTISCORBU'TIC DROPS (*Pharm.*) An empirical preparation, formed of hydrarg. oxymur., rad. gentian., cort. aurant. sicc., aa 3ij, antimon. crud., santal. rubr. aa 3j, spiritus vini rectific., aqua, aa 3 viij.

SPI'NA (*Anat.*) Spine. A process on the surface of a bone, which has been compared to the spines or thorns on certain vegetables. The chief processes, of this name, are: — the nasal spine, the spine of the scapula, the spine of the ischium, the four iliac spines, the palatine spine, the maxillary, the sphenoid, &c. The spine of the back is the collection of vertebræ constituting the vertebral column (q. v.).

(F) Épine. (G) Stachel, Gräte.

SPI'NA VENTO'SA (*Path.*) Spi'næ ventositas, Tere'do, Fun'gus Articuli, Arthro'acē, Pædarthro'acē, White Swelling (of some), Sideraltio Os'sis, Can'cer Os'sis, Gangræ'na Os'sis, Exosto'sis. A term of no definite meaning, as is obvious from these various words having been considered its synonymes. By some, it is defined to be, — a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, seeming to be distended with air, and constituting a variety of osteo-sarcoma. By others, it is considered to be a tumor arising from an internal caries of a bone; occurring most frequently in the carpus or tarsus. The term itself is a translation from the Arabic of RHazes.

(G) Winddorn.

WRITERS. PAUL AMMANN, Lips. 1672 (L). J. PANDOLPHINUS, Norib. 1674 (L). A. J. VAN DER MEER, Duisb. 1729 (L). F. L. AUGUSTIN, Hal. 1797 (L). F. H. SCHUCHARDT, Marburg, 1817 (L).

SPI'NA'CIA (*Mat. Alm.*) Spina'chia, Spina'cia olera'cea, Spin'age, Spin'ach. A plant, which resembles the cabbage, in its dietetic powers. The leaves, boiled, with the addition of oil, form a good emollient cataplasm. It has been used in phthisical complaints; but its medicinal properties, if it have any, are not now regarded.

(F) Épinard. (G) Spinat.

SPI'NAL (*Anat.*) Spinal'lis, from spi'na, 'the spine.' That which relates to the vertebral column.

The SPI'NAL AR'TERIES are two

in number, viz. 1. The *posterior spinal*, *Artère médiane postérieure du Rachis* (CH.). It arises from the vertebral, near the corpora pyramidalia, and descends on the posterior surface of the spinal marrow, distributing its ramifications to it. 2. The *anterior spinal artery*, *A. médiane antérieure* (CH.), is larger than the last, and arises, also, from the vertebral. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the anterior surface of the marrow; furnishes ramusculi to it, and unites with that of the opposite side, opposite the foramen magnum occipitis. A very tortuous branch arises from this union, which descends as far as the inferior extremity of the marrow, to which it sends numerous divisions.

The term *Spinal arteries* or *Rachidian arteries* is also given, in the abstract, to all the arteries of the spinal marrow and vertebral canal. The same may be said of the veins and nerves.

The *SPINAL NERVE*, *Accessory of the Par vagum* or *8th pair*, *Accessory Nerve of WIL'IS*, *Spinal Accessory*, *Spino-cranio-trapezien*, *Superior respiratory N.*, *Elev'enth pair of encephalic nerves*, *Trache'lo-dorsal* (CH.), arises from the medulla spinalis, within the vertebral canal, between the anterior and posterior roots of the cervical nerves, at a greater or less distance from the cranium. The roots unite to form the nerve, which ascends into the cranium through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and issues by the foramen lacerum posterius, crossing the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, to which it gives filaments, and losing itself entirely on the trapezius muscle.

The *SPINAL FORAMINA*, in the abstract, are the foramina, formed by every two contiguous vertebræ, through which the spinal nerves issue, (F) *Trous rachidiens*. See VERTEBRAL.

The term *FORAMEN SPINALE* is especially applied, however, to a small foramen, in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. It is, likewise, called *Foramen sphenospinosum*, (F) *Trou sphéno-épineux* ou *petit rond*, *Trou épineux*.

SPINALIS DORSI (Anat.) *Grand épineux du dos*, *Spinalis Dorsalis major*. WINSLOW calls thus, some fleshy fasciculi, which are situated on the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes; from the third dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar; and which form part

of the transverso-spinalis of most authors. The same anatomist calls—*Spinalis Dorsalis minor*, *Petit épineux du dos*—some small, fleshy fibres, situated on each side of the interspinal ligament. They are short, flat, and pass from one spinous process to the other. Like the preceding, they form part of the transverso-spinalis. All these fleshy fasciculi strengthen the vertebral column.

SPINOUS (Anat.) *Spinosus*. Having the shape of a spine or thorn.

(F) *Épineux*.

The *SPINOUS PROCESSES* or *APOPHYSES* of the *Vertebrae*, *Acanthæ*, *ακανθαι*, *Cynolophoi*, *ζυνολοφοί*, are situated at the posterior part of each vertebra, and afford attachment to the muscles, whose office it is to extend the spine. See VERTEBRA.

(F) *Apophyses épineuses*.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA (Mat. Med.) *Filipendula*, *Saxifraga rubra*, *Dropwort*. The root of this plant is said to possess astringent and lithontriptic virtues.

(F) *Filipendule*.

(G) Steinbrech, *Spierstaude*.

SPIRÆA ULMARIA, *Ulmæria*, *Regina Prati*, *Barba capræ*, *Meadow Sweet*, *Queen of the Meadows*, *Barbula caprina*. The leaves have been recommended as mild astringents:—the flowers as antispasmodics and diaphoretics.

(F) *Ulmæire*, *Reine des Prés*.

(G) Bocksbart, *Geisbartwurzel*, *Wiesenkönigin*.

SPIRIT (Pharm.) *Spiritus*. A name, formerly given to every liquid product of distillation. These were distinguished into—*inflammable*, *acid*, and *alkaline spirits*; and consequently a number of substances were crowded together, which often resembled each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined to alcoholic liquors.

(F) *Esprit*. (G) *Geist*.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS, *Æther Sulphuricus cum alcoholē aromaticus*, *Elixir vitrioli dulcē*, *Sweet Elixir of Vitriol*, *VICA'NI'S Elixir of Vitriol*, *Aromatic Spirit of Æther*. (Cinnam. cort. contus. ʒiij, cardam. sem. contus. ʒiss, piperis longi fruct. cont., zingib. rad. concis., sing. ʒj, spiritus ætheris sulphuric. ℥j. Macerate, for 14 days, in a stopped glass vessel, and strain. Ph. L.) It is used as a stimulant in nervous affections. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

SPIR'ITUS Æ'THERIS NITRICI, *Sp. Æ'theris nitro'si*, *Sp. ni'tri dul'cis*, *Sp. Æthe'reus nitro'sus*, Sweet Spir'it of Nitre, Nitre Drops, Æ'ther nit'ricus alcoolisa'tus, Spir'it of Nitric Ether. (*Spirit. rect. ℥ij*, acid. nitric. pondere ℥ij. Pour the acid gradually on the spirit; being careful that the heat does not exceed 120°: then distil, by a gentle heat, ℥xxiv. *Ph. L.*) It is refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, gtt. xxx to f. ℥j.

SPIR'ITUS Æ'THERIS SULPHURI-CI, Æ'ther Sulphu'ricus cum Alcoho'le, Li'quor Æthe'reus Sulphu'ricus, Spir'itus Vitrioli dul'cis, Spir'itus Æ'theris vitriol'ici, Li'quor Sulphu'ricus alcoolisa'tus, Spir'it of Sulphu'ric Ether. (*Æther. sulphuric. ℥ss*, *sp. rect. ℥j*. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

SPIR'ITUS Æ'THERIS SULPHURI-CI COMPOS'ITUS, *Sp. æ'theris vitriol'ici compos'itus*, Li'quor anod'ynus HOFFMAN'NI, HOFFMANN'S An'odyne Liq'uor. (*Spirit. æther. sulph. ℥j*, olei ætherei ℥ij. Mix. *Ph. L.*) A stimulant and antispasmodic.

SPIR'ITUS AMMO'NIÆ, Al'kali ammoniacum spirituo'sum, Al'cohol ammoniatum, *Sp. salis ammoniaci*, Ammoniac alcoholisa'ta, Li'quor ammonii vino'sus, L. ammoniæ spirituo'sus, Lixiv'ium ammoniacal'le vino'sum, Spir'itus salis ammoniaci vino'sus, seu dul'cis, seu dulcifica'tus, Solutio subcarbonat'is ammoniaci spirituo'sa. (*Sp. tenuior. ℥iij*, ammoniac muriat. ℥iv, potassæ subcarb. ℥vj. Mix, and distil ℥iss. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

(F) Esprit d'ammoniaque.

SPIR'ITUS AMMO'NIÆ AROMAT'ICUS, Al'cohol ammoniatum aromat'icum, Aromat'ic ammoniat'ed Al'cohol, Sal volat'ilē Drops, Spir'itus salis volat'ilis oleo'sus, *Sp. volat'ilis aromat'icus*, Sal volat'ilē oleo'sum SYLVII, *Sp. ammoniæ compos'itus*, Tinctu'ra aromat'ica ammoniat'a, Li'quor oleo'sus SYLVII, Lixiv'ium ammoniacal'le aromat'icum. (*Cinnam., cort. cont., caryoph. cont., āā ℥ij*, limonum cort. ℥iv, potass. subcarb. ℥ss, ammon. muriat. ℥v, *sp. rectific. ℥v*, aquæ congium. Mix, and distil ℥vj. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

SPIR'ITUS AMMO'NIÆ FÆTIDUS, *Sp. volat'ilis fæt'idus*, Fit Drops, Al'cohol ammoniatum fæt'idum, Tinctu'ra assafæt'idæ ammoniat'a, Fæt'id Spir'it of Ammonia. (*Sp. ammoniæ ℥ij*, as-

sa'fæt'idæ ℥ij. Macerate for 12 hours, and distil ℥iss. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

SPIR'ITUS AMMO'NIÆ SUCCINA'TUS, Succinat'ed Spir'it of Ammonia, Common Eau de Luce, Ammoniacum succinat'um, A'qua Lu'ciæ, Li'quor ex Ammonia et O'leo Suc'cini, Li'quor excitans, Spir'itus Ammonia cum Suc'cino, *Sp. Salis Ammoniaci lactes'cens*, seu lac'teus. (*Mastich. ℥iij*, *sp. rect. ℥ix*, ol. lavand. gtt. xiv, succin. ol. gtt. iv, liq. ammon. ℥x. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture: add the rest, and shake. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. x to ℥ss or ℥j.

SPIR'ITUS AN'ISI, Spir'itus Ani'si compos'itus, A'qua Ani'si for'tis, A'qua Sem'inum Ani'si compos'ita, Spir'it of An'iseed. (*Anisi sem. cont. ℥ss*, spirit. tenuior. cong., aquæ quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. *Ph. L.*) Carminative. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ss. In the compound spirit, the angelica is usually an ingredient.

(F) Esprit d'anis.

SPIR'ITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOS'ITUS, *Sp. Raph'ani compos'itus*, A'qua Raph'ani compos'ita, Com'pound Spir'it of Horse'radish. (*Armorac. rad. recent. concis., aurant. cort. exsicc., sing. ℥j*, myrist. nuc. contus. ℥ss, spirit. ten. cong. j, aquæ q. s. ad prohibendum empyreuma. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and antiscorbutic (?). Dose, ℥j to ℥iv.

(F) Esprit de raifort composé.

The Gold'en Spir'it of Scur'vy Grass — an empirical preparation — is formed by adding gamboge ℥viij, to one gallon of the *sp. armoraciæ compos'itus*.

Green'ough's Tincture for the Teeth is formed of amygd. amar. ℥ij, lign. brasil., cassiæ bacc., āā ℥iv, irid. florent. ℥ij, coccinell., sal. acetosellæ, alum, āā ℥j, *sp. vin. rect. ℥ij*, *sp. armoraciæ comp. ℥ss*.

SPIR'ITUS CAMPH'ORÆ, *Sp. camphora'tus*, *Sp. vino'sus camphora'tus*, *Sp. vi'ni camphora'tus*, Tinctu'ra Camph'oræ, Spir'it of Wine and Camphor, Spir'it of Camphor. (*Camphor. ℥iv*, *sp. rect. ℥ij*. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant, anodyne, and discutient. Used only externally.

(F) Esprit de Camphre, Alcool camphré, Eau de Vie camphrée.

SPIR'ITUS CAR'UI, *Sp. Ca'ri Car'ui*, Spir'it of Car'raway, A'qua Sem'inum Car'ui for'tis, A. Sem'inum Car'ui, Strong Car'ui Wa'ters. (*Carui sem. cont. ℥iss*, *sp. tenuior. cong. j*, aquæ q. s.

Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Carminative.

Dose, 3j to 3ss.

(F) *Esprit de Carvi.*

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, Sp. Lauri Cinnamomi, Spirit of Cin'namon, A'qua Cinnamomi fortis, A'qua Cin'nam. spirituo'sa, Strong Cin'namon Water. (Cort. cinnam. 3v, sp. rect. 16ivss.) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, 3j to 3ss.

(F) *Esprit de Cannelle.*

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS, Ammoniated Spirit of Col'chicum. (Sem. colchic. cont. 3ij, sp. ammon. aromat. 16j. Ph. L.) Narcotic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy. Dose, from gr. xxx to 3j.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS, Compound Spirit of Ju'niper, A'qua Juniperi composita. (Bacc. junip. cont. 16j, sem. carui cont., fœnicul. sem. cont., aa 3iss, sp. ten. cong. j, aq. q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Stimulant and diuretic. Dose, 3j to 3ss.

(F) *Esprit de genièvre composé.*

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ, Sp. Lavandulæ spi'cæ, Spirit of Lav'ender, Sp. Lavand. simpl., Lav'ender Water. (Lavand. flor. recent. 16ij, sp. rectific. cong., aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Usually made by adding the oil to rectified spirit. Used as a perfume chiefly.

(F) *Esprit de Lavande.*

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS, Tinctu'ra Lavan'dulæ composita, Red Harts'horn, Lav'ender Drops, Compound Spirit of Lav'ender. (Sp. lavand. 16ij, sp. roris'marin. 16j, cinnam., cort. contus., myristic. nucleor. cont., sing. 3ss, pterocarp. ligni conc. 3j.) Stimulant. Dose, gr. xl to 3ij.

(F) *Esprit de Lavande composé.*

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, Spirit of Pep'permint, A'qua Menthæ piperitidis spirituo'sa, Sp. Menthæ piperitidis. (Olei menth. pip. 3vjss, sp. rectific. 16ivss, aquæ, q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Carminative and stimulant. Dose, 3ss to 3ij.

(F) *Esprit de Menthe poivrée.*

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, Spirit of Spear'mint, Spiritus Menthæ sativæ, A'qua Menthæ vulgæris spirituo'sa. (Olei menth. virid. 3viss, sp. rectific. 16ivss, aq. q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Like the last in properties and dose.

(F) *Esprit de Menthe verte.*

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ, Spiritus

Myristicæ Moschatæ, Sp. Nu'cis Moschatæ, A'qua Nu'cis Moschatæ, Nutmeg Wa'ter, A'qua Nephritica. (Myrist. nucl. cont. 3ij, spirit. tenuior. cong. j, aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Cordial and carminative. Dose, 3j to 3iv.

(F) *Esprit de Muscade.*

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ, Sp. Myrti Pimentæ, Spiritus Pimentæ, Spirit of Pimentæ, A'qua Mirabilis. (Piment. baccar. cont. 3ij, sp. tenuior. cong., aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Cordial and carminative. Dose, 3j to 3iv.

SPIRITUS PULEGIÆ, Spirit of Pen'nyroyal, A'qua Pulegiæ spirituo'sa, Spirituous Pen'nyroyal Water. (Olei pulegiæ 3vij, sp. rect. 16ivss, aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Same as spirit of spearmint in properties and dose.

(F) *Esprit de Pouliot.*

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, Sp. Vini rectificatus, Cœnostag'ma, Sp. Vinosus rectificatus, Al'cohol, Spirit of Wine. Rectified spirit is much used, in Pharmacy, to dissolve resinous and other substances. It is seldom exhibited internally: although it exists in the diluted state in all vinous and spirituous liquors. Externally, it is employed as a discutient. S. G., according to the London and Dublin Pharmacopœias, 0.830; according to that of Dublin, 0.840; of Paris, 0.819 to 0.827.

(F) *Esprit de Vin rectifié.*

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI, Sp. Roris'mari'ni officina'lis, Spirit of Rose'mary, Spiritus An'thos, Hungary Wa'ter. (Ol. rosmarini 3j, sp. rect., cong. j, aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Stimulant. Dose, 3j to 3iv.

(F) *Esprit de Romarin.*

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, Al'cohol dilutum, Spiritus vinosus tenuior, Proof Spirit. Generally made, for pharmaceutical purposes, by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and water. S. G. Lond. and Dubl. 0.930; Edinb. 0.935. It is employed in the same cases as those in which alcohol is used:—chiefly, as a solvent of vegetable matters, in the form of tinctures.

(F) *Esprit de vin délayé.*

SPITHAMA (Pharm.) σπιθαμή, Do'drans. A measure of twelve fingers' breadth.

SPLANCHNEURYSMA (Path.) from σπλῆγχνον, 'an intestine,' and εὐρύω, 'I dilate.' Morbid dilatation of the intestines.

SPLANCHNIC (*Anat.*) *Splanchnicus*, *Visceral*, from σπλᾶγχνον, 'a viscus.' That which relates to the viscera.

The **SPLANCHNIC CAVITIES** are the three great cavities of the body;—the cranium, chest, and abdomen.

The **SPLANCHNIC NERVES** belong to the great sympathetic, and are two in number on each side. They are distinguished into, 1. The *great splanchnic nerve*, *Grand surréal* (CHAUS.). Its roots—four or five in number—come from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes the 10th thoracic ganglion. They descend inwards, on the sides of the vertebral column, beneath the pleura, and unite into a single trunk, which enters the abdomen through a separation of the fleshy fibres of the pillars of the diaphragm; passes behind the stomach, and divides into several branches, which pass into the semilunar ganglion.

2. The *lesser splanchnic nerve*, *Splanchnique accessoire* of WALTHER, *Petit surréal* (CH.), is composed of two distinct branches, proceeding from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglion, which unite on the 12th dorsal vertebra into a cord, that pierces the diaphragm singly; enters the abdomen, and divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the greater splanchnic nerve, whilst the other sends its filaments to the renal and solar plexuses.

SPLANCHNICA (*Mat. Med. & Nosol.*) σπλᾶγχνικα. Medicines adapted to diseases of the bowels. Also, the 2d order of the class *Cæliaca* of GOOD: defined, —diseases affecting the collatitious viscera; and characterized by, —disquiet or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process, without primary inflammation.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) *Splanchnographia*, from σπλᾶγχνον, 'a viscus,' and γραφή, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLOGY (*Anat.*) *Splanchnologia*, from σπλᾶγχνον, 'a viscus,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the viscera:—also, *Splanchnography*.

SPLANCHNOPATHIA (*Path.*) from σπλᾶγχνον, 'an intestine,' and πάθος, 'suffering.' A disease of the intestines.

SPLANCHNOTOMY (*Anat.*) *Splanchnotomia*, from σπλᾶγχνον, 'a viscus,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the viscera.

SPLEEN (*Anat.*) σπλήν, *Li'en*. A

soft, spongy, parenchymatous organ; of a more or less deep violet red; situated deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the great tuberosity of the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidney. Its ordinary length is 4½ inches; its thickness, 2½; and its weight, 8 ounces. Its parenchyma, which is bathed in blood, contains a multitude of grayish, soft, and semi-transparent granulations. It is covered by a serous membrane, furnished by the peritoneum; and by a proper coat, of a fibrous nature, which is intimately united with it, and transmits, into its interior, some delicate, solid, and very elastic prolongations. At its inner edge is a fissure, by which the vessels and nerves enter the tissue. The functions of the spleen are unknown. One of the latest opinions is, that it belongs to the lymphatic system.

(F) *Rate*. (G) *Milz*.

WRITER. W. DOBSON (*structure and functions*), Lond. 1830.

SPLENAL'GIA (*Path.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and ἄλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the spleen. (G) *Milzweh*.

SPLENECTOMIA (*Surg.*) σπληνεκτομία, from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' Extirpation of the spleen. (G) *Milzschnitt*.

SPLENEMPHRAXIS (*Path.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and εμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the spleen. VOGEL. (G) *Milzgeschwulst*.

SPLENETICUS (*Path.*) *Splenicus*, σπληνικός. That which relates to the spleen: one laboring under diseased spleen; (F) *Rateleux*. Medicines, adapted to diseases of the spleen.

SPLENIC (*Anat.*) *Splenicus*, from σπλήν, 'the spleen.' That which relates to the spleen. A name, given to several parts.

1. The **SPLENIC ARTERY**. It arises from the celiac; passes from right to left, forming many windings along the upper edge of the pancreas, which lodges it in a special groove. It reaches the fissure of the spleen, and divides into several branches, that enter the organ. In its course it furnishes the pancreatic, left gastro-epiploic, and the *vasa brevia*.

2. The **SPLENIC VEIN** arises from the spleen, and accompanies the splenic artery; proceeding from left to right, to unite with the superior mesenteric vein, and to form, with it, the abdominal vena porta. In its course, it receives

veins corresponding to the vasa brevia, the right and left gastro-epiploic, the duodenal, pancreatic, coronaria ventriculi, and inferior mesenteric veins.

The *SPLENIC PLEX'US* is a nervous network, which proceeds from the celiac plexus, and accompanies the splenic artery, sending secondary plexuses to each division.

SPLENITIS (*Path.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen.' Inflammation of the spleen. *Empres'ma splenitis*, *Lie'nis inflammatio*. A rare disease, characterized by local pain, swelling, and heat; and which, sometimes, terminates by suppuration. It must be treated like other inflammations.

(G) Milzentzündung.

WRITER. M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1719 (L).

SPLENIUS (*Anat.*) *S. Cap'itis*, *S. Colli*, *Cervico-dorso-mastoidien et dorso-trachélien*, *Posterior mastoid muscle*, *Cervico-mastoidien* (CH.). So called from its resemblance to the spleen of certain animals. A muscle, situated at the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back. It is much broader above than below, where it terminates in a point. It is attached, by its inner edge, to the spinous processes of the five first dorsal vertebræ; to that of the 7th cervical, and to the inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament. By its upper extremity, it is attached to the transverse processes of the two first cervical vertebræ, to the mastoid process, and to the posterior surface of the occipital bone. Some have considered this muscle to be formed of two portions, which they have called *Splenius colli*, and *Splenius capitis*. The splenius extends the head, inclines it, and rotates it. If the splenii of each side act together, they extend the head.

SPLENOCE'LE (*Surg.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and κήλη, 'a tumor.' Hernia, formed by the spleen.

(G) Milzbruch.

SPLENOGRAPHY (*Anat.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and γραφή, 'a description.' A description of the spleen.

SPLENOLOGY (*Anat.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENOCUS (*Path.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and ογκος, 'a tumor.' Tumefaction of the spleen.

(G) Milzgeschwulst.

SPLENOPAREC'TAMA (*Path.*) from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and παρεκταμα, 'excessive volume.' Excessive enlargement of the spleen. *PLEVCQUET*.

SPLENOT'OMY (*Anat.*) *Splenoto'mia*, from σπλήν, 'the spleen,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the spleen.

SPLINT (*Surg.*) Teut. *Splinter*, from splijten, 'to split': *Hastell'a*, *As'sula*, *Asser'culum*, *Plag'ula*, ραβδός, *Fer'ula*. A flexible and resisting lamina of wood, used in the treatment of fractures, to keep the fragments in apposition, and prevent their displacement. Splints are made of iron, wood, bark of trees, leather, pasteboard, &c. They are generally padded, and are fixed by a roller or by tapes, according to circumstances.

(F) Attelle, Éclisse.

(G) Schiene.

SPLIN'TER (*Surg. Path.*) Same etymon. This term is, sometimes, applied to a small portion of wood, which occasionally enters the skin, and gives occasion to much irritation, until it is removed — *Acu'leus lig'neus*, (F) Écharde.

It is, also, applied to fragments, that separate from a fractured or diseased bone.

(F) Esquille. (G) Splitter.

SPLIAT'IVA (*Therap.*) from spo'lio, 'I take away.' *Phleboto'mia spliati'va*, (F) *Saignée spliative*. Blood-letting, used for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood.

SPONDYLAL'GIA (*Path.*) from σπονδυλος, 'a vertebra,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the vertebræ.

(G) Wirbelschmerz.

SPONDYLUS (*Anat.*) σπονδυλος. A vertebra; and, especially, the second cervical vertebra.

SPON'GIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Spon'gia officinalis*, *Besachar*, *Spon'gia Mari'na*, *Sponge*. An organized, marine substance, of the great class of Zoöphytes, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. It is supple; elastic; porous; and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed, and of thus increasing in size. It is employed, in surgery, for cleansing or washing; for absorbing acrid discharges from ulcers: suppressing hemorrhage, when the mouth of the vessel can be compressed by it; and for forming tents for dilating wounds, in which case, the sponge is immersed in melted wax, and cooled before being used. It is then called *Prepared Sponge* or *Sponge Tent*.

The *SPON'GIA US'TA* or *Burnt Sponge*, contains carbonate and phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda, charcoal, and iodine. It is used in bron-

chocele, scrophulous affections, and herpetic eruptions; and its good effects seem to be dependent upon the iodine (q. v.).

(F) *Éponge*.

(G) Schwamm, Badesschwamm, Meerschwamm.

WRITERS. A. KRIEGL, Lips. 1734 (L). CH. WHITE (*in arresting hemorrhages*), Lond. 1762. SIMON ZELLER (*use of in surgery*), Vienn. 1797 (G).

SPON'GLE LA'PIS (*Therap.*) A name, given to small friable stones found in sponge. They were formerly esteemed lithontriptic.

SPON'GION (*Pharm.*) σπογγιον. Ancient name of an epithem made of goats' dung: and, also, of a malagma, which was considered capable of absorbing the serum in dropsies, like a sponge. PAULUS, GORREUS.

SPONTA'NEOUS (*Path.*) *Sponta'neus*. That which occurs of itself, or without any manifest external cause. Evacuations are termed *spontaneous*, which are not produced by medicine. *Sponta'neous las'situde* is that, which is not the result of fatigue. Diseases are, also, *spontaneous*, which supervene without apparent cause.

SPORAD'IC (*Path.*) *Spor'ades*, *Sporad'ici*, σποραδεις, σποραδικοι, *Mor'bi disper'si*, *Mor'bi spar'si*. Diseases are so called, which supervene indifferently in every season and situation, from accidental causes, and independently of any epidemic or contagious influence. (G) *Einzeln*.

SPRAIN (*Surg. Path.*) Corrupted from strain:—*Subluxa'tio*, *Distor'sio*, διαστορη, *Diastrem'ma*, διαστρεμμα, *Exarthre'ma*, *Exarthro'sis*, *Strem'ma*, στρεμμα, *Thlas'ma Strem'ma*; a wrench. A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched, or they may be ruptured. This affection, which has been regarded as an incomplete luxation, occurs, particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—as in the foot, wrist, knee, &c. The violence causes an afflux of blood; the serum of the blood is poured out, and, often, the blood itself, owing to the rupture of vessels: and inflammation arises, which ends in resolution or induration.

Local, antiphlogistic applications are required, with perfect rest; and, when the inflammatory action has subsided, cold pumping, and friction, with the

application of a plaster and bandage will afford support, till the parts affected recover their due tone.

(F) *Détorse, Entorse, Foulure*.

(G) *Verdrehung*.

WRITERS. D. PAUTIER DE LA BREUILLE, Paris, 1772 (L). P. L. DAGOREAU, Paris, 1802 (F).

SPRUCE BEER (*Pharm.*) *White Spruce Beer*. A beer, made as follows. To 10 gallons of water add six pounds of sugar, and 4 oz. of essence of spruce. Add yeast; and bottle, when ready. It is grateful and antiscorbutic.

SPRUCE BEER POWDERS may be formed of white sugar, 3j and ʒij; soda subcarb., gr. xxvj; essence of spruce, gr. x, in each blue paper; and acid of tartar, 3ss, in each white paper. For half a pint of water.

SPUR (*Anat.*) Sax. rpup. The angle, at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk, is so called.

(F) *Éperon des Artères*.

SPU'TUM (*Phys. & Path*) *Sputa'men*, *Pty'elon*, πτυελον, *Spit*. The substance, ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting. It is composed of saliva, and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and by the membrane of the larynx and bronchi. The sputa are, sometimes, called *æru'ginous*, when of a greenish-yellow color; *gummy*, when they resemble a thick solution of gum; *frothy*, (F) *Mousseux*, when covered with froth; *rubiginous*, (F) *Rubigneux ou rouillés*, when of a reddish-yellow; and *streaked*, (F) *Striés*, when mixed with lines of blood.

(F) *Crachat*. (G) *Auswurf*.

SQUA'MOUS (*Anat. & Path.*) *Squamo'sus*, from *squama*, 'a scale.' That which relates to a scale.

The SQUA'MOUS POR'TION of the temporal bone is the upper part of the temporal, so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale.

(F) *Portion squameuse ou écailluse du Temporal*.

The SQUA'MOUS SU'TURE, *Sutu'ra squamo'sa*, *S. mendo'sa*, *Lepidoei'des*, λεπιδοειδης. The suture, which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

(F) *Suture squameuse ou écailluse*.

Certain *scaly*, cutaneous affections are also called *squamous*, (F) *Squameux*. See SCALE.

STAC'TICON (*Pharm.*) *Stac'ton*, *Eustac'ton*, στακτικον, στακτον, ευστακτον. A collyrium, mentioned by SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, PAULUS, GALEN, &c.

STAFF (*Surg.*) (D) *Staf.* An instrument of great importance in lithotomy; — being the director for the gorget or knife. It is made of steel; and the handle is flat and rough, in order that it may be more securely held. The groove is on its convex surface.

STAGE (*Path.*) (F) *Estage, étage, Sta'dium.* The period or degree of a disease: especially the period of an intermittent: — as the *cold stage, hot stage, &c.*

(F) *Stade.* (G) *Zeitraum.*

STA'GIUM (*Pharm.*) The sixth part of an ounce.

STAG'MA (*Pharm.*) from *σταζω*, 'I distil.' *Stalag'ma, σταλαγμα.* Any distilled liquid or liquor.

STAGNA'TION (*Path.*) *Stagna'tio,* from *stagna're*, 'to form a pond.' Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

(G) *Stockung.*

STAG'NEA VA'SA (*Pharm.*) Vessels that are tinned over. *RHODIUS.*

STAHL, GEORGE ER'NEST (*Biog.*) A very eminent German chymist and physician; Professor at Halle; born at Anspach in 1660; died in 1734. *WORKS.* They are very numerous. The following are his chief medical works. *Dissertationes medicæ.* Hal. 1707. 2 vols. 4to. *Theoria medica vera, physiologiam et pathologiam sistens.* Ibid. 1708. 4to. *Chirurgia medica.* Ibid. 1713. 4to. *Opusculum chymico-physico-medicum.* Ibid. 1715. 4to. *Observationes clinicæ.* Lips. 1719. 8vo. *Observationes medico-practicæ.* Norimb. 1726. 4to. *A treatise on materia medica,* in German. Dresd. 1728. 8vo. *Ars sanandi cum expectatione, &c.* Offenbach. 1730. 8vo.

STAHL'IAN. One who followed the doctrine of STAHL.

STAHL'IANISM (*Med.*) The doctrine of STAHL, which considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul.

STAPE'DIUS (*Anat.*) *Stap'es, Pyramidal-stapédien.* A muscle of the middle ear, which draws the stapes obliquely upwards. (F) *Stapédien.*

STA'PES (*Anat. &c.*) The innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called because it resembles a stirrup. It is situated horizontally in the cavity of the tympanum. Its head, which is directed outwards, is articulated with the os orbiculare. Its base faces inwards, and is applied to the fenestra ovalis, which it closes imperfectly, and

to which it is united by a membrane. Its *branches* are one *anterior*, and the other *posterior*. They are curved; and the space between them is parabolic.

(F) *Étrier.* (G) *Steigbügel.*

Surgeons have given the name *Stapes* to a bandage, used in bleeding from the foot; which forms a figure of 8 round the ankles.

STAPHYLEPAR'TES (*Surg.*) *σταφυλ-παρτης, Staphyla'gra, σταφυλαγρα.* An instrument for laying hold of, and removing, the uvula. *PAULUS.*

STAPHYLO'MA (*Path.*) from *σταφυλή*, 'a grape.' *Uva'tio, Parop'sis Staphylo'ma, Staphylo'sis, σταφυλωμα.* A name given to different tumors on the anterior surface of the globe of the eye.

(G) *Traubenaug.*

STAPHYLO'MA OF THE COR'NEA is an unequal, embossed, bluish or whitish, round or conical tumor; of variable size; formed by the projection of the transparent cornea, which is sometimes extenuated and distended, at others thickened.

The **STAPHYLO'MA OF THE SCLE-ROTIC** differs from the last, in the prominence existing on a part of the eye covered by the sclerotic, which is much thinner.

STAPHYLO'MA OF THE IRIS is the disease, described by *SCARPA* under the name *Procidencia Iridis*. It is a hernia of the iris, through an accidental opening in the cornea.

WRITERS. J. G. *GUNZ*, Lips. 1748 (L). B. D. *MAUCHART*, Tubing. 1748 (L). R. FR. B. *HÖLDER*, Ibid. 1748 (L). G. J. *BEER*, Vienn. 1805 (G).

STAPHYLON'CUS (*Path.*) *Staphylon'cia,* from *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula,' and *ογκος*, 'tumor.' Tumefaction of the uvula.

(G) *Zäpfchengeschwulst.*

STAPHYLOR'APHY (*Surg.*) from *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula,' and *ραφή*, 'a suture.' The operation for uniting a cleft palate. It consists in paring the edges of the cleft; passing ligatures through them, and bringing them together.

STARK, JOHN CHRISTIAN (*Biogr.*) A skilful German accoucheur; Professor at Jena; born at Ostmannstädt, in Weimar, in 1753; died in 1811. *WORKS.* *Archiv. für die Geburtshülfe, Frauenzimmer und neugebohrner Kinder-Krankheiten.* Jena. 1787-97. 6 vols. 8vo. *Neues Archiv. für die Geburtshülfe.* Ibid. 1798-1804.

STAR'TI (*Pharm.*) *Stac'tan, Stac'te;* from *σταζω*, 'I distil'; *στακτη.* A name

given, by the ancients, to what they called a *liquid myrrh*; and which is not known to us at the present day.

STA'SIS (*Path.*) στασις, from σταω, 'I stop.' This word has nearly the same signification as stagnation. Stagnation, however, sometimes includes a morbid condition of the fluids, — Stasis never.

STAT'ICĒ LIMO'NIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Be'hen ru'brum*, *Limo'nium*, *L. mal'jus*, *Be'hen*, *Stat'icē Carolina'na*, *Sea Lav'ender*, *Red Be'hen*, *Beh'men Ack'mar*, *Marsh Rose'mary*, *Lav'ender Thrift*. The roots have been esteemed astringent, tonic, and eminently antiseptic.

(F) *Behen rouge*.

(G) *Rother Behen*, *Meernel-kengras*.

STA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Statio*, στασις, *Status*, from sto, 'I stand.' The act of standing. (G) *das Stehen*.

STA'TIONARY (*Path.*) *Stationarius*, from sta're, 'to stand.' A name given by SYDENHAM and STOLL to certain diseases, which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere; and which prevail in a district, for a certain number of years; and then give way to others.

STATIS'TICS, MED'ICAL (*Med.*) That part of Medicine, which relates to the detail of facts connected with the mortality, salubrity, &c. of different countries and situations.

WRITER. F. BISSET HAWKINS, Lond. 1829.

STAT'URE (*Med.*) *Statu'ra*, μεγεθος. The height of the human figure. The following table exhibits the results of several admeasurements on the authority of Mr. LAWRENCE, with the heights of some of the monkey species.

	Stature.	
	Feet.	In.
An Englishman	6	4 1-2
	to	
An Englishwoman	5	00
	to	4
European male skeleton	5	00
Do.	5	8
A Negro at the Lunatic Hospital, Liverpool	5	10 1-2
Another from Virginia	5	5 1-2
Another from the Gold Coast	5	8
Another	5	00
Negro skeleton	4	11
Another	5	7 1-2
A Lascar	5	4
Venus de' Medici	5	00
Tyson's Chimpanzé (<i>Simia Troglodytes</i>)	2	2
Mr. ABEL's Ourang Outang	2	7
CAMPER's Do.	less than	30
Mr. WHITE's Monkey	2	2

(G) *Grösse*.

STAX'IS (*Path.*) στασις, *Apostax'is*, αποστασις. A slight epistaxis or nasal hemorrhage. HIPPOCR.

STEATOCE'LE (*Path.*) στεατοζηλη; from στεας, 'suet,' and ζηλη, 'a tumor.' A tumor formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum.

STEATO'MA (*Path.*) στεατωμα, from στεας, 'suet.' *Sevatio*, *Emphy'ma encystis steato'ma*. An encysted tumor, whose contents are similar to fat.

(G) *Speckgeschwülst*.

WRITER. J. SALZMANN, Argent. 1719 (L).

STEGANOP'ODES (*Anat.*) στεγανοποδες, *Planip'edes*. They who have flat feet.

STEGNO'SIS (*Path.*) στεγνωσις, *Constipa'tio*, *Stipa'tio*, *Condensa'tio*, *Obstruc'tio*, from στεγνω, 'I constrict.' Constriction of the pores and vessels. Constipation. Suppression of the evacuations.

STEIN, GEORGE WILLIAM (*Biog.*) A distinguished German physician and accoucheur; born at Kassel in 1737; died in 1803. He was Professor in the University of Marburg. **WORKS.** *Theoretische Anleitung zur Geburtshülfe*. Kassel. 1770. *Praktisch. Anleit. zur Geburtshülfe in widernatürlichen und schweren Fällen*. Ibid. 1772. 8vo. *Hebammen-Katechismus*. Lemgo. 1776. 8vo. *Kleine Werke zur prakt. Geburtshülfe*. Marb. 1798. 8vo. *Katechismus zum Gebrauch der Hebammen*. Ibid. 1801. 8vo. *Nachgelassene Geburtshülflche Wahrnehmungen*. Ibid. 2 Th. herausgeg. von GEORG. WILH. STEIN, Prof. zu Marburg (seinem Neffen). 1807. 8vo. A biographical sketch of him was written in Latin by CREUZER. Marb. 1803. 4to.

STEL'LA (*Surg.*) *Fas'cia stella'ta*. A bandage, improperly compared to a star, because it is crossed like the letter X. This bandage is applied upon one or both shoulders. In the first case, it is called *simple*; in the second, *double*. It was employed in cases of fractures of the sternum, clavicle, scapula; in luxations of the humerus, &c.

(F) *Étoilé*. (G) *Sternbinde*.

STE'NO, NICH'OLAS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Danish anatomist; born at Copenhagen in 1638; died in 1686. **WORKS.** *Observationes de oris, oculorum, et narium vasis*. Lugd. Bat. 1662. 12mo. *De musculis et glandulis observationum specimen*. Hafn. 1664. 4to. *Elementorum myologiae specimen, seu musculi descriptio geometrica*. Florent.

1667. 4to. *Discours sur l'anatomie du cerveau*. Paris. 1669. 12mo. *Observationes anatomicæ, quibus varia oris, oculorum, et narium vasa describuntur, novique salivæ, lacrymarum, et mucis fontes deteguntur, et novum BILSH de lymphæ motu et usu commentum examinatur et rejicitur*. Lugd. Bat. 1680. 12mo.

STENOTHORACES (Anat.) στενοθώρακες, from στενός, 'narrow,' and θώραξ, 'the chest.' They who have narrow chests.

STE'PHENS, MRS., REMEDY FOR THE STONE (Therap.) This consisted of lime, prepared by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and made into pills with soap. A decoction was, also, administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with a portion of Alicant soap. Its virtues were dependent upon the lime and the tonic properties of the decoction. HALES, HARTLEY, KIRKPATRICK, LOBB, and others wrote in favor of this nostrum; and it was ultimately bought by the British Parliament for £5000!

STERCORA'CEOUS (Path. &c.) Stercorarius, from ster'cus, 'dung.' (F) Stercoraire, Stercoral.

The French use the term *Fistules stercoraires* for those, which are kept up by the constant passage of fecal or stercora'ceous matter.

The name *Stercoraires* is sometimes given, in derision, to those physicians, who are fond of purging their patients: *à posteriori* has been similarly used.

STEREOT'ICA (Nosol.) from στερεός, 'hard.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts. The 2d order, class *Tychica*, of GOOD.

STERIL'ITAS (Path.) ἀγονία, *Agonia*, *Agenne'sia*, ἀγεννησία, *Sterility*, *Acyesis*, *Barrenness*, *Aphoria*, *Atec'nia*, *Acie'sis*. Quality of that which is barren. Sterility may be *absolute* or *relative*. The former depends upon some vitious conformation of the genital organs, apparent or concealed; and, occasionally, admits of cure. Sterility is *relative*, when a female does not conceive with one individual, but does with another. Sterility, in females, is often dependent upon a condition of the uterus, characterized by membranous menstruation.

(G) Unfruchtbarkeit.

WRITERS. BELIN DE BELLEFORT, Basil. 1604 (L). J. HUCHER, Genev. 1609 (L). V. TAGEREAU, Paris, 1611 (F). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1650 (L). J. A. PRATIS, Amst. 1654 (L). G. FRI-

DERICI, Jenæ, 1664 (L). G. FRANCUS DE FRANKENAU, Heidelb. 1673 (L). G. CH. P. HARTENFELS, Erford. 1674 (L). G. B. METZGER, Tubing. 1677 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1683 (L). J. PH. EYSELICUS, Erford. 1697 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1699 and 1711 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1710 (L). A. VATER, Vittemb. 1711 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1734 (L). H. P. JUCH, Erford. 1734 (L). G. FR. TEICHMEYER, Jenæ, 1734 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1747 (L). J. CH. STOCK, Jenæ, 1752 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1769 (L). WALKER, Philad. 1797.

STERNBERG, JOHN HENRY (Biog.) Professor of Medicine at Marburg in Germany; born in 1772 at Goslar; died at Kassel in 1809. WORKS. *Handbuch der allgem. Pathologie menschlicher Organismen*. Leipz. 1806. 8vo. *Bruchstücke über akadem. Bildungsanstalten für Medicin-Studierende*. Ibid. 1806. 8vo.

STER'NO-CLAVIC'ULAR (Anat.) Sterno-clavicula'ris. That which relates to the sternum and clavicle.

The STER'NO-CLAVIC'ULAR ARTICULATION is the union of the inner extremity of the clavicle with a round facette at each side of the superior extremity of the sternum. In this articulation there are, besides the incrusting cartilages, two *radiated ster'no-clavic'ular*, (F) *Sterno-claviculaires rayonées*; one anterior, and one posterior; — an *inter-clavic'ular ligament*, extending between the two clavicles, and two synovial capsules, separated by an *inter-articular fibro-cartilage*. The costo-clavicular ligament may, also, be considered to belong to this articulation.

STER'NO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDE'US, *Ster'no-mastoide'us*, *Clei'do-mastoide'us*, *Mastoide'us*, *Ster'no-clavio-mastor'dien*, *Mastoide'us antérieur*; from στερον, 'the sternum,' κλεις, 'the clavicle,' and μαστος, 'the mastoid process.' A muscle situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is long and flattened: simple, above; and divided into two portions below; where it is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the sternum, and the inner quarter of the clavicle. Above, it terminates at the mastoid process, — which it embraces, — at the neighbouring part of the temporal bone, and at the outer third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone. It carries the head forward; inclines it

to one side; and rotates the head to one side. When both contract, they bend the head directly forwards.

(F) *Sterno-mastoidien*.

STER'NO-HYOIDE'US, *Ster'no-clei'do-hyoide'us*, *Ster'no-hyoide's*, *Hyoide's primus*; from *στενον*, 'the sternum,' and *υοειδης*, 'the os hyoides.' A muscle, situated at the anterior part of the neck; inserted, above, at the inferior edge of the body of the hyoid bone; below, into the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum; — at the posterior part of the sterno-clavicular articulation, and sometimes into the cartilage of the first rib. It depresses the os hyoides.

STER'NO-THYROIDE'US, *Ster'no-thyroide's*, *Bronchius*. A muscle, situated at the anterior part of the neck. It is attached, above, to the oblique line seen on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage; and terminates, below, at the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum, and the cartilage of the second rib. When it contracts, it depresses the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides, by the medium of the thyro-hyoid membrane.

STER'NUM (*Anat.*) *Ster'non*, *στενον*, *Os as'ser*, *Os pec'toris*, *Breast bone*. An azygous, symmetrical bone, situated at the forepart of the chest. It is flat; broad above, narrower in the middle, and terminates, below, by a pointed cartilage — the *XIPHOID* (q. v.). It has an *anterior* or *cutaneous* surface, a *posterior* or *mediastinal*; — a *superior* or *clavicular extremity*, and an *inferior* or *abdominal*. It is articulated with the clavicles and the seven upper ribs on each side, by means of their cartilages. According to BÉCLARD, it is formed of six principal bones, which he names, from their position, 1. *Primi-sternal* or *clavi-sternal*: 2. *Duo-sternal*: 3. *Tri-sternal*: 4. *Quarti-sternal*: 5. *Quinti-sternal*: 6. *Ultimi-sternal* or *ensi-sternal*.

(G) *Brustbein*.

STER'NUTATORY (*Mat. Med.*) *Sternutatorius*, from *sternuta're*, 'to sneeze.' A substance, which provokes sneezing; — as tobacco, &c. (See *ERRHINE*.)

(F) *Sternutatoire*.

(G) *Niessmittel*.

WRITERS. G. B. METZGER, Tubing. 1678 (i.). J. VESTI, Erford. 1696 (L). R. W. CRAUSE, Jenæ, 1696 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1700 (L).

STER'TOR (*Path.*) *Ron'chus* or *Rhon'cus*, *Ren'chus*, *Rhen'chus*, *ρερχος*. That deep snoring, which accompanies in-

spiration, in some diseases, — particularly in apoplexy. Such respiration is said to be *stertorous*. (F) *Sterteur*.

(G) *das Schnarchen*.

STETH'OSCOPE (*Mat. Med.*) from *σθη-ρος*, 'the chest,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I examine.' An instrument, invented by Professor LAENNEC of Paris for exploring the chest. The stethoscope, sometimes called *Pectoriloque*, is a cylinder of wood, about a foot long; pierced through and through by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is composed of two portions, that fit together by means of a screw; and one of which is hollowed at the extremity, in the shape of a funnel. These two portions being screwed to each other, the physician lays hold of the instrument, as he would of a pen, puts the funnel-shaped extremity on the chest of the patient, and applies his ear to the other end. To explore the pulsations of the heart, the funnel is plugged up by a piece of the same kind of wood accurately adapted to it, and pierced by a canal of the same width as that in the body of the instrument. This mode of examining affections of the chest &c. is what LAENNEC terms, *Auscultation médiate*, — *Mediate Auscultation*.

WRITERS. R. T. H. LAENNEC, Paris, 1819 (F).: translated by J. FORBES, Lond. 1821. LISFRANC (*in fractures*), translated by J. R. ALCOCK, Lond. 1827. M. COLLIN, translated from the French by W. N. RYLAND, M. D. Lond. 1825. J. A. L. DE KERGADEEC (*S. in the diagnosis of pregnancy*), Paris, 1822 (F). SIR C. SCUDAMORE (*in diseases of the chest*), Lond. 1826. W. STOKES (Do.), Edinb. 1825. W. E. E. CONWELL, Malacca, 1829.

STHE'NIA (*Path.*) *Ste'nia*, from *αθ-ρος*, 'strength,' 'power.' Excess of strength; excitement of the organic actions. A word used, especially by the Brunonians, as well as *Asthemia*, — its antithesis. *Sthenic diseases* are such as depend upon excessive excitement.

STI'CHOS (*Pharm.*) *Confectio Arteriacæ Plato'nis*. A pectoral confection, of which the marrubium formed the basis. GALEN.

STILICIDIUM (*Path.*) *Substillum*. This term is often used synonymously with *Strangury*. It means the flow of any fluid — particularly of the urine — drop by drop. Also, a kind of embrocation, effected by dropping the liquid upon the part.

STIMATO'SIS (*Path.*) *Stymato'sis*, *Hæmorrhægia Pe'nis*, *Stymatorrhæ'gia*, *Phallorrhæ'gia*, from *στυμα*, 'priapism.' Hemorrhage from the male organ: accompanied, or not, with priapism.

STIMULANT (*Mat. Med.*) *Stim'ulans*, *Exc'itans*. A medicine, which has the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Some stimulants are *diffusible*; i. e. have a prompt but temporary action; others are *permanent* or *persistent*. The action of stimulants is called **STIMULATION**.

(G) *Reizmittel*.

WRITERS. FR. G. ABEL, *Regiom.* 1744 (L). CH. A. HARTEL, *Argent.* 1749 (L). G. H. C. MEHLIS (*in fever*), *Gotting.* 1787 (L).

STIM'ULUS (*Path.*) 'A goad.' Any thing, which excites the animal economy.

WRITER. JAS. WOOD (*effects of the application and abstraction of stimuli*), *Lond.* 1793.

STOCK'ING (*LA'CED*) (*Surg.*) A bandage used by surgeons, which consists of a stocking made of firm cloth or dogskin, admitting of being tightly laced anteriorly. It is employed in varices and ulcers of the legs.

(F) *Bas lassés*.

STOMAC'ACË (*Path.*) *στομαχᾱξια*, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *ζαχος*, 'evil': *Can'cer O'ris*, *Can'ker*. Fætor of the mouth, with a bloody discharge from the gums. (F) *Cmcer aquatique*. Also, scurvy. (G) *Mundfäule*.

WRITER. P. AMMANN, *Lips.* 1681 (L).

STOM'ACH (*Anat.*) *Stom'achus*, *Ventric'ulus*, *N'dys*, *Anocæ'lia*, *Gas'ter*, *γαστήρ*. One of the principal organs of digestion. It is a musculo-membranous reservoir; continuous, on the one side, with the œsophagus; on the other, with the duodenum. It is situated beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen; and occupies the epigastrium and a part of the left hypochondrium. In it the food is converted into chyme.

When viewed externally, the stomach has, 1. An *anterior face*, which looks a little upwards. 2. An *inferior face*, directed downwards. 3. An *inferior or colic margin*, which is convex and extensive, and is called the *greater curvature*, (F) *Grand courbure*. It gives origin to the omentum majus. 4. A *superior or diaphragmatic margin*, which is shorter, concave, and is called the *lesser curvature*, (F) *Petite cour-*

bure. The lesser omentum is attached to this. 5. A *left or œsophageal orifice*, called, also, the *cardia*, *Os ventriculi* or *upper orifice*. 6. A *right or intestinal, or inferior orifice*, called the *pylorus*. 7. A considerable dilatation, situated to the left of the cardia and greater curvature — the *great tuberosity of the stomach*: and, 8. A less extensive dilatation, situated to the right of the greater curvature: — the *lesser tuberosity* or *lesser cul-de-sac*, *An'trum Pylo'ri*.

The inner surface of the stomach is of a reddish-white color, and has a marbled appearance. It is constantly covered by a thick mucus, and is lined by a mucous membrane, which presents numerous wrinkles.

The parietes of the stomach consist of three membranes in superposition. The outermost is serous; and is an extension of the peritoneum; the middle coat is *muscular*; some of its fibres running longitudinally; others, transversely: the innermost membrane is of a mucous nature, but not exactly a continuation of the membrane that lines the œsophagus. The mucous and muscular membranes form, at the pylorus, a valve, called the *Pyloric valve*. These three coats are united by a dense, close, cellular membrane; and, between the mucous and muscular coats, along the two curvatures especially, is a quantity of muciparous glands, called *Glands of BRUNNER*.

The arteries of the stomach are very numerous, and proceed from the *coronaria ventriculi*, the *pyloric*, *splenic*, and *right and left gastro-epiploic*. The veins have the same name, and pursue the same course as the arteries. They pour their blood into the trunk of the *vena porta*. Its lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and pass into ganglia, situated along the two curvatures. The nerves of the stomach proceed from the *pneumogastric*, and three divisions of the *cœliac plexus*.

(F) *Estomac*. (G) *Magen*.

WRITERS on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Stomach. N. TAURELL, *Aldt.* 1587 (L). H. FABRICIUS ab Acquapendente, *Patav.* 1618 (L). J. OELHAFEN, *Gedan.* 1630 (L). CH. W. TIMPLER, *Jenæ*, 1651 (L). M. H. ZOLLIKOFER, *Argent.* 1660 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, *Tubing.* 1661 (L). A. DEUSING, *Groning.* 1664 (L). J. CH. NETTELBACH, *Jenæ*, 1665 (L). CH. E. CLAUDE, *Jenæ*, 1671 (L). FR. GLISSON, *Lond.* 1676 (L). J. G. VOLCKAMER,

Altd. 1682 (L). E. LEICHTNER, Erf. 1689 (L). N. HARSCHER, Basil. 1704 (L). J. G. KÄMPFER, Jenæ, 1719 (L). M. CANISIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1724 (L). J. OOSTERYDYCK SCHACHT, Ult. 1736 (L). A. PROTASOW, Argent. 1763 (L). L. RENAUDIN, Argent. 1780 (L). T. A. BIENER, Viteb. 1781 (L). J. ATHILL, L. Bat. 1782 (L). B. J. D'ACHER, Amst. and Paris, 1783 (L). J. CH. CRAUSE, Regiom. 1788 (L). CH. WEBSTER (*connexion of the S. with life, disease, and recovery*), Lond. 1793. — *WRITERS on the Pathology of the Stomach*. A. HUYBERTS, Lugd. Bat. 1653 (L). H. T. STOCK (*pains in the S.*), Helmst. 1724 (L). J. H. CASSEBOHM, Hal. 1750 (L). J. M. DE MENGHIN, Vien. 1764 (L). J. VLIETCKX, Lovan. 1778 (L). A. D. STONE, Lond. 1806. G. REES (*disorders of*), Lond. 1810. T. C. SPEER (*general views relating to the*), Lond. 1818. ROBLEY DUNGLISON (*diseases of S. and bowels of children*), Lond. 1824. J. HOWSHIP (*Diseases*), Lond. 1825. JAS. JOHNSON (*morbid sensibility of S. and bowels*), Lond. 1827. R. PRUS (*cancer of*), Paris, 1828 (F).

STOM'ACHAL (*Therap.*) *Stomach'ic*, *Cardi'acus*, *Stomach'icus*, *Stomacha'llis*, from *stomachos*, 'the stomach.' That which belongs to the stomach; that which is good for the stomach; which strengthens the stomach. A medicine that gives tone to the stomach.

(F) *Stomacal*, *Stomachique*.

(G) *Magenmittel*.

WRITERS. P. AMMANN, Lips. 1681 (L). B. LAUB, Lugd. Bat. 1707 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1729 (L). J. F. FASELIUS, Jenæ, 1765 (L).

STOM'ACHUS (*Anat.*) *stomachos*. This word has been used in several different acceptations; e. g. for the œsophagus, for the cardiac orifice of the stomach, and for the stomach itself. HIPPOCRATES calls the neck of the bladder *stomachos zosteris*; and the neck of the uterus, *της αυτης stomachos*.

STOM'ACH-PUMP (*Therap.*) A useful instrument for conveying fluids to the stomach, when deglutition is impracticable, and for pumping up the contents of the stomach.

It consists of a forcing syringe, to the bottom and nozzle of which flexible tubes can be attached. When the object is to force fluids into the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the nozzle, and passed down the throat: the tube connected with the bottom of the syringe being placed in the fluid

to be injected. To empty the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the bottom of the instrument.

This instrument has been of great service where poisons have been taken. The antidote, when any exists, and is at hand, should be administered immediately prior to its use.

The stomach-pump was first employed in America by Dr. PHYSICK, in the year 1812.

STOMAL'GIA (*Path.*) from *stoma*, 'mouth,' and *algos*, 'pain.' Pain in the mouth.

STOMAT'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Stomat'icus*, *stomatizos*, from *stoma*, 'mouth.' A medicine used in diseases &c. of the mouth. Dentrifices, masticatories, &c. are stomatics.

STOMATOPH'YMA (*Path.*) from *stoma*, 'the mouth,' and *panos*, 'a glandular tumor.' *Stomatophy'ma glandulosum*, *Pal'nus Fau'cium*. Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

STOMATOPHY'MA (*Path.*) from *stoma*, 'the mouth,' and *phyma*, 'a swelling.' A swelling in the mouth.

(G) *Mundgeschwulst*.

STOMATORRHA'GIA (*Path.*) from *stoma*, 'the mouth,' and *erghnum*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the mouth. *Stomorrhag'ia*.

(F) *Hémorrhagie buccale*.

STORCK or STORK, ANTHONY (*Biogr.*) A medical professor of considerable note at Vienna; born in 1741; died in 1803. *WORKS*. *Annus medicus, quo sistuntur observationes circa morbos acutos et chronicos*. Vindob. 1759. 8vo. *Libellus quo demonstratur cicutam non solum usu interno tutissime adhiberi, sed et esse simul remedium in multis morbis*. Ibid. 1760. 8vo.: in Engl. Lond. 1760. 8vo. *Annus medicus secundus, quo sistuntur observationes circa morbos acutos et chronicos*. Vindob. 1761. 8vo. *Libellus secundus de cicutâ*. Ibid. 1761. 8vo.: in Engl. Lond. 1761. 8vo. *Supplementum necessarium de cicutâ*. Ibid. 1761. 8vo.: in Engl. Lond. 1762. 8vo. *Experimenta et observationes circa usum internum stramonii, hyoscyami, et aconiti*. Vindob. 1762. 8vo.: in Engl. Lond. 1763. 8vo. *Libellus quo demonstratur colchici autumnalis radicem, non solum tuto posse exhiberi hominibus, sed et ejus usu interno curari quandoque morbos difficillimos*. Vindob. 1763. 8vo.: in Engl. Lond. 1764. 8vo. *Libellus quo continuantur experimenta et observationes circa sua nova medicamenta*. Vindob. 1765. 8vo. *Præcepta medico-*

practica, in usum chirurgorum castrensiū et ruralium, &c. Vienn. 1791. 2 tom. 4to.

STO'REY'S WORM CAKES (*Pharm.*) An empirical preparation, formed of calomel ℥j, jalap. ʒj, zingib. ℥ij, sacch. ʒj, cinnaab. antenn. q. s., to color them; syrup. simpl. q. s., to make into cakes.

STOR'YNĒ (*Surg.*) στορνυ. An instrument, used formerly for drawing blood from the nose.

STOVE (*Pharm. & Hyg.*) Old French *Estuve*, *Stu'pha*; a Stew, *Æstual'rium*. A limited space, warmed artificially, and in which the air is slowly renewed. It is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case, the *stew* or *stove* is said to be *wet* or *humid*: in the opposite case, it is said to be *dry*, (F) *sèche*. The latter, which is used by the Turks, is the *Lacon'icum* or *Calida'rium* of the Romans. The former is their *tepidarium* or *vaporarium*. These kinds of baths greatly excite the cutaneous transpiration; and are valuable agents in rheumatic and other affections.

(F) *Étuve*.

STRABIS'MUS (*Path.*) *Strabilis'mos*, *Parop'sis Strabis'mus*, στραβισμος, from στραβίζω, 'I squint.' *Strabos'itas*, *Distorsio*, *Squinting*, *Goggle Eye*. Want of concordance of the optic axes. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motory muscles of the eye; on a convulsive state of one of those muscles; a difference in the sensibility of the two eyes; or a cerebral affection.

In the treatment, if the disease seems to depend upon an excess of strength in one of the motory muscles, we must endeavour to give tone to that which is too weak: by placing, before the eye, a mask having a small aperture on the side to which it is necessary to direct the pupil: or by wearing glasses, provided with a piece of looking-glass, on the side to which the eye is vitiously turned: so that the reflection may be inconvenient, and occasion the organ to be turned in an opposite direction: or by putting a black patch on the angle opposite to that to which the eye is turned. If owing to weakness in the organ, it must be strengthened by being exerted alone, and by leaving the other at rest. If the disease be symptomatic of cerebral affection, attention must, of course, be directed to the latter.

Those, affected with Strabismus, are

called, in French, *Louches*, *Eigles*, (G) *Schieläugig*.

(F) *Strabisme*, *Vue louche*, *Louchement*.

(G) *das Schielen*.

WRITER. J. N. FISCHER, Ingoldst. 1781 (G).

STRACK, CHARLES (*Boog.*) Professor of Medicine in the University of Aschaffenburg; born at Mainz in 1726; died in 1806. *WORKS. Observat. medic. de morbo cum petechiis*. Carolst. 1767. 8vo.: in German, Copenhag. 1777. 8vo. *De crustâ lacteâ infantum*. Erf. 1779. 8vo.: in German, lb. 1779. 8vo.: with remarks by F. A. WEITZ, Weimar. 1788. 8vo. *Observat. medicinales de febribus intermittentibus*. Offenbac. 1785. 8vo.: in German, 1786. 8vo. *Nova theoria pleuritidis veræ*. Mogunt. 1786. 8vo.: in German, by F. A. WEBER. Heidelb. 1786.

To STRAIN (*Pharm.*) *Cola'rē*. To pass decoctions, infusions, &c. forcibly through linen.

(F) *Couler*.

(G) *Seihen*.

STRANGAL'IDES (*Path.*) στραγγαλίδες, from στραγγεω, 'I torment.' Small, hard tumors, which form in the breast, when the milk does not find issue.

STRANGULA'TION (*Path.*) *Strangulatio*, πριζ, πριγμος, *Pnix*, *Pnig'mos*. State of a part too closely constricted. Thus we say that there is *strangulation* of an intestinal hernia, when the opening, that gives passage to the portion of protruded intestine, contracts so as to intercept the continuity of the digestive canal.

In *Legal Medicine*, it means the forcible obstruction of the air passages by a ligature or by the hand for criminal purposes. See SUFFOCATION.

(F) *Étranglement*, *Strangulation*.

(G) *Erdrosslung*.

STRANGULA'TION, UTERINE, *Strangulatio uterina*, *Suffocatio uterina*, *S. hysterica*, *Præfocatio*. The sense of suffocation, which often accompanies attacks of hysteria.

STRAN'GURY (*Surg. Path.*) *Stranguria*, στραγγουρία, *Paruria stillati'tia*, from στραγγίζω, 'a drop,' and ούρος, 'urine': *Dysuria* (q. v.); *Urinae Stillidium* vel *substillum*. Extreme difficulty in evacuating the urine, which issues only drop by drop, and is accompanied with heat, pain, tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, &c. See ISCHURIA and RETENTION.

(G) *Harnzwang*.

WRITERS. M. GAVASETTI, Amstel.

1696 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1721 (L). P. H. LAPI, Rom. 1751 (L).

STRATIOT'IKON (Pharm.) *στρατιω-
τιζον*. A collyrium, described by SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.

STREATHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) Streatham is a village near London. The waters are a saline cathartic.

STREPITO'SUS MOR'BUS (Path.) A kind of flatulent disease, said by SORBAIT to be not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, and in which emphysematous tumors form on different parts of the body, — accompanied by sonorous excretions of gas by the mouth and anus.

STRIC'TURE (Surg. Path.) *Strictu'ra*, from *strin'gere*, 'to tie hard.' *Coarctatio*. A diminution or contracted condition of some tube or duct, as the œsophagus, urethra, &c. This must be dilated by appropriate bougies. Strictures may, also, occur in the intestines &c., when they are unmanageable; — with the exception of those of the rectum, which admit of topical applications. (F) *Rétrécissement*.

(G) *Verengerung*.

STRIDOR DENTIIUM (Path.) *Prisis*, *Pris'mos*, *πρισις*, *πρισμός*. Grinding of the teeth. A common symptom, in children, of gastric and other derangement; and often present, when there is no reason to suspect any.

(F) *Grincement des dents*.

(G) *Zähknirschen*.

STRIGIL (Hyg.) *Strigilis*, *Stlen'gis*, *στλεγγίς*, *στέλεγγίς*. An instrument, anciently used in the baths, for scraping off the sweat.

STROBILIT'ES (Pharm.) from *στροβίλος*, 'a cone of the pine.' Wine impregnated with the cones of the pine.

STRONGYLUS (Helminth.) *στρογγύλος*. HIPPOCRATES, CHABERT, and others mean the *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* by this term. The *Stron'gylus Gil'gas* is, however, distinct. It has an obtuse, flat head: mouth surrounded with six flat-tish papillæ: the whole bursa of the male truncated: the tail of the female rounded. It is sometimes met with, — 5 inches, a foot, a foot and a half, and even 3 feet long, — and from two lines to half an inch in diameter. It is occasionally found in the human kidney: rarely, in other viscera; and, still more rarely in the intestinal tube.

(F) *Strongle*.

STROPH'ULUS (Path.) *Licheni'asis*, *Exanthe'ma stroph'ulus*, *Exor'mia stroph'ulus*, Red Gum, Red Gown,

Tooth Rash, *White Gum*. It consists of an eruption of red, or sometimes, whitish pimples; occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo; or interrupted by irregular patches of cutaneous blush. All the varieties, under this genus, arise in consequence of the extreme vascularity and irritability of the skin at this period of life, when the constitution is liable to be disturbed by irritation, either in the alimentary canal, gums, or other parts.

None of the eruptions are of any importance: and no medical treatment is usually necessary. If the stomach seems at all disordered, a little rhubarb and magnesia may be occasionally administered.

(G) *Schälknötchen*.

WILLAN and BATEMAN reckon five species, — the *Stroph'ulus intertine'tus*, Red gum or gown, the *S. al'bidus* or white gum, the *S. confert'us* or rank red gum, *Tooth rash*, the *S. volut'icus* or *Erythe'ma volut'icum*, and the *S. can'didus*.

STRUCTURE (Anat.) *Structu'ra*, *Cata-scue'ë*, *κατασκευή*; from *struo*, 'I build.' The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements, of which animals and vegetables are composed. (G) *Bau*.

WRITERS. T. CHEVALIER (*S. of the human body*), Lond. 1823. M. DUTROCHET (*of animals and vegetables*), Paris, 1824 (F).

STRUTHIOPH'AGUS (Hyg.) from *στρούθος*, 'the ostrich,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Struthiophagous tribes still exist in some parts of Africa.

STRYCHNI'NA (Mat. Med.) *Strych'nine*, *Strych'nia*, *Vau'queline*. An alkaline principle; solid, crystalline, inodorous, bitter, and excessively poisonous, which has been discovered in the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

The medical action of strychnine on man and animals is exactly like that of the alcoholic extract of nux vomica. It is, however, more active. An eighth of a grain is sufficient to kill a large dog; and a quarter of a grain produces marked effects on the human body, when in health. It has been given in cases of paralysis, like the nux vomica. Dose, gr. one-twelfth to one-eighth.

STRYCH'NOS NUX VOM'ICA (Mat. Med.) *Nux Vom'ica*, *Nux Metel'la*, *Caniram*. A tree of the family *Strychnoides*, which grows in India, and the seeds of which have been long sold in

the shops, under the names, *Nux vomica*, *Vomic nut*, *Poison nut*, &c. For a long time, these seeds were used only for poisoning rats; but, of late years, an alcoholic extract has been prepared from them, which has been administered in paralytic affections, in small doses. Dose of the *alcoholic extract*, one or two grains. It produces a kind of tetanic convulsion in the paralyzed parts, when given to the requisite extent.

(F) *Vomiquier* (the tree); *Noix vomique* (the nut).

(G) *Brechnuss* (the nut); *Krähenauge*.

The wood of the *STRYCH'NOS COLUBRINA*, an Indian tree, contains strychnine. It was formerly considered a specific against the bites of venomous animals; and was recommended, by BOERHAAVE, in intermittents.

It is the *Lignum Colubrinum*, (F) *Bois de Couleuvre*, (G) *Schlangeholz*.

STUN'NED (*Surg. Path.*) Old French *Estonné*, 'astonished.' An epithet, applied to one, who, in consequence of a fall or other accident, has received such a concussion of the brain, as to deprive him, for a time, of his mental manifestations.

(F) *Étonné*.

STU'PA (*Surg.*) *Stup'pa*, *στυπη*, *στυπη*, *στυπσιον*, *Toto*, used in certain surgical apparatus and dressings. Also, a *Stupe*, i. e. cloth or tow used in fomentations. A flannel, wrung out of hot water, and applied to a part, is a *stupe*.

STUPOR (*Path.*) *Ecplex'is*, *εκπληξίς*, *Consterna'tio*. Diminished activity of the intellectual faculties; often, amounting to lethargy. It occurs in many affections, especially in the neurones.

(F) *Stupeur*.

(G) *Betäubung*.

WRITER. J. PH. EYSELIIUS, Erford. 1704 (L).

STU'PRUM (*Leg. Med.*) *Rape*. Forcible and illicit enjoyment of a married or unmarried female. When committed upon the latter, which is most commonly the case, it is also called *Deflora'tion*, *Deflora'tio*, *Devirgina'tio*, *Vitia'tio*, &c. In judging whether rape has been committed, under such circumstances; — the state of the genital organs; the age of the individual; and the possibility of accidents and diseases of the parts — will have to be considered. It will be necessary, also, to be acquainted with the

evidences of virginity; and to determine, — if virginity no longer exists, — whether its loss is to be attributed to copulation, or to the introduction, into the vagina, of another body than the male organ, &c. *Recent deflowering* can be much more readily distinguished than that which has taken place for some time.

(F) *Défloration*, *Viol.*

(G) *Entjungering*, *Nothzucht*.

WRITER. J. A. GERLACHER, Erlang. 1772 (L).

STYGMATES (*Path. Anat.*) M. J. CLOQUET has proposed this word or *Stigmata* to designate the marks, in form of cicatrices, which remain on the peritoneum after the obliteration of the neck of the hernial sac. They are, commonly, radiated folds, of a whitish appearance, more or less thick, and of a fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous nature.

STYL'IFORM (*Anat.*) from *stylus*, 'a peg or pin,' *στυλος*, and *forma*, 'shape.' Shaped like a peg or pin.

STY'LO-CHON'DRO-HYOIDE'US (*Anat.*) A name given, by DOUGLAS and ALBINUS, to a fleshy fasciculus, which the stylo-hyoid muscle sometimes presents, and which is attached to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. It is the same fasciculus, which SANTORINI calls *Stylo-hyoides novus*, *Sty'lo-hyoidæus alter*.

STY'LO-GLOS'SUS (*Anat.*) A muscle, situated at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is narrow behind; much broader before; and is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the stylo-maxillary ligament; and is inserted into the side of the tongue. It raises the base of the tongue, and carries it backwards.

STY'LO-HYOIDE'US; *Stylo-hyoidien*, *Sty'lo-cer'ato-hyoidæus*, *Sty'lo-cerato'idæus*, *Sty'lo-hyoides major*. A muscle, situated at the superior, anterior, and lateral part of the neck. It is thin and narrow, — especially posteriorly: anteriorly, it opens to give passage to the tendon of the digastricus. It is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the body of the os hyoides. It raises the os hyoides, and carries it backwards.

The **STY'LO-HY'OID LIG'AMENT** is a fibrous, flattened cord, which passes from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides.

The **STY'LO-HY'OID NERVE** is the second branch given off by the facial nerve.

STY'LO-MAS'TOID (*Anat.*) *Sty'lo-mastoidæ'us*. That which relates to the styloid and mastoid processes.

The **FORA'MEN STY'LO-MASTOI-DJÆ'UM** or *F. Aquæductus FALLO'PII*, is situated at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the styloid and mastoid processes. It terminates the aqueduct of FALLOPIUS, and gives passage to the facial nerve.

(F) *Trou anonyme*.

The **STY'LO-MAS'TOID AR'TERY** arises from the posterior auricular, and, in some subjects, from the occipital. It enters the stylo-mastoid foramen; passes along the aqueduct of FALLOPIUS, and spreads its ramifications on the mucous membrane of the tympanum, and in the mastoid cells, and semi-circular canals; and terminates by anastomosing with a branch of the *Arteria meningæa media*, which enters by the *Hiatus FALLOPII*. MURRAY has given the name — *Stylo-mastoid* — to the posterior auricular artery itself.

STY'LO-MAX'ILLARY (*Anat.*) *Sty'lo-maxilla'ris*. That which relates to the styloid process and jaw.

The **STY'LO-MAX'ILLARY LIG'A-MENT** is a ligamentous, flat cord, extending between the styloid process and the angle of the jaw.

STY'LO-PHARYNGÆ'US; *Stylo-thyropharyngien*. A muscle, situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is slender; thin, above; attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and terminates in the pareties of the pharynx, as well as at the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and carries it backwards. Prof. CHAUSSIER has united, under the name *Stylo-pharyngien*, the three constrictor muscles of the pharynx, the stylo-pharyngæus, and palato-pharyngæus.

STY'LOID (*Anat.*) *Styloï'des*, *στυλοειδης*, *Acua'lē os*, *Graphioï'des*, from *στυλος*, 'a style,' 'a peg,' 'a pin,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.'

(G) *Griffelförmig*.

The **STY'LOID PROC'ESSES** or *Pen'cil-like Proc'esses*, *Proces'sus Be-loï'des*, *P. Belemnoides*, *P. Belenoides*, are, 1. A long and slender process of the temporal bone, to which are attached the stylo-glossus, stylo-pharyngæus, stylo-hyoidæus muscles; and the stylo-hyoid and stylo-maxillary ligaments. 2. Two slender and pyramidal processes at the inferior extremities of the radius and ulna.

STYMATO'SIS (*Path.*) from *στυμα*, 'erection of the penis.' Hemorrhage from the canal of the urethra.

STYM'MATA (*Pharm.*) *στυμματα*. The most solid ointments. Also, the ingredients proper for increasing their consistence.

STYP'TIC (*Mat. Med.*) *στυπτικα*, *Con-trahen'tia*, *Constricti'va Medicamen'ta*, *Constringen'tia*, *Anastaltica*, *ανασταλ-τιζα*, from *στυγω*, 'I constringe.' Sometimes, used synonymously with astringent: generally, applied to a substance, employed to arrest hemorrhage.

A *mechanical styptic* is one, that arrests the flow of blood, by being applied immediately to the mouth of the bleeding vessel, or by inducing a coagulum, *mechanically*, in the vessel.

A *chymical styptic* is one, which coagulates the blood around a bleeding orifice, *chymically*.

(G) *Blutstillende mittel*.

EA'TON'S STYP'TIC (*Pharm.*) A name, first given to HELVETIUS's *Styp-tic* when introduced into Great Britain. It is now usually made of *calcined green vitriol*, 3j; *proof spirit*, tinged yellow with a little oak bark, ℞ij.

STYRAC'INUM O'LEUM (*Pharm.*) Oil, obtained by boiling storax in good olive oil.

STY'RAX (*Mat. Med.*) from *στυραξ*, 'a reed,' in which it was preserved. A resin, obtained from the *Sty'rax officina'lē*, and *S. calami'ta*. It is the *solid sto'rax*; — *offic'inal sto'rax*. There are two kinds of storax, met with: 1. The *Red Sto'rax*, *Gum Sto'rax*, *Thus Judæ-orum*, *Sty'rax ru'bra*, *Styr'acis bal'samum*, *Bal'samum styr'acis officina'lis*, which is obtained, by incision, from the *Sty'rax officina'lē*, and, perhaps, from the *Liquidam'bar orienta'lis*. The purest is in tears; but it has lost some of its smell in drying. 2. *Com'mon Sto'rax*, *Sty'rax calami'ta*. That which has been received in reeds or vessels, and has had sawdust added immediately to thicken it.

The odor of storax is fragrant: the taste aromatic. It is considered, like the other balsams, to be stimulant and expectorant, but is rarely used alone.

The **PURIFIED STO'RAX**, *S. cola'ta*, *S. purifica'ta*, is prepared by heating the storax, and pressing it in bags, between hot iron plates. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

(G) *Judenweyrauch*.

WRITER. J. J. KIRSTEN, Altd. 1736 (L).

SUBACTIO (Pharm.) *ζεωοποις*. The operation of making plasters with the hand, pestle, and mortar.

SUB-ATLOIDÆ'US (Anat.) *Infra-atloidæ'us*. That which is situated beneath the atlas or first cervical vertebra. CHAUSSIER has given this name to the second pair of cervical nerves.

(F) *Sous-atloïdien*.

SUB-AXOIDÆ'US (Anat.) *Infra-axoidæ'us*. That which is below the axis or vertebra dentata. CHAUSSIER has given this name to the third pair of cervical nerves.

(F) *Sous-axoïdien*.

SUBCLA'VIAN (Anat.) *Subclav'ius*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *clav'is*, 'the clavicle.' That which is under the clavicle. (G) Schlüssel (in comp.).

The SUBCLA'VIAN ARTERIES are situated at the upper part of the chest, and the lateral and lower parts of the neck. The right arises at the corresponding side of the trachea, and comes off from the arteria innominata or brachiocephalic trunk. The left leaves the aorta at the end of the arch. Both extend as far as the superior surface of the first rib, in the space between the scaleni muscles, beyond which they take the name *axillary arteries*. The subclavian arteries run, for some distance, without sending off any branch. In the neighbourhood of the first rib, however, they give off, 1. *Upwards*, the *vertebral and inferior thyroïdal*. 2. *Downwards*, the *internal mammary*, and *superior intercostal*. 3. *Outwards*, the *transverse cervical or posterior scapular*, the *superior scapular*, and the *posterior cervical or profunda*.

(F) *Artères sous-clavières*.

The SUBCLA'VIAN VEINS succeed the axillary, and extend from the inferior extremity of the scalenus anticus, in front of which they pass, to the vena cava superior, which they form by their union. The right subclavian vein is very short: the left, longer and broader. These veins receive the mouths of the internal and external jugulars, vertebral, and superior intercostal. The left subclavian receives two veins more than the right, — the left internal mammary and left inferior thyroid. The thoracic duct opens into the left subclavian: — the corresponding great lymphatic vessel into the right.

(F) *Veines sous-clavières*.

The SUBCLA'VIAN or SUBCLA'VIUS MUSCLE, *Subclavia'nus*, *Costo-claviculaire* (Ch.), is situated at the superior and anterior part of the chest.

It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superior surface of the cartilage of the first rib; and by its superior margin and outer extremity to the inferior surface of the clavicle. This muscle depresses the clavicle, and carries it forward. When the shoulder is fixed, it can raise the first rib.

(F) *Sous-clavier*.

SUBCRUEN'TUS (Path.) *ύγαίμος*. That which has the color and nature of blood. An epithet given to certain excreted substances, which are mixed with blood, or have the appearance of blood.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS (Anat.) *Subcuta'neus*. *Intercuta'neus*. That which is placed immediately under the skin.

(F) *Sous-cutané*.

SUB'DITA (Therap.) *Subditi'tia*, *Prost-theta*, *πρὸσθετα*. Medicines introduced into some one of the natural apertures; — as suppositories, pessaries, &c.

SU'BER (Mat. Med.) *Cork*: — the bark of the *Quercus Su'ber* or *Cork Tree*. Cork, when burnt, is applied as a mechanical styptic to bleeding piles, &c. Surgeons use it for making tents; and it has been recommended to be worn as an amulet to suppress the secretion of milk!

(F) *Liège*.

(G) *Kork*, (*Korkeiche*, the tree.)

SUBFRONTA' LIS SUTU'RA (Anat.) A suture, resulting from the articulation of the os frontis with the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and the proper bones of the nose.

SUBINFLAMMA'TION (Path.) *Subinflammatio*. A mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name of inflammation.

BROUSSAIS understands, by the term, an augmentation in the vital phenomena of the vessels that convey white blood. Lymphatic engorgements, scrophula, herpes, and cancer he considers subinflammations.

SUBINTRAN'TES FE'BRES (Path.) *Communican'tes fe'bres*. Fevers, primarily intermittent, whose paroxysms approximate, so that one paroxysm begins before that, which preceded it, has gone through its stages. L. BELLINI.

SUBLIMA'TION (Pharm.) *Sublima'tio*, *μετεωρισμός*, *ύψωσις*, &c., from *sublimo*, 'I raise up.' An operation, by which dry and solid matters are volatilized and condensed at the upper part of a subliming apparatus. The oxymuriate of mercury, sal ammoniac, &c. are commonly obtained by sublimation.

The product of sublimation is a *Sublimate*, *Sublimatum*, (F) *Sublimé*.

SUBLIMIS (*Anat.*) High, elevated, superficial. Anatomists have given the name *sublimis* to certain muscles; which are situated more superficially than their kindred muscles. These last they have called *profundi*. Of the former, the *flexor sublimis digitorum* is an example.

The French use the term '*respiration sublime*' for the respiration, that is accompanied by considerable elevation of the ribs, with separation of the *alæ nasi* at the time of inspiration.

SUBLINGUAL (*Anat.*) *Sublingualis*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *lingua*, 'the tongue.' That which is seated under the tongue.

(G) *Unterzungen* (in comp.).

(F) *Sous-lingual*.

The **SUBLINGUAL GLAND**, *Glandula sublingualis*, *G. BARTHOLINIA'NA*, *G. RIVINIA'NA*, is seated in the substance of the inferior paries of the mouth, beneath the anterior part of the tongue. It is smaller than the submaxillary, of which it frequently seems to be only a prolongation. It is oblong, flattened, amygdaloid, and is covered by the mucous membrane of the mouth, beneath which it projects. This gland has 10 or 12 excretory ducts; some of which open beneath the *frænum linguæ*, joining *WHARTON'S* duct, whilst others pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth separately. It has the same structure as the parotid.

The **SUBLINGUAL ARTERY**, with some, is the *Lingual* (q. v.). With others, it is a branch, given off by the lingual opposite the *genio-glossus* muscle, and which is distributed, particularly, to the sublingual gland, to the *mylo-hyoid*, and *genio-glossus*, muscles, &c.

SUBMAXILLARY (*Anat.*) *Submaxillaris*. That which is seated beneath the jaw.

(F) *Sous-maxillaire*.

(G) *Kinnbacken* (in comp.).

The **SUBMAXILLARY GLAND**, *Maxillary Gland*, is a salivary gland, less than the parotid, seated at the inner side of the ramus and body of the inferior maxillary bone, in the triangular space between the two bellies of the *digastricus*. Irregularly ovoid, and flattened on three surfaces, it has the same aspect and organization as the other salivary glands. Its excretory duct is called *WHARTON'S Duct*, and terminates, at the side of the *fræ-*

num linguæ, by a very small orifice. It is, also, called *Ductus inferior*.

The **SUBMAXILLARY GANGLION** is a small nervous ganglion, situated opposite the gland. It seems to be formed by the superior branch of the *vidian* nerve, and communicates with the lingual nerve of the inferior maxillary. Its filaments form a plexus, which penetrates the submaxillary gland.

SUBMENTAL (*Anat.*) *Submentalis*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *mentum*, 'the chin.' (F) *Sous-mental*.

The **SUBMENTAL ARTERY** is furnished by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It passes forwards along the attachment of the *mylo-hyoideus*, to which it furnishes branches, that cross it, to anastomose with those of the sublingual. Near the median line it bifurcates, to be distributed to the chin and muscles of the *infra-hyoid* region.

The **SUBMENTAL VEIN**, which accompanies the artery, opens into the labial.

SUBMER'SION (*Leg. Med.*) *Submersio*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *mer'go*, 'I plunge.' The act of plunging, or being entirely plunged, into a liquid.

Asphyxia by submer'sion or *drowning*, *Asphyxia Immerso'rum*, is not owing to a certain quantity of liquid being introduced into the alimentary or air passages; but simply to the interception of air, and of the respiratory phenomena. It is a case of suffocation, the signs of which are somewhat equivocal, without circumstantial evidence. (G) *das Ertrinken*.

WRITERS on *Drowning*, &c. *G. DETHARDING* (*method of recovering by laryngotomy*), *Röstock*. 1714 (L). *J. G. BRENDÉL* (*experiments on animals*), *Gotting*. 1754 (L). *FAISSEOLE* and *CHAMPEAUX* (*causes of death by D.*) *Lyon*. 1768 (F). *PIA*, *Paris*, 1774 (F). *A. G. TESTA*, *Florence*, 1780 (I). *FULLER*, *Lond*. 1785. *E. GOODWYN*, *Edinb.* 1786 (L). *J. C. GEHLER*, *Lips*. 1793 (L). *R. HAMILTON* (*rules for recovering*), *Lond*. 1794. *J. A. GÜNTHER*, *Hamburg*, 1794 (G). *CH. KITE*, *Lond*. 1795. *A. FOTHERGILL*, *Lond*. 1795. *HERHOLDT*, *Copenhag.* 1796 (Dan). *W. G. PLOUCQUET*, *Tubing*. 1799 (L). *P. FINE*, *Paris*, 1800 (F).

SUBORBITAR (*Anat.*) *Infra-orbitar*, *Infra-orbita'lis*, *Infra-orbita'rius*. That which is seated beneath the orbital cavity. (F) *Sous-orbitaire*.

The **SUBORBITAR** or **INFRA-ORBITAR CANAL** is a small canal, which

runs obliquely through the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit. It begins, behind, by a simple gutter, and divides, anteriorly, into two branches; — one of which descends into the anterior paries of the maxillary sinus, whilst the other passes out, in the canine fossa, by an orifice, called *Foramen infra-orbitarium*, (F) *Trou sous-orbitaire*. The infra-orbital artery and nerve pass along it.

(F) *Canal ou Conduit sous-orbitaire*.

The *INFRA-ORBITAR ARTERY* proceeds from the internal maxillary, from which it separates near the anterior and superior part of the zygomatic fossa. It enters the infra-orbital canal, and passes through it, giving branches to the anterior and superior dental canal; issues by the foramen infra-orbitarium, and divides, in the fossa canina, into a number of branches, which lose themselves in the neighbouring parts. The infra-orbital vein follows the same course.

The *INFRA-ORBITAR* or *SUBORBITAR NERVES* seem to terminate the superior maxillary. They issue from the infra-orbital canal by the foramen of the same name, and spread out in a radiated manner in the fossa canina, to divide into *superior* or *palpebral filaments*, *inferior* or *labial*, *internal* or *nasal*, and *external* or *buccal*.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS (Anat.) from *sub*, 'under,' and *scap'ula*, 'the shoulder-blade.' *Sous-scapulo-trochinien*. That which is beneath the scapula.

(F) *Sous-scapulaire*.

FOS'SA SUBSCAPULA'RIS. A considerable excavation at the anterior surface or venter of the scapula, in which the subscapularis is seated.

The *SUBSCAPULA'RIS MUS'CLE*, *Immer'sus*, *Infra-scapularis*, *Sous-scapulo-trochinien* (Ch.). *Porte-feuille*. A muscle, situated in the preceding fossa. It is flat, broad, and triangular; is attached, by its base, to the subscapular fossa, and to the anterior lip of the edge of the spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm in rotation inwards. It can, also, depress it, and bring it towards the body.

(F) *Muscle sous-scapulaire*.

SUBSUL'TUS TEN'DINUM (Path.) *Clo'nus subsul'tus*, *Subsul'tus*, *Carpholo'gia spasmodica*, *Myopal'mus*, *Twitch'ing of the Ten'dons*. Twitching, communicated to the tendons by the involuntary and instantaneous contraction of the muscular fibres. It is more observable

at the wrist than elsewhere; and is an evidence of great cerebral irritability and debility, when it occurs at an advanced period of fever.

(F) *Soubresaut*.

(G) *Sehnenhüpfung*.

SUBU'BERES (Physiol.) from *sub*, 'under,' and *u'bera*, 'the breasts.' *Infantes sugen'tes*, *Suck'ing chil'dren*. Infants at the breast, in contradistinction to the *Exuberes*, *απογαλακτοι*, or those which have been weaned.

SUCCA'GO (Pharm.) The inspissated juices of plants — robs, jellies, &c.

SUCCEDA'NEUM (Mat. Med.) *Substitutum*, *Antemballom'enos*, *αρτεμβαλλομενος*, *Quid pro quo*. An epithet for medicines, that may be substituted for others, possessing similar properties.

SUC'CINUM (Mat. Med.) *ηλεκτρον*, *Electrum*, *Am'bra*, *Am'bram*, *Am'par*, *Bereni'ce*, *Edes*, *Edetz*, *Har'pax*, *Karl'abé*, *Am'ber*, *Yellow Am'ber*. This substance, which is found on the shores of the Baltic, is composed of a resinous matter, of essential oil, and an acid, *sui generis*. It is inodorous, except when heated or rubbed. It is insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow color; transparent, and has a shining lustre. S. G. 1.08: insoluble in water, and slightly acted on by alcohol. It is used for affording its essential oil — the *Oleum* or *Balsamum Succini*. This oil possesses stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and rubefacient properties, (F) *Huile de Succin*.

(F) *Succin*, *Ambre jaune*.

(G) *Bernstein*.

The *white Am'ber*, *Leucelectrum*, (F) *Ambre blanc*, is a variety.

WRITERS. S. GÖBEL, Regiom. 1582 (L). J. THILO, Lips. 1663 (L). J. TH. SCHENCKIUS, Jena, 1671 (L). PH. J. HARTMANN, Berol. 1699 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1702 (L). M. PH. HARTMANN, Lugd. Bat. 1710 (L). H. VON SANDEN, Regiom. 1711 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1734 (L). N. SANDELIUS, Lips. 1742 (L). P. I. HARTMANN, Francf. 1777 (L). FR. X. HOFFMANN, Heidelb. 1794 (L). J. F. JOHN, Berlin, 1817 (G).

The *SUCCINIC AC'ID*, *Ac'idum Succini*, *A. Succin'icum*, *Sicor Succine'us*, *Sal Succini*, *Sal volat'ile Succini*, has been considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic, in the dose of from 5 to 20 grains.

SUC'CUBUS (Path.) from *sub*, and *cuba're*, 'to lie under.' Some authors have used this word synonymously with NIGHTMARE. Others mean, by it,

a female phantom, with which a man in his sleep, sometimes, believes he has intercourse; — as *Incubus* has been applied to the male phantom, with which a female may dream she is similarly situated.

SUC'CUS (*Pharm.*) *Juice*. The fluid, obtained by pressing plants, flesh, &c. It is, also, applied to certain animal fluids, as *S. gastricus*, &c.

SUCK'ING (*Physiol.*) *Suc'tio, Suc'tus, Athet'is, αθηλ'ις, Bdall'sis, βδαλ'ις, αν'ησις*. The act of drawing liquid into the mouth, by forming a vacuum with the tongue as a piston, during inspiration.

(F) *Succion*. (G) *Saugung*.

To **SUC'KLE** (*Physiol.*) To give suck. To nurse. *Lactare, γαλακτοδοφειν, τισιν θηεναι*.

(F) *Allaiter ou Alaiter*. (G) *Säugen*.

SUDAM'INA (*Path.*) *Hydro'a, υδρωα, or ιδρωα*, from *su'dor*, 'sweat'; *Bo'a*, Small vesicles, which appear upon the skin, especially in the summer time, and in hot countries. It is, probably, the ordinary *Summer Rash* or *Lichen Tropicus*.

SU'DOR (*Phys.*) *H'idros, ιδρως*. The product of cutaneous transpiration, when visible, on the surface of the body. It is colorless; of an odor more or less strong and variable; and of a saline taste. It is composed, according to *BERZELIUS*, of water, lactic acid, lactate of soda united with a little animal matter, muriate of soda, and a little muriate of potassa, an atom of earthy phosphate, and some oxyd of iron.

(F) *Sueur*. (G) *Schweiss*.

WRITERS. *J. A. SLEVOGT*, Jenæ, 1697 (L). *G. W. WEDEL*, Jenæ, 1728 (L). *J. H. SCHULZE*, Hal. 1733 (L). *H. LUDOLF*, Erford. 1752 (L). *A. W. OTTO*, Francf. ad Viadr. 1803 (L).

SU'DOR AN'GLICUS (*Path.*) *Hidron'osus, ιδρωνοσος, Hidropyr'etos, Febris sudato'ria, Mor'bus sudato'rius, Ephem'era maligna, E. sudato'ria, E. Anglica pest'itilens, Sweating Sick'ness*. A very severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486; and appeared, at different times, until about the middle of the 16th century. It was accompanied with coldness; excessive prostration of strength; palpitation; frequency and inequality of the pulse, &c., and terminated favorably or unfavorably in the course of 24 hours.

(F) *Suette, Sueur Anglaise*.

(G) *Schweissfieber*.

WRITERS. *S. RICHINI*, Colon. 1529 (L). *H. C. NEUNAR*, Colon. 1529 (L). *L. FRISIUS*, Argent. 1529 (L). *J. BENEDICTUS*, Cracow, 1530 (L). *J. SCHILLER*, Basil. 1531 (L). *H. STUBBE*, Lond. 1671. *G. W. WEDEL*, Jenæ, 1697 (L). *CH. G. GRUNER*, Jenæ, 1802-4.

The French have given the name — **SUETTE DE PICARDIE** — to an epidemic disease, which has appeared several times in that province; the principal symptoms of which were; — profuse sweats, and a miliary eruption. The disease recurred in 1821, and has been described, at length, by *M. RAYER*, who considers it to consist of a simultaneous state of inflammation of various tissues; and proposes to class it with variola, scarlatina, and measles.

WRITER. *P. RAYER*, Paris, 1822 (F).

SU'DOR CRUENT'US, *S. sanguin'eus, Hematidros'is, Ephidros'is cruenta*. Cutaneous perspiration intermixed with blood. A very uncommon affection.

SUDORIF'IC (*Mat. Med.*) *Sudorificum, Sudorif'icum, Hidrot'icum, ιδρωτισον*, from *sudor*, 'sweat,' and *facio*, 'I make.' A medicine, which provokes sweating. See **DIAPHORETIC**.

The **FOUR SUDORIF'IC WOODS**, *Quatuor ligna sudorifica*, were, formerly, *guaiacum*, *perfumed cherry*, *sarsaparilla*, and *sassafras*.

(G) *Schweissmittel*.

WRITERS. *J. H. HERLIN*, Lips. 1693 (L). *J. H. SLEVOGT*, Jenæ, 1702 (L). *P. F. EYSEL*, Erford. 1712 (L). *H. G. LYRER*, Lugd. Bat. 1718 (L). *G. H. KANNegiesser*, Kilol. 1744 (L). *J. REUSCH*, Marburg, 1752 (L). *ZINK*, Friburg, 1781 (L).

SUE, PETER (*Biogr.*) A Parisian surgeon; born there in 1739; died in 1816. He was Professor in the *École Pratique*. WORKS. *Éléments de chirurgie*, in Latin and French. 1774. 8vo. *Anecdotes de médecine, chirurgie, &c.* 1785. 2 vols. 12mo. He translated *GAUBIUS's Pathology* into French.

SUFFIMEN'TUM (*Med.*) *Hypocannis'ma, Suffi'men, Thymia'ma, Suffi'tus, θυμιαμα, θυμημα, υποκαπνισμα, υποκαπνισμος, Suffumiga'tio*. A perfume.

(F) *Parfum*. (G) *Wohlgeruch*.

SUFFOCA'TION (*Leg. Med., Path., &c.*) *Suffoca'tio, Praefoca'tio, Apopn'ix'is, αποπνιξις*. Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. The principal morbid appearances in such cases, are: — the

lungs of a deep blue color, with the blood extravasated in the air cells; right auricle and ventricle filled with dark blood, as well as the neighbouring veins; lividity of the countenance, turgescence, and rupture of the vessels of the brain.

Treatment of suspended animation by suffocation in general. The patient must be conveyed into a warm room; and, if practicable, be immersed in a warm bath. Blood-letting must be used, if at all, with caution:—friction must be employed with salt or warm flannels:—stimulating fluids, in a dilute state, be poured into the stomach by means of a tube, and attempts be made to inflate the lungs: laryngotomy, if necessary.

SUFFOCATION is, also, used for threatened suffocation as *strangling* is. It means the state of dyspnoea and oppression, experienced when a sufficient quantity of air does not enter the lungs, or when the chymical phenomena of respiration are imperfectly executed;—as in cases of asthma.

(F) *Étouffement*.

(G) *Erstickung*.

SUGILLATION (*Surg., Path., &c.*) A *bruise*. By most authors used synonymously with *Ecchymosis*. It is, also, applied to the spots or ecchymoses, which occur in consequence of intrinsic causes:—in disease and in incipient putrefaction. It is common in dead bodies. To this last case it is, indeed, restricted by some medico-legal writers: and an interesting question sometimes arises, Whether the appearance has been induced before death or afterwards? Whether it is a case of *ecchymosis* or *sugillation*? In the former, the extravasated blood will usually be coagulated; not so in the latter. It is often, however, difficult to form a correct judgment, without reference to the history of the case.

SUICIDE, *Suicidium*; from *sui cædes*, 'murder of one's self.' The act of killing one's self. *Autochi'ra*, *Melancholia Suicidium*. Suicide is, very frequently, the result of disease of the mind: the individual seeming, at times, to be irresistibly impelled to self-destruction.

(G) *Selbstmord*.

WRITERS. J. CHEVREY, Paris, 1816 (F). FALRET, Paris, 1822 (F).

SULCUS (*Anat.*) A furrow. Anatomists have given this name to grooves on the surface of bones and other organs.

(F) *Sillon*. (G) *Furche*.

French writers, on anatomy, often use the term *Sillon* for the grooves, which lodge the arteries, and creep on the surface of bones; whilst those that receive veins are called *gouttières*, gutters.

SULPHUR (*Mat. Med.*) *Sulfur*, *Scolith*, *Thei'on*, *Suor*, *Averich*, *Ter'ra folia'ta*, *Fulmus citrinus*, *Kapri'li*, *Tumbaba*, *Tumpabar*, *Kibrith*, *Quebricum*, *Solsequium*, *Abric*, *Tifatum*, *Akibot*, *Apyrothium*, *Alcubrith*, *Anpater*, *Aquala*, *Aquila*, *Chibur*, *Chybur*, *Cibur*, *Brim'stone*. The Native Sulphur is called *Rock Sulphur*, *Sulphur vi'vum*, &c. Sulphur, as we meet with it, is in rolls, *Sulphur in rot'ulis*, *S. rotun'dum*, *Roll Brim'stone*. It is a volcanic production, and is obtained, in large quantities, from *Solfatara* in Italy. *Roll Sulphur* is impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds. It is unpleasantly odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid; solid, and brittle. S. G. 1.99. Fusible at 226°; volatilizable by heat, and condensing unchanged.

(F) *Soufre*. (G) *Schwefel*.

The **SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM**, *Sublimed Sulphur* or *Flow'ers of Sulphur*, is the sulphur of commerce, sublimed in close vessels.

(F) *Soufre sublimé*, *Fleurs de Soufre*.

The **SULPHUR LOTUM**, *Sulphur sublimatum lotum*, *Washed Sulphur*, *Magiste'rium Sulphuris*, *Sulphuris Flo'res loti*, is prepared by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and then drying it.

The **SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM**, *Lac Sulphuris*, *Milk of Sulphur*, *Præcipitated Sulphur*, is prepared by boiling sublimed sulphur and lime together, and adding muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur.

(F) *Crème de Soufre*.

Sulphur is possessed of stimulant, laxative, and diaphoretic properties. As a laxative, it is used in hæmorrhoidal and other affections. In the itch, applied externally and taken internally, it may be considered as a specific; and it is a valuable remedy in most cutaneous affections, that are local. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

The fæces or dregs, left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur, are called *Horse Brim'stone*, *Dregs of Sulphur vi'vum*, *Alce'bris*, *Alcha'bric*, *Algibic*, *Almeric*, *Aneric*, *Anerit*,

Sulphur caballi'num, *S. vi'vum*, *Sulphuris vi'vi recremen'ta*. They are very impure, and are used only externally.

SULPHURIC ACID (*Mat. Med.*) *Ac'idum Sulphu'ricum* vel *Sulphu'ricum*, *Oleum Vitrioli*, *Spir'itus Vitrioli*, *S. V. fortis*, *Ac'idum vitriol'icum*, *Sulphu'ric Ac'id*, *Oil of Vit'riol*, *Vitriol'ic Ac'id*, *Ac'idum Vitrioli dephlogistica'tum*, *A'cor Sulphuris*. Sulphuric acid is inodorous: has a strong acid state, and is corrosive. *S. G.* 1.850. It is escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient. Mixed with lard, it is sometimes used in local pains, and in some cutaneous affections.

(G) Schwefelsäure.

The **AC>IDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM**, *Dilute Sulphu'ric Ac'id*, *Ac'idum vitriol'icum dilu'tum*, *Elix'ir of Vit'riol*, *Elix'ir vitrioli*, *Spir'itus vitrioli ac'idus Vogle'ri*, is formed, according to the London Pharmacopœia, by adding *aq. distillat.* $\frac{3}{4}$ xiss to *acid. sulph.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. It is tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. Dose, *gtt.* x to xx, largely diluted. When used as a gargle, half a drachm may be added to $\frac{3}{4}$ vj of water.

(F) *Acide sulfurique délayé.*

The **AC>IDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM**, *A. vitriol'icum aromaticum*, *A. vitrioli cum alcoholle aromaticum*, *Elix'ir vitrioli*, *E. V. aromaticum*, *E. vitrioli MYNSICH'TI*, *E. vitrioli Edinburgen'sium*, *E. vitrioli cum tinctu'ra aromati'ca*, *E. vitrioli dul'cē seu ac'idu-aromaticum*, *Al'cohol cum aromati'bus sulphurica'tus*, *Tinctu'ra ac'idu sulphu'rici*, is formed of rectified spirit $\frac{1}{2}$ ij, sulphuric acid $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj, cinnamon $\frac{3}{4}$ iss, ginger $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Dose, *gtt.* x to xxx. *Ph. L.*

SULPHUROUS ACID (*Mat. Med.*) *Ac'idum sulphuros'icum*, *A. sulphuris volat'ile*, *A. Sulphuro'sum* vel *Sulfuro'sum*, *Spir'itus sulphuris*, *Spir'itus sulphuro'sus volat'ilis*, *Sp. sulphuris per camp'nam*, *Sp. vitrioli phlogistica'tus*, *Gas sulphuris*. Obtained by treating mercury with concentrated sulphuric acid, or by burning sulphur. It is sometimes used in the gaseous, at others, in the liquid state. Sulphurous acid gas is used to disinfect clothes, confined air, letters coming from infected places, &c. It is also exhibited, with great success, in the form of fumigation, in the treatment of certain chronic cutaneous affections, and of sciatic and rheumatic pains, in general. If respired pure, it acts in the manner of violent irritants; and is not long in producing death.

(F) *Acide Sulfureux*, *Air Acide Vitriolique*.

SULTZMALT, **MINERAL WATERS OF** (*Mat. Med.*) *S.* is a village in the department of the Upper Rhine; where are several sources of cold, acidulous waters, which seem to contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate of soda, subcarbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, and a little bitumen. They are refrigerant, aperient, and alterative.

SUPERCIL'IARY (*Anat.*) *Supercilia'ris*. That which relates to the supercilia or eyebrows. (F) *Sourcilier* ou *Surcilier*.

The **SUPERCIL'IARY ARCHES** or **RIDG'ES**, (F) *Arcades sourcilières*, are two, slightly projecting, apophyses, situated at the anterior surface of the os frontis, above the superior margin of the orbits. They are separated by the nasal *bosse*, and covered by the superciliaris muscle, to which they give attachment.

SUPERCIL'IUM (*Anat.*) *Oph'rys*, *οφρυς*, *Val'lum*. The eyebrows are two arched eminences, — convex above, and more or less prominent, according to the individual, — which lie on the superciliary arch of the os frontis, above the eyelids; and extend from the sides of the root of the nose to the temple. Their inner extremity or *head* is more prominent than the outer or *tail*. The eyebrows are covered with short and stiff hairs, which are directed, obliquely, from within outwards; and are, commonly, of the color of the hair.

The skin, in which these hairs are implanted, rests on the *orbicularis palpebrarum*, *frontalis*, and *superciliaris* muscles, which move the eyebrows in different directions.

The eyebrows serve as an ornament to the countenance; and by covering the eye, defend it from the impression of too strong a light. They direct the perspiration, also, from the eye.

(F) *Sourcil*. (G) *Augenbraune*.

SUPERCIL'IUM ACETAB'ULI. The edge of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

SUPERFŒTATION (*Phys.*) *Superfœtatio*, *Epicye'sis*, *ἐπικυήσις*, *Superimpregna'tio*, *Epig'onon*, *ἐπιγονον*, from *superfœta're*, 'to conceive again.' Conception of a fœtus in a uterus which already contains one. The impregnation of a female already pregnant. The possibility of this has been denied, but there is abundant evidence to show, that it is possible at a very early period of pregnancy.

(G) *Ueberschwängerung*.

WRITERS. G. FRANCUS DE FRANKENAU, Heidelb. 1676 (L). P. TH. SCHACHER, Lips. 1720 (L). T. G. A. ROOSE, Bremæ, 1801 (L). A. L. CASAN, Paris, 1826 (F).

SUPINA'TION (*Physiol.*) *Supina'tio*, from *supi'nus*, 'lying on the back.' The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outwards, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior.

(G) Rucklingswendung.

In Pathology, *Supina'tion*, *Supina'tio*, ὑπτιασμα, ὑπτιασμος, means the horizontal position on the back, with the head thrown back, and the legs and arms extended. It is often a sign of great weakness in disease.

SUPINA'TOR (*Anat.*) Same etymon. That which produces supination. A name given to two muscles of the forearm.

The SUPINA'TOR RA'DII LONGUS, *S. longus si'rē ma'jor*, *Bra'chio-radialis*, *Huméro-sus-radial* (CH.), is seated at the anterior and outer part of the forearm. It arises from the inferior part of the outer edge of the os humeri, and from the external intermuscular aponeurosis; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the outer edge of the radius, near the base of the styloid process. It causes the supination of the forearm, which it can likewise bend on the arm.

(F) Long ou grand supinateur.

SUPINA'TOR RA'DII BRE'VIS, *S. bre'vis seu mi'nor*, *Epicondylo-radial* (CH.). A muscle, seated at the outer and back part of the forearm. It is flattened, triangular, and curved upon itself, in such a manner, that it embraces the superior extremity of the radius. It is attached, on the one hand, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and to a small portion of the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the upper third of the outer and upper surfaces of the radius. It produces, by contracting, the motion of supination.

(F) Supinateur court ou petit supinateur.

SUPPOS'ITORY (*Ther.*) *Supposito'rium*, *Hypoth'eton*, ὑποθετον, from *suppon'ere*, 'to put under.' Any solid medicine, in the form of a long cone or cylinder, intended to be introduced into the rectum; — either for the purpose of favoring intestinal evacuations, or to act as anodynes. Purgative suppositories are made of soap, aloes, or any other irritating substance.

SUPPURA'TION (*Path.*) ελπιυμα, *Pu-rulen'tia*, *Pyo'sis*, πυωσις, *Diapye'ma*, διαπυημα, *Diapye'sis*, διαπυησις. Formation or secretion of pus (q. v., and also *Puogenia*). It is a frequent termination of inflammation, and may occur in almost all the tissues. This termination is announced by slight chills; by remission of the pain, which, from being lancinating, becomes heavy; by a sense of weight in the part, and, when the collection of pus can be easily felt, by fluctuation. When pus is thus formed in the cellular membrane, and is collected in one or more cavities, it constitutes an *abscess*. If it be formed from a surface exposed to the air, it is an *ulcer*; and these ulcers we are in the habit of establishing artificially in certain cases of disease. (See *ISSUE*.)

(F) *Aboutissement*.

(G) Eiterung, Vereiterung.

SUP'PURATIVE (*Therap.*) *Suppu'rans*, *Suppurati'vus*, *Diapye'ticus*, διαπυητικός, *Ecpye'tica*, ελπιυτικά, ελπιυσορτα. That which facilitates suppuration. Suppuratives are, generally, vesicants mixed with lard.

(F) *Suppuratif*.

(G) Eitermachende Mittel.

SU'PRA-COSTA'LES (*Anat.*) *Levato'res Costa'rum*. A name given to twelve small, fleshy fasciculi, which are flattened, triangular, and with radiating fibres. They pass from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ to the superior margin of the rib beneath. SPIGELIUS, COWPER, BOYER, CHAUSIER, and others consider them to form part of the intercostales externi.

(F) *Sur-costaux*.

SU'PRA-ORBITAR (*Anat.*) *Su'pra-orbita'lis*, *Su'pra-orbita'rius*. That which is situated above the orbit.

The FORA'MEN SU'PRA-ORBITA'R-RIUM, *F. orbita'rium supe'rius*, is a foramen, or notch completed by a ligament at the inner third of the orbitar arch. It gives passage to the *su'pra-orbitar* or *supercill'iary ar'tery*, a branch of the ophthalmic, which ascends the forehead, and is distributed thereto.

(F) *Trou sus-orbitaire ou orbitaire supérieur*.

SU'PRA-PUBIAN (*Anat.*) *Su'pra-pu-bic*, *Supra-pubia'nus*. That which is seated above the pubis.

The SU'PRA-PUBIAN NERVE is the internal ramus of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve. It is the *gen'ito-cru'ral* branch of BICHAT. It descends almost vertically before the psoas muscle; and, near the

crural arch, divides into two branches. One of them accompanies the spermatic cord, and is distributed to the cremaster, scrotum, and integuments on the inner part of the thigh. The other issues from the pelvis with the femoral filaments; traverses the aponeurosis of the thigh; and is distributed to the integuments of the upper and anterior part of the limb.

(F) *Nerf sus-pubien.*

SU'PRA-SPINA'TUS (*Anat.*) Su'pra-spino'sus. That which is seated above the spine.

(F) *Sur-épineux, Sus-épineux.*

The FOSSA SU'PRA-SPINA'TA, (F) *Fosse Sus-épineuse*, is a triangular depression above the spine of the scapula.

The SU'PRA-SPINA'TUS MUS'CLE, Su'per-scapula'ris, Sus-spino-scapulo-trochitérien, Su'pra-scapula'ris, Petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien (CH.), is situated in the fossa supra-spinata. It is elongated, thick, and triangular, and is attached, on the one hand, to the two inner thirds of the fossa supra-spinata; and terminates, on the other, at the anterior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. This muscle raises the arm.

The LIGAMENTA SU'PRA-SPINO'SA, Su'pra-spi'nal ligaments, are two in number. 1. The Dor'so-lum'bar-su'pra-spi'nal ligament, (F) *Ligament sur-épineux dorso-lombaire*, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, from the 7th cervical as far as the median crista of the sacrum. 2. Cervi'cal su'pra-spi'nal ligament, (F) *Ligament sur-épineux-cervical*, which extends above all the cervical spinous processes, and is attached, above, to the outer occipital protuberance.

SU'RA (*Anat.*) The calf of the leg. The projection, formed at the posterior part of the leg by the gastrocnemii muscles.

(F) *Mollet, Gras de Jambe.*

(G) *Wade.*

SURDENT (F) (*Anat.*) from 'su'pra, 'above,' and dens, 'a tooth.' When a milk tooth does not fall out at the period of the second dentition, but is merely forced to one side by the new tooth, it is called a *surdent*.

(G) *Ueberzahn.*

SUR'GEON, Chirur'geon; old French, (F) *Surgien, Chiro'nax, χειρωναξ, Chirur'gus, Vul'nerum medicus, χειρουργος, C'eiria'ter, Chiria'ter, χειριατρος*, from χειρ, 'the hand,' and εργον, 'work.'

One who practises surgery. The surgeon, says CELSUS, ought to be young, or, at all events, not advanced in life. His hand must be steady, expert, and never tremulous: he must use the right or left with equal facility: his sight must be clear and penetrating: his mind intrepid; and although unmoved when he proceeds to operate, he must not be in haste, or cut less than is necessary, but finish his operation, as if the cries of the patient made no impression upon him.

(F) *Chirurgien.* (G) *Wundarzt.*

WRITERS. A. READ (*errors of*), Lugd. Bat. 1687 (L). W. A. WALDSCHMIDT (*ignorance of*), Kilon. 1698 (L). C. HORLACHER (*chirurgus intemperans*), Lips. 1701 (L). S. MORAND (*necessary that the surgeon should be lettered*), Paris, 1743 (F). J. J. KOHLHAAS (*instructions for*), Ratisbon, 1784 (G). G. H. FIELTZ, Lips. 1786 (G). CH. L. MURSIMA (*portrait of a S.*), Berlin, 1787 (G). R. HAMILTON (*duties of a regimental S.*), Lond. 1787. M. PERCY (*manual for the army S.*), Paris, 1792 (F). H. MARSHALL (*hints to army S's. &c.*), Lond. 1828.

SUR'GEON-APOTH'ECARY (*Med.*) One who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary, A general practitioner.

WRITERS. M. J. LUCAS (*Education and duties of a S.*), Bath. 1800.

SUR'GERY, Chirur'gia, χειρουργία, Cheirix'is, χειρῖς, Metacheirix'is, Medici'na operati'va, Medici'na eff'icax. The part of the healing art, which relates to external diseases; their treatment; and, especially, to the manual operations adopted for their cure.

(F) *Chirurgie.*

(G) *Wundarzneikunst.*

WRITERS. B. BASELLI (*dignity of S.*), Bergam. 1600 (I). N. FOISSEY (*prerogatives of*), Paris, 1614 (F). JAS. COOKE, Lond. 1676. LANFRANC, by JOHN HALLE, Lond. 1665. R. WISEMAN, Lond. 1676. BARBETTE, by MANGETI, Gen. 1683 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1713 (L). A. O. GÖLICHE (*history of ancient S.*), Hal. 1713 (L).: (*of modern S.*), Hal. 1713 (L). I. HEISTER, Altd. 1714 (L). J. Z. PLATNER, Lips. 1721 (L). D. TURNER, Lond. 1725. A. VATER (*antiquity and dignity of S.*), Viteb. 1728 (I). A. J. GRENECK (Do.), Vindob. 1729 (L)., in German, Vienn. 1730 (G). JUNKER, Hal. 1731 (L). LAMOTTE, Paris, 1732 (F). G. SMITH (*principles of S.*) Lond.

1732. L. HEISTER, Amst. 1739 (L.). in Engl. Lond. 1743. W. BECKET, Lond. 1740. A. VON HALLER, Lausanne, 1755-6 (L). PORTAL, Paris, 1760 (F). RICHTER, Gotting. 1760-80 (L). LE DRAN, Paris, 1765 (F). GOULARD, Paris, 1766 (F). MORAND, 1768 (F). H. BOERHAAVE (*aphorisms of surgery*, by VAN SWIETEN), in French by M. LOUIS, Paris, 1768. W. BROMFIELD, Lond. 1773. SCHMUCKER, Berl. 1744-89 (G). W. DEASE, Lond. 1776-80. CALLISEN, Copenhag. 1777 (L). AITKEN, Lond. 1778 (L). ACREL, Stockh. 1778 (Sw.). H. MANNING (*improvements in*), Lond. 1780. P. POTT, by SIR JAMES EARLE, Lond. 1781. J. WARNER (*cases*), Lond. 1784. B. BELL, Edinb. 1784-1801. LOMBARD, Strasburg, 1786 (F). RICHTER (*principles of S.*), Gotting. 1787-98 (G). J. PEARSON (Do.), Lond. 1788. J. O. JUSTAMOND, by W. HOULSTON, Lond. 1789. BERNSTEIN (*manual of*), Leipz. 1790 (G). HECKER, Erf. 1791 (L). METZGER (*manual of*), Jen. 1791 (G). N. B. WATERS (*extracted from B. BELL*), Philad. 1791. B. GOOCH, Lond. 1792. HUGH MUNRO, Lond. 1792. J. LATTI, Edinb. 1794-6. J. JONES (*surgical works of*), by JAS. MEASE, Phil. 1795. CHOPART and DESAULT, Paris, 1795 (F): in Engl. by W. TURNBULL, Lond. 1797. PLENCK, Vienn. 1797 (L). B. LARA (*Dictionary of S.*), Lond. 1797. DESAULT, Paris, 1798 (F). ARNEMANN, Gotting. 1798 (G). JOHN BELL, Edinb. 1801: abridged by J. A. SMITH, New York, 1810. WHITE, Lond. 1804. J. ABERNETHY (*surgical observations*), Lond. 1804-6. WARE (Do.), Lond. 1805. K. SPRENGEL, Hal. 1805 (G). S. COOPER (*first lines*), Lond. 1809: by A. H. STEVENS, N. York, 1822: by S. McCLELLAND, Philad. 1831. (*Dictionary*), Lond. 1809: by J. S. DORSEY, Philad. 1810: by W. ANDERSON, N. York, 1822: and by D. M. REESE, N. York, 1830. R. HOOPER (*vade mecum*), Lond. 1809: by ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Lond. 1824. W. HEY (*cases*), Lond. 1810. PELLETAN (*clinical S.*), Paris, 1810 (F). BARON D. J. LARREY (*military S.*), Paris, 1812 (F): translated by R. W. HALL, Baltimore, 1814. F. M. V. LEGOUAS, Paris, 1813 (F). J. S. DORSEY, Philad. 1813. D. HOSACK (*of the ancients*), N. York, 1813. A. BOYER, Paris, 1814-18 (F). P. J. ROUX (*French and English surgery*), Paris, 1815: in Engl. Lond. 1816. C. BELL (*surgical observations*), Lond. 1816-18. J. DELPECH, Paris, 1816 (F).

J. HOWSHIP (*practical observations*), Lond. 1816. A. C. HUTCHINSON, Lond. 1816. SIR A. COOPER and B. TRAVERS (*surgical essays*), Lond. 1818. J. HENNEN (*military S.*), Edinb. 1818. J. KIRBY, Lond. 1819. R. A. ALLEN, Edinb. 1819, &c. H. JEFFREYS (*cases in S.*), Lond. 1820. C. G. M. LANGENBECK, Gotting. 1822-25 (G). HENRY EARLE, Lond. 1823. W. GIBSON, Phil. 1824-25. SIR A. COOPER (*lectures*), by F. TYRREL, Lond. 1824-29. J. ABERNETHY, Lond. 1825: N. York, 1830. JAS. BLUNDELL (*abdominal surgery*), in ASHWELL on Parturition. T. BUCHANAN (*acoustic S.*), Lond. 1825. W. W. SLEIGH (*science of S.*), Lond. 1825. A. C. HUTCHINSON (*practical cases, particularly as regards the naval and military service*), Lond. 1826. TH. CASTLE (*from lectures of SIR A. COOPER and J. H. GREEN*), Lond. 1828. THOS. ALCOCK, Lond. 1830. J. N. RUST, Berl. 1831 (G). J. SYME, Edinb. 1831: Phil. 1832. See OPERATION.

MILITARY SURGERY is that, which relates to the operations to be performed on the field of battle, or subsequently; — with the attention to be paid to the wounded, &c.

(F) *Chirurgie militaire.*

WRITERS. L. TASSIN, Nimeguen, 1673 (F). SCIPIO ABEILLE, Paris, 1696 (F). D. SANCASSANI, Ferrara, 1729 (I). H. RAVATON, Paris, 1768 (F). J. A. BRAMBILLA, Vienn. 1785 (G). CH. FR. OLLENROTH (*duties of an assistant-surgeon*), Halle, 1791 (G). CH. FR. PERCY (*manuel*), Paris, 1792 (F). R. HAMILTON, Lond. 1796. A. G. ROSENMEYER, Potzdam, 1804 (G). J. B. L. MERLE, Paris, 1804 (F). FR. L. AUGUSTIN, Berlin, 1807 (G). BARON D. J. LARREY, Paris, 1812 (F). J. HENNEN, Lond. 1829. G. BALLINGALL (*introductory lecture on*), Edinb. & Lond. 1830. See also the Bibliography under SURGERY.

SURGICAL (Surg.) *Chirurgicus*, χειρουργικός. That which relates to surgery; as *surgical anatomy*, *surgical operations*, *surgical instruments*, &c.

(F) *Chirurgical, Chirurgique.*

WRITERS on *Surgical Instruments*. SCULTETUS, Ulm. 1663 (L). JUST. ARNEMANN, Götting. 1796 (G). HENRY, Paris, 1825 (F).

SUROXYGENESES (*Nosol.*) A name given, by BAUMES, to diseases attributed by that physician to a superabundance of oxygen.

SURVIVORSHIP (*Leg. Med.*) from *superviv'ere*, (F) *Survivre*, 'to live longer.'

In *legal medicine*, this word means the probability, that any individual has survived others in an accident, which has been fatal to all. This is often an important question, connected with the inheritance of property, and on which physiology can rarely afford more than presumptive grounds for conclusion.

(F) *Survie*. (G) *das Ueberleben*.

SUSCEPTIBILITY (*Physiol. & Path.*) Sensibility, in its most enlarged acceptation. The term, with the epithet *nervous*, is sometimes used for that increase in the moral sensibility, which is particularly observed in nervous affections.

(G) *Empfindlichkeit*.

SUSPEN'SORY (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Suspensorius*, from *suspen'dere*, 'to hang under.' That which sustains or suspends.

The **SUSPEN'SORY LIG'AMENT OF THE LIV'ER** is a triangular duplicature of the peritoneum, between the inferior surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver; and which is continuous with the great falx of the umbilical vein.

The **SUSPEN'SORY LIG'AMENT OF THE PE'NIS** is a fibro-cellular fascia, of a triangular shape, which extends from the anterior part of the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum, which it sustains. A similar ligament belongs to the clitoris.

The **SUSPEN'SORY BAN'DAGE**, *Suspensorium*, is a bandage, intended to support the scrotum, in cases of disease of the testicles or of scrotal hernia. It consists of a kind of bag, fixed above to a cincture, and retained below by strings, passing between the thighs, and fixed to the cincture behind.

(F) *Suspensoire*.

(G) *Tragband, Aufhebebinde*.

SUSPIR'IVM (*Phys. & Path.*) A sigh. A slow, voluntary contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles; the effect of which is, to restore the due relation between the circulation and respiration, or to free ourselves from an inconvenient sense of weight felt in the chest, when we are much depressed:—a weight, which appears to be chiefly dependent on the functions of the heart being disturbed through the moral influence. The sigh differs from the sob:—the latter being involuntary and spasmodic.

Sighing, occurring in fevers to a great extent, indicates considerable depression.

(F) *Soupir*. (G) *das Seufzen*.

SUTURE (*Anat. & Surg.*) *Sutu'ra*, from *su'o*, 'I stitch.' A kind of immovable articulation, in which the bones unite by means of serrated edges, which are, as it were, *dovetailed* into each other. The articulations of the greater part of the bones of the skull are of this kind. The coronal, lambdoidal, and sagittal sutures are called *true sutures*; the two temporal are called *false sutures*.

(F) *Engrenure*. (G) *Naht*.

SUTURE, in *Surgery*, *Ra'phē, ραφή*, means an operation, which consists in stitching the lips of a wound to procure their union. The suture was, at one time, largely employed: but, in modern times, its use has been wisely restricted. There are few wounds in which the edges may not be brought together by adhesive plaster appropriately applied. This kind of union, by adhesive plaster simply, has been absurdly termed *Sutu'ra sic'ca* or *dry suture*, in opposition to the *Sutu'ra cruen'ta* or suture, properly so called.

The suture is generally performed with waxed thread and straight or curved needles, according to the arrangement of parts.

The chief sutures are the *interrupted suture*, the *quilled suture*, the *glover's suture*, and the *twisted suture*.

1. The **INTERRUPTED SUTURE**, (F) *Suture à points séparés*, *Suture entrecoupée*, is performed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound, previously brought into contact; and then tying the extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted. It is the suture most commonly used.

2. The **QUILLED SUTURE**, *Sutu'ra clava'ta*, (F) *Suture enchevillée ou emplumée ou empennée*, *Compound Suture*, is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound. It is used by some surgeons, on account of there being less danger of the stitches tearing out. It is not much employed.

3. The **GLOV'ER'S SUTURE**, *Contin'ued Suture*, *Uninterrupted Suture*, (F) *Suture de Pelletier*, *Suture en surget*, is executed by introducing the needle first into one lip of the wound

from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and, in this manner, sewing up the whole extent of the wound. It has been chiefly used in wounds of the intestinal canal. It is now rarely employed except for stitching up dead bodies. The common stitch or suture, *Sutu'ra puncta'ta*, (F) *Suture à points passés*, has been used in similar cases.

4. The *TWISTED SU'TURE*, (F) *Suture entortillée*, is employed, chiefly, to unite wounds of the cheeks and of the free edge of the lips. To perform it, a pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound, so as to keep them accurately in contact. A piece of thread is then wound accurately round the pin, from one side of the division to the other, in the form of the figure ∞ . The number of pins and sutures must, of course, correspond with the extent of the wound. This is the suture, used in cases of *HARELIP* (q. v.).

5. The *SUTURE A ANSE* of *LE DRAN* has only been employed in cases of wounds of the intestines. For this purpose, the edges of the wound are brought together, and as many needles, with unwaxed threads, used as there are to be stitches. Each stitch is then made by passing a needle through the edges; and all the ligatures are tied together, which belong to one side of the wound, and twisted so as to form a thread, which is fixed externally.

SWAM'MERDAM or *SCHWAM-MERDAM*, *JOHN* (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Dutch anatomist and naturalist; born at Amsterdam in 1637; died in 1680. *WORKS. Tractatus physico-anatomico-medicus de respiratione, usuque pulmonum.* Lugd. Bat. 1667. 8vo. *Miraculum naturæ seu uteri muliebris fabrica; adjecta est nova methodus cavitates corporis ita præparandi, ut suam semper genuinam faciem servant.* Ibid. 1672.

SWA'THING or *SWAD'DLING CLOTHES* (*Hyg.*) *Incunab'ula*, *Fas'ciæ*, *Pan'ni*, from Sax. *ƿæðan*, 'to bind.' The kind of clothing or bandaging formerly applied to children, during the first year of life. It is now, properly, laid aside, and every freedom allowed to muscular exertion.

(F) *Maillot*.

(G) *Wickelzeug*.

SWELL'ING (*Path.*) (D) *Swellen*, *Pre'sis*, *πρησις*, *Extumefac'tio*, *Tu'mor*, *Tumefac'tio*. Morbid increase of bulk, in the whole or a part of the body. See *TUMOR*.

(F) *Enflure*, *Gonflement*.

(G) *Geschwulst*.

SWIETEN, *GERARD VAN* (*Biogr.*) A renowned Dutch physician; born at Leyden in 1700; died in 1772. *WORKS. Commentaria in HERMANNI BOERHAAVII aphorismos.* Lugd. Bat. 1752. 5 tom. 4to.: in English, Lond. 1773. 18 vols. 8vo: abridged by *COLIN HOSACK*, M. D. Lond. 1773: by *R. SCHONBERG*, Lond. 1762-74. *Description abrégée des maladies qui règnent communément dans les armées, avec la méthode de les traiter.* Vienna. 1759. 8vo.: in Engl. Lond. 1761. 12mo.

SWIETE'NIA FEBRIF'UGA (*Mat. Med.*) *Febrifuge Swiete'nia*. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the East Indies, has an aromatic odor, and bitter taste. It is tonic and stomachic, and has been used in intermittents, and in diseases where bitter tonics are indicated. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij of the powder.

(F) *Mahogon febrifuge*.

SY'CCION (*Pharm.*) *συκιον*. A decoction of dried figs.

SYCI'TES (*Pharm.*) *συκιτης*. Wine, in which dried figs have been infused.

SYCO'SIS (*Path.*) *συκωσις*, from *συκωρ*, 'a fig.' A tumor of the shape of a fig. Also, a fungous ulcer. An excrescence about the eyelids.

Dr. BATEMAN defines it:—an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp, in adults; and usually clustering together in irregular patches;—*Phy'ma Syco'sis*. Of this he has given two species: 1. The *Syco'sis Men'ti*, *S. Bar'ba*, *Mentagra*: and, 2. The *Syco'sis Capilli*, *S. Capilli'tii*. The treatment, in both cases, resembles that for *Porrigio favosa*.

SYD'ENHAM, *THOM'AS* (*Biogr.*) One of the most illustrious of English physicians; born in Dorsetshire about 1624; died in 1689. *WORKS. Methodus curandi febres: propriis observationibus superstructa.* Lond. 1666. 8vo.: translated, 1668. 8vo. *Observationes medicæ circa morborum acutorum historiam et curationem.* Lond. 1675. 8vo. *Epistolæ responsoriæ duæ.* 1. *De morbis epidemicis à 1675 ad 1680.* 2. *De luis venereæ historiâ et curatione.* Lond. 1680. 8vo. *Dissertatio epistolaris de observationibus nuperis circa curationem variolarum confluentium, necnon de affectione hystericâ.* Lond. 1682. 8vo. *Dissertatio de febre putridâ, variolis confluentibus, et de mictu sanguineo, et calculo.* Lond. 1682. 8vo.

Tractatus de podagrâ et hydrope. Lond. 1683. 8vo. *Schedula monitoria de novâ febris ingressu.* Lond. 1686. 8vo. *Processus integri in omnibus ferè morbis curandis.* Lond. 1693. 12mo.: in Engl. Lond. 1710. 12mo. *Opera universa.* Lond. 1685. 8vo.: in Engl. by C. PECHEY, Lond. 1696. 8vo.: in Engl. with notes by J. SWAN, Lond. 1742. 2 vols. 8vo. An improved edition of this by WALLIS, Lond. 1789. 2 vols. 8vo. A compilation from his writings was published under the title of *The Practice of Physic of SYDENHAM.* Lond. 1695: in Lat. 1719. 8vo.

SYLVIUS, FRAN' CIS DE LE BOE OR FRAN' CIS DE LE BOE DUBOIS (*Biog.*) A celebrated German physician; born at Hanau in 1614; died in 1672. *WORKS.* *Opera medica.* Amstelod. 1679. 4to. *Disputationum medicarum decas, primarias corporis humani functiones naturales ex anatomicis, practicis, et chymicis experimentis deductas complectens.* Amst. 1663. 12mo. *Collegium medico-practicum.* Francf. 1664. 12mo. *Praxeos medicæ idea nova, liber 1.* Leid. 1667. 12mo. Lib. II. Ibid. 1672. 12mo. Lib. III. and IV. Ibid. 1674. 12mo. *Index materiæ medicæ.* Lugd. Bat. 1671. 12mo. *Of children's diseases,* translated by R. G. Lond. 1682. 12mo. *Novissima idea de febribus curandis.* Dubl. 1687. 12mo.

SYLVIUS, JAMES OR DUBOIS, JAMES (*Biog.*) An eminent French physician; born at Amiens in 1478; died in 1555. *WORKS.* *Methodus sex librorum GALENI de differentiis et causis morborum et symptomatum. De signis omnibus medicis, hoc est, salubribus, insalubribus, et neutris. De sudore Anglico.* Paris. 1539. fol. *Methodus medicamentorum componendi quatuor libris distributa.* Paris. 1541. 8vo. *De medicamentorum simplicium delectu libri tres.* Paris. 1542. 8vo. *In HIPPOCRATIS elementa commentarius.* Paris. 1542. fol. *JOANNIS MESUË de re medicâ libri tres.* Paris. 1544. fol. *De mensibus mulierum et hominis generatione commentarius.* Ven. 1556. 8vo. *De victus ratione facili et salubri pauperum scholasticorum, &c.* Paris. 1557. 16mo. *De peste et febre pestilentiali libellus.* Paris. 1557. 16mo. He published, also, various commentaries on HIPPOCRATES and GALEN.

SYMBLEPHARO'SIS (*Path.*) from *συν*, 'with,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'an eyelid.' A preternatural adhesion between the eyelids; and especially between the upper eyelid and globe of the eye.

SYM'METRY (*Anat.*) *Symmet'ria*, *συμμετρία*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' The regularity in form, observed in many parts, situated on the median line; and, also, the resemblance which exists between many organs that are situated on each side this median line. BICHAT first noticed, that this symmetry was confined to the organs of animal life; as the head, brain, spine, organs of sense, of locomotion, &c.

SYMMET'RICAL (*Anat.*) *Symmet'ricus.* An epithet given to those parts of the body, which, if seated on the median line, may be divided into two equal, and perfectly like halves: or which, if situated—the one to the right, the other to the left of this line—have a similar conformation, and a perfectly analogous arrangement.

SYMPATHET'IC (*Path. &c.*) *Sympath'icus*, *Sympatheticus*, *συμπαθητικός*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' That which depends on sympathy.

SYMPATHET'IC AFFECTIONS of an organ are those morbid phenomena, that supervene, without any morbid cause acting directly on it, and by the reaction of another organ primarily affected. Thus, itching of the nose is a *sympathetic affection*, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal.

The epithet is, also, given to different nerves. See TRISPLANCHNIC, PNEUMOGASTRIC, and FACIAL.

(F) *Sympathique.*

The SYMPATHET'IC POW'DER, *Pulvis sympatheticus* of SIR KENELM DIGBY, was composed of calcined sulphate of iron, prepared in a particular manner. It was long supposed to be able to cure a wound, if applied to the weapon that inflicted it: or, even to a portion of the bloody clothes. It is proper to remark, however, that the wound itself was carefully excluded from the air, and from all irritation.

WRITERS. E. MOHY, 1639 (L). N. PAPINUS, Lutet. 1644 (L). J. J. BROGLIA, Aix, 1644 (L). I. CATTIER, Paris, 1650 (F). L. STRAUSSUS, Darmst. 1651 (L). SIR KENELM DIGBY, Paris, 1658 (F). M. HYER, Toulon, 1677 (F).

SYMPATHY (*Physiol.*) *Sympathi'a*, *Compas'sio*, *Consensus*, *συμπαθεια*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' The connexion that exists between the actions of two or more organs, more or less distant from each other; so that the affection of the first is transmitted,

secondarily, to the others, or to one of the others, by means unknown to us. A knowledge of the particular sympathies between different organs throws light on the etiology of diseases, their seat, and the particular organ towards which our therapeutical means should be directed. See IRRITATION.

(G) Mitleidenschaft.

WRITERS. CÆSAR AVOLI, Venet. 1580 (L). S. RATTRAY, Glasgow, 1658 (L). P. BRISSEAU, Montpellier, 1692 (F). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1716 (L). H. J. REGA, Harlem. 1739 (L). J. FR. ABEL, Stuttgart, 1780 (L). S. H. JACKSON, Lond. 1781. A. WILSON (morbid sympathies), Edinb. 1818. M. FODERA, Paris, 1822 (F). FR. HUFELAND, Weimar, 1822 (G).

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY (Surg.) *Symphysotomy*, *Synchondrotomy*, *Symphysiotomia*, from *συμφυσις*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The operation or section of the *Symphysis*. This operation is performed with the view of augmenting the diameter of the pelvis, in order to facilitate delivery in certain cases of faulty conformation of that cavity, with wedging of the head of the child therein. To perform the operation, the female is placed on her back; the pubes is shaved; and, with a strong scalpel, the soft parts are divided on the median line. The articulation is then cut. As soon as the fibrous parts, which held the bones together, are divided, they separate to a certain distance from each other; and the delivery may be accomplished. The knife, with which the operation is performed, is called, by the French, *Couteau symphysien*.

WRITERS. SIGAULT, Paris, 1779 (F). BAUDELOCQUE, Paris, 1776 (L). A. LE ROY, Paris, 1778 and 1780 (F). ROUSSEL DE VANZESME, 1778 (L). PIET, Paris, 1778 (F). LODER, Gotting. 1778 (L). RETZ, Paris, 1778 (F). DAGOTY, Paris, 1779 (F). VAN DÖVEREN, Lugd. Bat. 1781 (L). DESGRANGES, Lyon. 1781 (F). J. G. WALTER, Berlin, 1782 (L). J. P. MICHELL, Amst. 1783 (L).: and Lugd. Bat. 1787 (L). OSBORN, Lond. 1783. VERDIER DUCLOS (successful case), Paris, 1787 (F). J. HALL, Manchester, 1798. DELPECH, Montpell. an. ix (F). ANSIAUX, Paris, 1811 (F).

SYMPHYSIS (Anat.) *συμφυσις*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *φύω*, 'I grow'; or from *συμφύω*, 'I unite together.' A union of bones. The bond of such union. The aggregate of means used for retaining bones *in situ* in the articulations.

The name *sympphysis* has, however, been more particularly appropriated to certain articulations; as to the *sympphysis pubis*, *sacro-iliac symphysis*, &c.

SYMPHYTUM (Mat. Med.) from *συνφύω*, 'I unite.' *Symphytum officinale*, *Consolida major*, *Comfrey*, *Alum*, *Allus*. The roots of this European plant are very mucilaginous, and are employed as emollients. They are used, in decoction, in hæmoptysis, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa, &c.

(F) *Grande Consoude*.

(G) *Schwarzwurz*, *Beinwell*. SYMPHYTUM PETRÆUM, *Co'ris Monspelien'sis*, *Montpellier Co'ris*. An intensely bitter and nauseous plant, which is said to have been useful in syphilis.

SYMPTOM (Path.) *Symptomata*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *πτωω*, 'I fall.' Any change, perceptible to the senses, in any organ or function, which is connected with morbid influence. It is by the aggregate and succession of symptoms that a disease is detected.

The term — *symp'toms of symp'toms* has been used for the effects, which result from the symptoms of a disease; but which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. Thus, the debility, arising from the frequency of the evacuations in dysentery, is a symptom of symptoms. See SIGN.

(G) *Zeichen*, *Krankheitszeichen*.

WRITERS. GALENUS, by TH. LINACRE, Antwerp, 1550 (L): published together by W. COPE at Lyons. 1550. 12mo. A. PLANER, Tubing. 1579 (L). J. HORSTIUS, Helmst. 1590 (L). DANL. SENNERTUS, Vitemb. 1605 (L). J. FRIDA, Helmst. 1606 (L). GR. HORSTIUS, Vitemb. 1607 (L). J. R. SALTZMANN, Argent. 1624 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1625 (L).: and 1630 and 1631 (L). H. REGIUS, Ultraject. 1641 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1669 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1743 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1762 and 1764 (L).

SYMPTOMAT'IC (Path.) *Symptomat'icus*. That which is a symptom of some other affection. Thus, we speak of a symptomatic disease, in opposition to one that is idiopathic.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY (Path.) *Symptomatology*, *Symbolog'ica*, *συμβολογική*, from *συμπτωμα*, 'a symptom,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' The branch of pathology, the object of which is the knowledge of symptoms.

WRITERS. JOHN BERKENHOUT, Lond. 1784. A. P. BUCHAN, Lond. 1824.

SYMPTO'SIS (Path.) συμπτώσις, from συν, 'with,' and πίπτω, 'I fall.' Depression or rather emaciation or atrophy, either of the whole body or of a part.

SYNARTHRO'DIAL (Anat.) Synarthrodial'is, from συν, 'with,' and αρθρῶσις, 'articulation.' That which belongs to synarthrosis; as *Synarthro'dial articulation*.

SYNARTHRO'SIS (Anat.) συναρθρῶσις, *Abarticula'tio*, *Coarticula'tio*. An immovable articulation. Synarthrosis includes three species:—*Suture*, *Harmony*, and *Gomphosis*.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS (Anat.) συγχονδρῶσις, from συν, 'with,' and χονδρῶς, 'a cartilage.' Union or articulation of bones by means of cartilage;—as the articulations of the ribs with the sternum, by means of their cartilages of prolongation.

(G) Knorpelverbindung.

SYNCHRIS'MATA (Pharm.) συγχρισματα. A name given, by PAULUS of Ægina, to certain ointments.

SYN'CHRONOUS (Phys. & Path.) Syn'chronus, from συν, 'with,' and χρόνος, 'time.' That which occurs at the same time. Thus, the pulsations of an artery are synchronous with those of the heart. (G) Gleichzeitig.

SYN'CLONUS (Nosol.) from συγκλονέω, 'I shake together.' *Clon'ici universa'les*, *Clo'nus* (YOUNG). Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will. See TREMOR, CHOREA, &c.

SYNCOMIS'TOS (Mat. Alim.) συγκομιστος, *Autopy'ros*, *αυτοπυρος*, *Pal'nis domes'ticus*, *secunda'rius*, *ciba'rius*, *confusa'neus*. Bread of the whole wheat or of the unsifted meal. *Household bread*.

SYN'COPE (Path.) συγχοπή, from συγχοπτω, 'I fall down.' *An'imi defectio*, *An'imi deli'quium*, *Leipopsych'ia*, *Apsych'ia*, *αψυχία*, *Apopsych'ia*, *αποψυχία*, *Lipothym'ia*, *Swoon*, *Faint'ing Fit*. Complete and, commonly, sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution, or entire suspension, of the pulsations of the heart and the respiratory movements.

Syncope is, commonly, an affection of no consequence; but, sometimes, it is an index of diseased heart.

Placing the patient in the horizontal posture: sprinkling cold water over the face, and the application of volatile

substances to the nose, are all that will be required during the fit. See ASPHYXIA.

(F) Évanouissement, Défaillance, Pamoison.

(G) Ohnmacht.

WRITER. H. MARTIN, Paris, an. xi (F).

SYNDESMO'GRAPHY (Anat.) *Syndesmogra'phia*, from συνδεσμος, 'a ligament,' and γραφή, 'a description.' A description of the ligaments. The part of anatomy, which describes the ligaments.

(G) Bänderbeschreibung.

SYNDESMOLOGY (Anat.) *Syndesmol'gia*, from συνδεσμος, 'a ligament,' and λογος, 'a treatise, discourse.' A treatise on the ligaments.

(G) Bänderlehre.

SYNDESMO-PHARYNGÆ'US (Anat.) A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

SYNDESMO'SIS (Anat.) συνδεσμῶσις, *Synneuro'sis*, *συννευρῶσις*, *Synymen'sis*, *συνυμενῶσις*, from συνδεσμος, 'ligament.' The articulation of two or more bones by means of ligament;—as of the radius with the ulna.

SYNDESMOT'OMY (Anat.) *Syndesmot'omia*, from συνδεσμος, 'ligament,' and τέμνω, 'I cut or dissect.' Dissection of the ligaments.

(G) Bänderzerliederung.

SYN'DROMĒ (Path.) συνδρομή, *Concur'sus*. A name given, by the Empirical Sect, to the union of symptoms, which takes place in diseases. *Syn'dromē plethor'ica*, e. g. meant the union of symptoms produced by plethora.

SYNE'CHIA (Path.) from συν, 'with,' and εχειν, 'to be.' Adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea, or between the iris and crystalline lens. The former case is called *Syne'chia ante'rior*: the latter *S. poste'rior*.

SYNEZI'ZIS (Path.) *Synize'sis*, *συνιζησις*, *Considen'tia*, from συν, 'with,' and ζευγνυσθαι, 'to join.' *Parop'sis* *Synize'sis*, *Cal'go à Synize'si*, *Cal'go Pupillæ*, *Clo'sure* or *Occlu'sion* or *oblitera'tion* of the Pu'pil, *Phthi'sis Pupillæ*, *Syn'chysus*, *Amyo'sis*. This disease is sometimes a case of faulty conformation, depending upon the continued existence of the membrana pupillaris, or the absence of the pupil. It is, in other words, *congenital*. At other times, it is owing to accident, and supervenes on violent ophthalmia, or on the operation of the cataract.

Those who are affected with synezi-zis are completely blind;—the iris

having no central aperture. In certain cases, a remedy may be obtained by making an opening in the iris, which may supply the place of the pupil, and through which the rays of light may reach the retina. This operation is called the *operation for artificial pupil*.

WRITERS on the operation for artificial Pupil, and on Synezisis. RICHTER, Gotting. 1795 (G). DONEGANA, Milan, 1809 (I). BENEDICT, Lips. 1810 (L). R. MUTER, Wisbeach, 1811. GIESON, Lond. 1811. P. ASSALINI, Milan, 1811 (I). SIR WILLIAM ADAMS, Lond. 1812 and 1819. G. J. BEER, Vienna, 1815 (G). G. F. D. EVANS, Lond. 1815. REISINGER, Augsburg, 1816 (G). CH. JÜNGKEN, Berlin, 1817 (G). G. WAGNER, Brunswick, 1818 (G). SCHLAGINTWEIT, Munich, 1818 (G). J. CLOQUET, Paris, 1818 (F). G. F. GUTHRIE, Lond. 1819.

SYNOCHA (Path.) from *συνεχω*, 'I continue.' *Inflammatory Fever, Angiopyria, Febris causodes, zavσωδης πυρετος, Febris deu'rens, F. ar'dens, Febris contin'ua sanguinea, Febris contin'ua non putris, Syn'ochus* (VOGEL), *Syn'ochus impu'tris* (GALEN), *Febris acuta, F. continens, F. continens non putrida, F. angioten'ica, F. sthen'ica, F. inflammato'ria, Ene'cia cau'ma, F. ton'ica, Phlogop'yru's, Cau'ma, General inflammation, Gastro-entérite intense*. A species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat; and by quick, strong, and hard pulse; urine high colored; disturbance of mind slight. It requires, of course, the most active treatment.

SYNOCHUS (Path.) *Febris len'ta* (LINÆUS), *F. continens putrida, F. contin'ua putrida* (of some); same etymon. Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus:—in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter. *Mixed fever, Common continued fever*. See FEVER.

SYNSTEOGRAPHY (Anat.) *Synosteographia*, from *συν*, 'with,' *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' The part of anatomy, which describes the joints.

SYNSTEOL'OGY (Anat.) *Synosteologia*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise of the joints.

SYNSTEOT'OMY (Anat.) *Synosteotomia*, from *συν*, 'with,' *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the joints.

SYNOVIA (Anat.) from *συν*, 'with,' and *οὖν*, 'an egg.' *Mucila'go, Un'guen*

articula're. A fluid, resembling the white of egg, which is exhaled by the synovial membranes surrounding the movable articulations. The synovia of man, according to HILDENBRANDT, consists of water, a little albumen, soda, muriate of soda, phosphate of lime, and, FOURCROY fancied, uric acid. Its use is to lubricate the joints, and the sheaths in which tendons play.

(F) *Synovie*.

(G) *Gliedwasser, Gelenk-schmiere, Gelenkwasser*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1697 (L). SCHAPER, Rostoch, 1698 (L).

SYNOVIAL (Anat.) *Synovia'lis*. That which relates to the synovia.

The SYNOVIAL GLANDS, HAVERS'S GLANDS, are the secretory fringes, which float in the interior of the synovial capsules (see CAPSULE). They do not seem to be glandular. They have been called *Synovial fimbriae*, (F) *Franges synoviales*.

SYNTASIS (Path.) *συντασις*. Tension of parts: hence *συντασιζα* are medicines, which render parts tense. SYNTAXIS, *συντηξις*, on the other hand, means *Colliquatio* or wasting of the body.

SYNTHENA (Path.) A term employed, by PARACELUS, to designate a species of epilepsy, accompanied by cardialgia and tormina.

SYNTENOSIS (Anat.) *συντενωσις*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *τενω*, 'a tendon.' A species of articulation, in which two bones are joined by means of tendon; as the sesamoid bones with the toes, the rotula with the tibia, &c.

SYNTHESIS (Surg.) *συνθεσις*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *τιθημι*, 'I place.' A surgical operation, which consists in uniting parts that are divided; and approximating such as are separated or distant from each other. *Synthesis of continuity* means the union of the edges of a wound, or the approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. *Synthesis of contiguity* is the reduction of displaced organs; as in cases of hernia and luxations.

SYNTHETIS'MUS (Surg.) *συνθετισμος*, same etymon. The aggregate of operations and means for reducing a fracture, and maintaining it reduced:—comprising extension, counter-extension, coaptation, and bandaging.

SYNYMEN'SIS (Anat.) *Synimen'sis*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *μην*, 'a membrane.' Union of bones by membrane, as in the case of the bones of the head in the fœtus.

SYPHILIS (*Path.*) *Morbus Gallicus*, *Siphilis*, *Lu'es*, *Me'vium*, *Lu'es vene'rea*, *Lu'es syph'ilis*, *Morbus aphrodis'ius*, *Syph'ilis vene'rea*, *S. malig'na*, *Morbus Neapolita'nus*, *Morbus In'dicus*, *Patur'sa*; the *Vene'real Disease*, *Pox*, *French Pox*; the *Vene'real*. The etymology of syphilis is unknown. Some consider it to proceed from *ovc*, 'a hog'; and others, from *σιφίλος*,—formed, by contraction, from *σιπαλος*, 'shameful,' 'dirty,' &c. It is an infectious disease, communicable by coition; or by the contact of parts that are only lined with a thin epidermis; as the lips, nipple, &c. It may be transmitted by generation, and makes its first appearance by a chancre (q. v.), followed sooner or later by a bubo. The chancre is a primary symptom or sore; but there are others, which are *secondary* or *constitutional*. These are:—ulcers in the throat; copper-colored blotches on the skin; pains in the bones, nodes, &c.

The origin of syphilis is not known. It is believed to have been introduced into Europe from America, at the end of the 14th century. Its progress is extremely variable, as well as its duration, which is often unlimited, if left to itself. Mercury may be esteemed a specific against it,—although the disease admits of cure without mercury,—and every antisiphilitic composition, whose use is attended with success, probably contains mercury united with diaphoretics or other medicines. It is generally sufficient to keep the mouth sore for a fortnight, for the cure of chancre: for venereal sore throat, and other recent constitutional symptoms, eight or ten weeks will be required; and, of course, a longer time, if these symptoms have persisted long. Sometimes, after mercury has been given for a time, the symptoms continue stationary; and do not yield until the mercury has been discontinued, and tonics and sudorifics have been administered.

(F) *Vérole*, *Maladie vénérienne*, *Mal de Naples*, *Mal Français*, *Maladie de Vénus*.

(G) *Lustseuche venerische Krankheit*.

WRITERS. J. GRUNPECKIUS DE BURGHUSEN, 1496 (L). N. MONTESAURUS, Veron. 1497 (L). J. WIDMANN, 1497 (L). G. TORELLA, Rom. 1497 (L). N. LEONICENUS, Ven. 1497 (L). FR. DE VILLABOLOS, Salamanca, 1498 (S). A. SCANABOLUS, Bonon 1498 (L). S.

PISTORIUS, Lips. 1498 (L). C. SCHELLING, Heidelb. 1500 (L). J. ALMENAR, Ven. 1502 (L). W. HOCK DE BRACKENAU, Ven. 1502 (L). S. AQUILANUS, Bonon. 1517 (L). L. SCHMAUS, Aug. Vindel. 1518 (L). U. VON HUTTEN, Mogunt. 1519 (L). DIAZ DE ISLA, 1527 (S). FR. DELGADO, Ven. 1529 (I). H. FRACASTOR, Veron. 1530 (L). L. FRIZIUS, Basil. 1532 (L). N. MASSA, Ven. 1532 (L). J. PASCALIS, Neap. 1534 (L). J. A. ROVERELLUS, Cypris, 1537 (L). R. FUCHSIUS, Paris, 1541 (L). THOMAS RANGONUS PHILOLOGUS, Ven. 1545 (L). PARACELSUS, Nürnberg, 1552 (G). T. DE HÉRY, Paris, 1552 (F). A. FERRERIUS, Tolos. 1553 (L). N. MACCHELLUS, Ven. 1555 (L). P. ROSTINIO, Ven. 1559 (I). G. FALLOPIUS, Patav. 1564 (L). L. BOTALLUS, Paris, 1563 (L). A. FRANCIANUS, Bonon. 1563 (L). J. FERNELIUS, Ven. 1564 (L). PR. BORGARUCCIUS, Patav. 1566 (L). A. LUISINUS, Ven. 1566–99 (L). H. BRUCEUS, Rostoch. 1569 (L). J. RIOLANUS, Paris, 1574 (L). W. CLOWES, Lond. 1575: the first English work on Syphilis. W. RONDELET, 1576 (L). J. CRATO A KRAFFTHEIM, Francf. 1594 (L). P. LOWE, Lond. 1596. A. MINADOUS, Ven. 1596 (L). H. SAXONIA, Patav. 1597 (L). P. DE TORREZ, Madrid, 1600 (S). ANDREAS DE LEON, Valladolid, 1605 (S). A. HENNINGUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1610 (L). J. GAULTIER, Tolose, 1616 (F). J. MACOLE, Lond. 1616 and 1622 (L). T. KNOBLOCH, Giessen, 1820 (G). D. DE PLANISCAMPY, Paris, 1623 (F). J. COLLE, Ven. 1623 (L). E. DUARLE MADEIRA ARRAUS, Lisbon, 1642 (S). R. BUNWORTH, Lond. 1662. DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Paris, 1664 (F). G. HARVEY, Lond. 1666. E. MAYNWARING, Lond. 1673. N. DE BLEGNY, Paris, 1673 (F). J. C. SPARR, Argent. 1673 (L). W. HARRIS, Lond. 1676. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1682 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1682 (L). D. ABERCROMBY, Lond. 1684 (L). Another work, 1687 (L). ST. BLANKAART, Amst. 1684 (D). L. LEMONNIER, Paris, 1689 (F). G. FRANCUS DE FRANKENAU, Vitemb. 1690 (L). G. UCAY, Toulouse, 1693 (F). W. WALL, Lond. 1696. C. MUSITANO, Naples, 1697 (I). CH. D. DE LAUNAY, Paris, 1698 (F). G. VEAY, Amst. 1699 (F). N. BOIREL, Paris, 1702 (F). CH. THUILLIER, Paris, 1707 (F). J. MARTEN, Lond. 1708. J. SINTELAER, Lond. 1709. A. HELVETIUS, La Haye, 1710 (F). J. VERCELLONUS, Astæ, 1716 (L). D. TURNER, Lond. 1717. J. F. NICHOL-

son, Lond. 1718. S. WILLOUGHBY, Lond. 1723. ROGER DIBON, Paris, 1724 (F). E. DUNN, Lond. 1724. H. BOERHAAVE, in (F) by DE LA METTRIE, Paris, 1735. P. DESAULT, Bordeaux, 1732 (F). H. HAGUENOT, Montp. 1734 (F). V. BREST, Lond. 1735. NICHOLAS ROBINSON, Lond. 1736. J. ASTRUC, Paris, 1736 (L). : in Engl. Lond. 1737. JOHN DOUGLAS, Lond. 1737. J. O. DE LA METTRIE, Paris, 1739 (F). W. BECKET, Lond. 1740. N. DE JANSEN, Paris, 1745 (F). J. PROFILY, Lond. 1748. GATAKER, Lond. 1754. P. FABRE, Paris, 1758 (F). W. FORDYCE, Lond. 1767. J. GROSMAN, Lond. 1766. C. HALES, Lond. 1764 and 1772. J. J. GARDANE, Paris, 1770 and 1773 (F). PLENCK, Vienna, 1779 (L). J. ANDREE, Lond. 1779. H. CHAVET, Dusseldorf, 1781 (G). D. CIRILLO, Naples, 1783 (I). J. D. INNES, Lond. 1783. JOHN HUNTER, Lond. 1786: by SIR E. HOME, 1811. W. NISBET, Edinb. 1787. J. FR. CARRÈRE, Paris, 1788 (F). CH. GIRTANNER, Gotting. 1788 (G). CH. G. GRUNER (*antiquity and history of*), Jenæ, 1789 (L). : and 1793 and 1800 (L). S. HANNEMANN, Leipz. 1789 (G). PH. G. HENSELER, Altona and Hamburg, 1789 (G). J. F. FRITZ, Berlin, 1790 (G). C. A. LOMBARD, Strasburg, 1590 (F). G. WEDEKIND, Hanover, 1790 (G). JESSE FOOT, Lond. 1790: and Lond. 1820. M. SANCHEZ, translated from the French by Jos. SKINNER, Lond. 1790. LEMOINE, Paris, 1791 (F). G. ZIEGENHAGEN, Strasburg, 1791 (G). G. VAN SWIETEN, Franckf. 1791 (G). W. HOULSTON, Lond. 1792. B. BELL, Lond. 1793. J. HOWARD, Lond. 1794. G. B. MONTEGGIA, Milan, 1794 (I). MARTIN BREE (*an empiric*), Lond. 1796. K. FR. CLOSSIUS, Tubing. 1797 (G). W. BUCHAN, Lond. 1797. A. VACCA BERLINGHIERI, Paris, an. viii (F). W. BLAIR, Lond. 1798, 1808. H. CLUTTERBUCK, Lond. 1799. J. PEARSON, Lond. 1800. TH. BEDDOES, Lond. 1800. L. V. LAGNEAU, Paris, an. xi (F). E. GEOGHEGAN, Lond. 1801, 1814. G. REES, Lond. 1802. S. SAWREY, Lond. 1802. P. A. O. MAHON, Paris, 1804 (F). FR. H. MARTENS, Leipz. 1805 (G). J. A. SCHMIDT, Vienn. 1804 (G). J. CAPURON, Paris, 1807 (F). P. A. O. MAHON (*S. in pregnant women, infants, and nurses*), by JESSE FOOT, Lond. 1808. M. BERTIN (*in infants, pregnant women, and nurses*), Paris, 1810 (F). R. CARMICHAEL, Dublin, 1814: and Lond. 1818. F. KIERNAN, Lond. 1815. FR. SWEDIAUR, Lond.

1784: by T. T. HEWSON, Philad. 1815. J. WENDT, Breslau, 1816 (G). E. SAINTE-MARIE, Paris, 1819, 1829 (F). J. BACOT, Lond. 1821. JAMES BOYLE, Lond. 1824. A. DUBLED, Paris, 1829 (F). B. TRAVERS, Lond. 1830.

SYPHILIS PSEUDO-SYPHILIS, *La'ès Syphilo'des, Pseu'do-syph'ilis*. A term, given to ulcers or other affections, that resemble syphilis, but are indeterminate in their character,—the symptoms being irregular in their appearance, and usually yielding spontaneously, or under the use of tonics, change of air, &c. The condition has not been at all well defined. The *Sivens*, *Radesyge*, &c. have been referred to this head.

WRITERS. J. ABERNETHY, Lond. 1804. JOHN WHITSHED, Peterborough, 1813. R. CARMICHAEL, Lond. 1814. EVANS, Lond. 1819.

SYPHILOMA'NIA (*Path.*) Vulgarly, *Noddy Pox*. A mania, with which some persons are affected, so that they will subject themselves to antivenereal treatment; under the belief, that they are affected with syphilis, of which they may have been previously cured.

SYRINGOTOMUM (*Surg.*) *σφγγωτομων*, from *σφγγξ*, 'a pipe,' 'a fistula,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation for *fistula in ano*. It is a bistouri, concave at its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. This stylet or probe was first introduced by the external opening of the fistula into the rectum, whence it was drawn externally through the anus, carrying with it the cutting edge of the instrument, which divided the intermediate parts. The operation for fistula in ano has been called *Syringotomy*.

(G) *Fistelmesser*.

SYRMAIS'MOS (*Path.*) *σφμαϊσμος*, from *σφμαϊζω*, 'I evacuate.' A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

SYR'UP (*Phar.*) *Syrupus, Sera'pium, Syr'op, Sir'up*; derived, according to some, from *σφω*, 'I draw,' and *οπος*, 'juice': but, more probably from the Arabic, *Siruph, Sirab* or *Scharab*, which signifies 'a potion.' A saturated solution of sugar in water, either simply, or united with some vegetable or other principle. Syrups, in general, require two pounds of sugar to the pint, and they are judged to be sufficiently boiled when a portion, taken up in a spoon, pours like oil. Syrups should be kept in small bottles in a cool place. They

are chiefly used to render medicines palatable.

SYRUPUS ACETI, *S. Acidi Acetosi*, *Syrup of Vinegar*. (*Aceti* \mathfrak{H} iss, *sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{H} iiiss. Boil to form a syrup. *Ph. E.*) It is refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} j to \mathfrak{Z} ij.

(*F*) *Syrop de Vinaigre*.

SYRUPUS CUM ÆTHERE SULFURICO PARATUS, *Syrup of Ether*. (Very pure sugar, 1000 p.; distilled water, 500 p.; dissolve in the cold, and strain; add sulphuric ether, 48 p. Shake for five or six days, and draw off the limpid syrup. *Ph. P.*) Properties like those of ether.

(*F*) *Syrop d'ether*.

SYRUPUS ALLII, *Syrup of Garlic*. (*Rad. allii concis.* \mathfrak{H} j, *aquæ fervent.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Macerate for twelve hours: strain, and add sugar. *Ph. D.*) Use, same as that of garlic. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} j to \mathfrak{Z} iv.

(*F*) *Syrop d'ail*.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ, *Syrup of Marshmallow*, *Syrupus ex Althæâ*, *S. de Althæâ*, *S. Althææ officinalis*. (*Althææ rad. recent. cont.* \mathfrak{H} ss, *sacch. pur.* \mathfrak{H} ij, *aquæ* \mathfrak{H} iv. Boil the root in the water to one half; and press out the liquor; when cold, defecate; add the sugar, and boil. *Ph. L.*) Emollient and demulcent. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} j to \mathfrak{Z} iiij.

(*F*) *Syrop de Guimauve*.

SYRUPUS ANTISCORBUTICUS, *S. de Armora'cia compos'itus*, *Antiscorbutic Syrup*. (*Leaves of cochlearia, buckbean, water-cresses, horseradish root, and bitter-oranges, each* \mathfrak{H} j; *cinnamon* \mathfrak{Z} iss. Cut, and pour white wine \mathfrak{H} iv. Macerate for two days; distil over \mathfrak{H} j in a sand bath; add to this, sugar \mathfrak{H} ij, and form a syrup. Again, take what remains in the cucurbit; pass it through cloth, let it rest; decant, and add sugar \mathfrak{H} ij; make into a syrup, and clarify with white of egg. Mix it with the first while yet warm. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic, alterative, tonic, stomachic, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} ij to \mathfrak{Z} ij.

SYRUPUS AROMATICUS, *S. de Artemis'id compos'itus*, *Compound Syrup of Mugwort*. (*Tops of artemisia vulgaris in flower* \mathfrak{Z} vj, *inula root, ligusticum levisticum, and fennel, each* \mathfrak{Z} ss, *pennyroyal, catmint, savine leaves, each* \mathfrak{Z} vj, *marjoram, hyssop, pyrethrum, rue, basil, each* \mathfrak{Z} iiij, *aniseed and cinnamon, each* \mathfrak{Z} ix; bruise, and macerate in hydromel \mathfrak{H} xviiij: distil over \mathfrak{H} ss; add to this a pound of sugar. Again, take the liquid that remains in the cucurbit, strain it gently; add sugar

\mathfrak{H} iv. Then mix the two. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, emmenagogue, &c.

(*F*) *Syrop d'armoise composé*.

SYRUPUS AURANTII, *S. Aurantiorum*, *S. Citri Aurantii*, *S. Corticis Aurantii*, *S. e Corticibus Aurantiorum*, *S. de Cortice Aurantiorum*, *Syrup of Orange peel*. (*Aurant. cort. recent.* \mathfrak{Z} ij, *aq. ferv.* \mathfrak{H} j, *sacch. pur.* \mathfrak{H} iiij. Macerate the peel in the water for 12 hours. Add the sugar. *Ph. L.*) Stomachic. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} j to \mathfrak{Z} ij.

A Syrup of Orange Juice, *Orange Sherbet*, *Syrupus e suc'co Aurantiorum*, may be made by adding white sugar \mathfrak{H} ij to \mathfrak{H} j of the juice of oranges, strained and clarified.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI, *S. Dianthi Caryophylli*, *Syrup of Clove Ju'ly Flower*, *Syrup of Clove Pinks*, *Syrupus infusio'nis flo'rum caryophyllo'rum*. (*Petalorum dianth., caryoph. recent. unguibus resectis* \mathfrak{H} j, *aquæ bull.* \mathfrak{H} iv, *sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{H} vij. *Ph. E.*) Aromatic.

SYRUPUS DE CICHORIO COMPOSITUS, *S. de Rhe'o, Compound Syrup of Succory*. (*Root of succory* \mathfrak{Z} vj, *leaves of succory* \mathfrak{Z} ix, *leaves of fumitory and scolopendrium, each* \mathfrak{Z} iiij, *Alkekengi berries* \mathfrak{Z} ij. Boil in water \mathfrak{H} xiv to \mathfrak{H} xij: pass through cloth, and dissolve in it white sugar \mathfrak{H} v. Boil till it has the consistence of syrup. Again, take water \mathfrak{H} viiij, *rhubarb* \mathfrak{Z} vj, *yellow sanders and cinnamon, each* \mathfrak{Z} ss. Infuse for 24 hours: pass through linen, and add the preceding syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is laxative and stomachic. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} j to \mathfrak{Z} ss.

(*F*) *Syrop de chicorée composé*.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ, *Syrup of Cinchonine*. (*Simple syrup one pound; sulphate of cinchonine nine grains. Mix.*) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermit- tent.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS, *S. Colchici*, *Syrup of Meadow Saffron*. (*Rad. colch. autumn. recent.* \mathfrak{Z} j, *acidi acetosi* \mathfrak{Z} xvj, *sacch. pur.* \mathfrak{Z} xxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days; occasionally shaking the vessel: then strain, with gentle expression. To the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, antiarthritic. Dose, \mathfrak{Z} j to \mathfrak{Z} ss or more.

SYRUPUS CROCI, *Syrup of Saffron*. (*Croci stigmat.* \mathfrak{Z} j, *aquæ fervent.* \mathfrak{H} j, *sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{H} iiiss. *Ph. L.*) Cardiac. Chiefly used for color.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ, *Syrup of*

Em'etine. (Simple syrup ℥j, emetine 16 gr. M.) In small doses expectorant and in large, emetic.

SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ, *Syrup of Gentianine.* (Syrup of sugar ℥ xvj, gentianine 13 gr.) A pleasant bitter.

SYRUPUS DE JALAPPA, *Syrup of Jal'ap.* (Pulv. jalapæ ℥ x, sem. coriandr., fœnicul. dulc., āā ℥ ss, aquæ ℥ xijss, sacch. ℥ xxv, f. syrupus. Ph. P.) Cathartic. Dose, ℥ ij to ℥ ss for children.

SYRUPUS DE KI'NA KI'NA CUM VI'NO, *S. Cincho'næ cum vi'no, Syrup of Cincho'na with wine.* (Cort. cinchonæ officinalis ℥ ij, ext. cinchonæ ℥ vj, vini albi (v. de lunel) vel cujusvis ei similis, ℥j, alcohol (S. G. 1855 to 1855) ℥ j, sacchar. alb. ℥iiss. Bruise the cinchona; gradually add the alcohol, so as to form a soft mass; pour on the wine: macerate for two days, and strain. Dissolve the extract; add the sugar and make a syrup. Ph. P.) Dose, ℥ ss to ℥ j.

(F) *Syrop de quinquina avec le vin.*

SYRUPUS LIMONUM, *S. citri medicæ, S. e suc'co citro'num, S. e suc'co limo'num, S. suc'ci limo'nis, Syrup of Lem'on, Lem'on Syrup.* (Limon. succ. colat. ℥j, sacchar. pur. ℥ij. Ph. L.) Cooling, antiseptic.

SYRUPUS DE MERCURIO MEDIANTE GUMMI, *Mercurius gummosus Plenck'ii.* (Hydrargyri pur. ℥ j, p. gumm. acaciæ, ℥ iij, syrup. diacod. ℥ ss. Rub together till the mercury is extinguished. Ph. P.) Possesses the properties of blue pill. Dose, gr. ij to viij or more.

(F) *Syrop de mercure, ou mercure gommeux de PLENCK.*

SYRUPUS MORI, *S. e suc'co moro'rum, S. suc'ci mori, Syrup of Mul'berries.* (Mori succ. colat. ℥j, sacchar. purif. ℥ij. Ph. L.) Gratefully refrigerant.

(F) *Syrop de mûres.*

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ ACETATIS, *Syrup of acetate of mor'phine.* (Syrup, one pound (Avoirdupois), acetate of morphine, gr. iv. Dose, two teaspoonfuls, as an opiate:—of the strength of the same quantity of syrup of poppies.

The **SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS** is made in the same way.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS, *S. papav'eri, S. papav'eri al'bi, S. e meco'nio, S. de meco'nio, Diaco'dion, Syrup of Poppies.* (Papav. capsul. exsicc. et contus. exemptis seminibus ℥ xiv, sacch. pur. ℥ij, aq. fervent. cong. ijss.

Macerate the capsules, in water, for 12 hours; boil to a gallon and express strongly. Boil the liquor to ℥ij; and strain while hot. Defecate by rest, and boil to ℥j, adding the sugar so as to form a syrup. Ph. L.) One ounce contains about one grain of opium. Anodyne and demulcent.

(F) *Syrop de pavots blancs, ou diacode.*

The Dublin college has a **SYRUPUS OPII**, called *Common Syrup of Poppies*, which is made by dissolving 18 grains of the *Watery Extract of Opium* in 18 ounces of boiling water. Properties, those of opium and syrup.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ, *Syrup of Quinine.* (Simple syrup, 2 pounds, sulphate of quinine, 64 grains.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to rarest an intermittent.

SYRUPUS E QUINQUE RADICIBUS, *Syrup of five roots.* (Rad. apii, fœniculi, apii petroselini, āā ℥ v. Infuse for 24 hours in boiling water and strain. Rad. asparag., rusci aculeati, āā ℥ v. Boil and reduce to half; adding, towards the end, the residue of the preceding infusion. Boil again for some minutes; strain, and add white sugar, ℥vj. Ph. P.) Aperient and diuretic. Used in obstructions of the liver, spleen, and mesentery; and in dropsy, &c. Dose, ℥ ss to ℥ j or more.

(F) *Syrop des cinq racines.*

SYRUPUS RHAMNI, *S. rham'ni cathartici, S. de spi'nâ cervi'nâ, S. spi'næ cervi'næ, Syrup of Buck'thorn.* (Rhamn. baccar. succ. recent. ℥iv, zingib. rad. concis., pimentæ bacc. contrit., āā ℥ ss, sacch. purif. ℥iiss. Defecate the juice for 3 days, and strain. To a pint of this, add the ginger and pimento; macerate for 4 hours and strain; boil what remains to ℥iiss. Mix the liquors and add sugar, so as to form a syrup. Ph. L.) Cathartic, but apt to gripe. Dose, iv to ℥ ij.

(F) *Syrop de nerprun.*

SYRUPUS RHÆADOS, *S. de papav'erē errat'ico, S. papav'eri errat'ici, Syrup of Red Pop'py.* (Rhæad. petal. recent. ℥j, aq. fervent. ℥ xvij, sacch. purif. ℥iiss. To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals. Remove the vessel; macerate for 12 hours; express; defecate and add sugar to form a syrup. Ph. L.) Chiefly used to give color.

(F) *Syrop de coquelicot.*

A factitious syrup is often made of aloes dissolved in simple syrup.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ, *Syrupus rosa-*

rum soluti'vus, *S. e ro'sis sic'cis*, *S. ro'sæ centifo'liæ*, *S. rosa'ceus soluti'vus*, *Syr'up of Ro'ses*. (*Rosæ centif. petal. exsicc.* \mathfrak{z} vij, *sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{lb} vj, *aq. fervent.* \mathfrak{lb} iv. Macerate the petals for 12 hours. Evaporate the strained liquor to \mathfrak{lb} iiss. Add the sugar. *Ph. L.*) Gently laxative. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ij to \mathfrak{z} iss or more.

(F) *Syrup de roses pâles.*

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GAL'LICÆ, *Syr'up of Red Ro'ses*. (*Rosæ gallic. petal. exsicc.* \mathfrak{z} vij, *aquæ bull.* \mathfrak{lb} v, *sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{lb} vj; prepared like the last. *Ph. E.*) Mildly astringent. Added to stomachic infusions.

(F) *Syrup de roses rouges.*

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ, *Syr'up of Sarsaparilla*. (*Rad. sarsap. cont.* \mathfrak{lb} j, *aquæ bullient. cong.*, *sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{lb} j. Macerate the root for 24 hours; boil to \mathfrak{lb} iv. Strain while hot; add the sugar, and boil. *Ph. L.*) Used in the same cases as the root. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} iv, and more.

SYRUPUS DE SALSAPARILLÆ ET SEN'NA COMPOSITUS, *Compound Syr'up of Sarsaparilla and Senna*. (F) *Syrup de cuisinier*. (*Rad. sarsap. concis.* \mathfrak{lb} ij. Infuse for 24 hours in warm water \mathfrak{lb} xij; boil for a quarter of an hour; pass with expression, and boil again the residuum in \mathfrak{lb} x of water. Reduce this to \mathfrak{lb} vj, and repeat the operation 2 or 3 times. Mix all the liquors and boil them together with flours of borago, white roses, senna leaves, and aniseed, each \mathfrak{z} ij; reduce to half, pass, and add honey \mathfrak{lb} ij. Boil to a syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is considered to be alterant, depurative, and sudorific. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} ij.

SYRUPUS DE SCAMMONIS, *Syr'up of Scammony*. (*Pulv. scammon.* \mathfrak{z} ss, *sacch. alb.* \mathfrak{z} iv, *alcohol* (S. G. 985 to 915) \mathfrak{z} viij. Heat the mixture moderately; then set fire to the alcohol with a lighted taper; agitate constantly, until the flame is extinguished. Suffer it to cool; pass through cloth, and add *Syrup of Violets*, \mathfrak{z} iv. *Ph. P.*) \mathfrak{z} j contains 18 grains of scammony. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ss.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ, *S. scillit'icus*, *S. scill'æ maritimæ*, *Syr'up of squills*. (*Acet. scillæ maritim.* \mathfrak{lb} iv, *sacch. pur. cont.* \mathfrak{lb} vij. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Used in the same cases as the oxymel.

SYRUPUS SEN'NÆ, *S. cas'siæ sen'næ*, *Syr'up of Sen'na*. (*Sennæ folior.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *sem. fœnicul. cont.* \mathfrak{z} j, *mannæ*, \mathfrak{z} iij, *sacch. pur.* \mathfrak{lb} j, *aquæ ferv.* \mathfrak{lb} j. Macerate

the senna leaves and fennel seeds for 12 hours. Strain, and add the manna and sugar. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ij to \mathfrak{z} iss or more.

The Parisian Codex has a *Syrupus de sen'nd* of a compound character, called *Syrupus de pomis compos'itus*, *Syr'op de pom'mes com'posé*. It contains, also, borage, bugloss, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} ij.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX, *Simple syr'up*, *Com'mon syr'up of capillaire*, *Syrupus*. (*Sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{lb} iiss, *aquæ*, \mathfrak{lb} j. Dissolve the sugar; set aside for 24 hours; remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquid. *Ph. L.*) Used to cover nauseous tastes, &c.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS, *S. tolui'f'erae balsami*, *S. balsam'icus*, *Balsam'ic syr'up*, *Syr'up of tolu.* (*Balsam. tolu.* \mathfrak{z} j, *aquæ fervent.* \mathfrak{lb} j, *sacchar. pur.* \mathfrak{lb} ij. Boil the balsams for half an hour, in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring. Strain, when cold, and add sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) Use. To give flavor.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ, *S. violæ odoratæ*, *S. viola'rum*, *S. e suc'co viola'rum*, *Syr'up of Violets*. (*Flor. recent. viol. odorat.* \mathfrak{lb} ij, *aq. bull.* \mathfrak{lb} viij, *sacch. pur.* \mathfrak{lb} xv. Macerate, in a covered vessel, for 24 hours; pass, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Very gently laxative. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij.

SYRUPUS ZINGIB'ERIS, *S. amo'mi zingib'eris*, *Syr'up of Gin'ger*. (*Zingib. rad. concis.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *aquæ fervent.* \mathfrak{lb} j, *sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{lb} ij. To the strained liquor add the sugar, and form a syrup.

(F) *Syrup de gingembre.*

N. B. The Parisian Codex contains a few other compound syrups besides those enumerated, amongst these is a *Syrup of calf's lungs*, *Syrupus e pulmon'ibus vituli'nis*, *Syrup de mou de veau*, as an expectorant!!

The simple syrups are made according to the usual rule, and possess the virtues of the substances after which they are named.

SYSPA'SIA (*Nosol.*) from *συσπᾶω*, 'I contract.' Clonic spasm, with diminished sensibility and inability of utterance. A genus in Good's Nosology, which includes convulsion, epilepsy, and hysteria.

SYSSARCO'SIS (*Anat.*) *συσσάρκωσις*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *σᾶρξ*, 'flesh.' Union of bones by means of muscles; such as the union of the os hyoides with the lower jaw; — of the scapula with the ribs, &c.

SYSTAL'TIC (*Physiol.*) *Systal'ticus*; from συστελλω, 'I contract.' A *systal'tic motion* in a part is one in which there is alternate contraction and dilatation. See **SYSTOLE**.

SYSTAT'ICA (*Nosol.*) συστατικά, from συνιστημι, 'I associate.' Diseases, affecting several or all the sensorial powers simultaneously; irritation or inertness of the mind, extending to the muscles, or external senses; or of the muscles, or external senses, extending to the mind:—the 4th order, class *Neurotica* of **GOOD**.

SYS'TEM (*Med., Nat. Hist., & Anat.*) *Syste'ma*, συστημα, from συν, 'together,' and ιστημι, 'I place.' This word, taken in a good sense, means the collection and arrangement of different matters having an analogy to each other, or working towards the same end. In natural history, it means a methodical arrangement of beings, for the purpose of facilitating their study.

System is, however, sometimes used in an unfavorable sense in physical science, and often means, — a purely

gratuitous supposition, by which the march of nature is attempted to be universally explained, and to which every thing is made to bend. In anatomy, *system* is an assemblage of organs, composed of the same tissues, and intended for similar functions; for instance, the *nervous system*, *muscular system*, &c.

WRITERS on the *Systems of Medicine*. J. BROWN, Edinb. 1787. A selection from the works of J. BROWN, by FR. CARTER, M. D., 2 vols. in one. Lond. 1788.

SYS'TEMATISM (*Med. &c.*) A method, according to which every fact of a science is collected around an opinion true or false. One, who reduces things to such a method is called a *Systematist*.

SYS'TOLĒ (*Physiol.*) συστολή, *constrictio, contrac'tio*. The movement of constriction or contraction of the heart, to give impulse to the blood or to cause its progression. It is opposed to the *Diastole* of the organ.

(G) Zusammenziehung.

T

T (*Surg.*) **T. BANDAGE**. A bandage, shaped like the letter T. It consists of a strip of linen, of variable length and breadth, the middle of which is attached, at right angles, to the extremity of another strip, also of variable length and breadth. When two such strips are attached, at a distance from each other, the bandage is called a *double T*.

This bandage is used, principally, for supporting the dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perinæum, groin, anus, &c.

TABEL'LA (*Pharm.*) *Tab'ula, Tabula'tum, a loz'enge*; *Tessel'la*. A solid medicine, composed of a powder, sugar, and mucilage; and generally shaped like a disk. See **PASTIL** and **TROCH.**

(F) *Tablette*.

TABEL'LÆ AC'IDI OXAL'ICI, *T. ad si'tim, Loz'enges of Oxal'ic Ac'id.* (*Acid. oxalic. 3j, sacch. alb. ℥ss, ol. limonis. gtt. xvij vel gtt. xij.* Make into lozenges with *mucilage of gum tragacanth.* *Ph. P.*) Lozenges are made in the same way with the citric and tartaric acids. They are refrigerant.

TABEL'LÆ ANTIMONIA'LES KUNC-KE'LII, *Tabell'æ de sti'bii sulfure'to, Loz'enges of Sul'phuret of An'timony.* *Mor'suli antimonia'les, M. sti'bii, M. stibia'ti, Trochis'ci stibia'ti.* (*Amygdal. dulc. 3j, sacch. ℥ss, Sem. cardam., cinnam. pulv., sulph. antim. præpar. 3j, fiat tabellæ. Ph. P.* Each to weigh 10 grains.) Recommended in cutaneous diseases, blennorrhagia, arthritic pains, &c. Dose, 4 or more.

TABEL'LÆ DE CATECHU ET MAGNE'SIA, *Loz'enges of Cat'echu and Magne'sia.* (*P. catech. 3vj, p. magnes. 3iv, p. cinnam. 3iij, sacch. alb. ℥ss, g. tragac. gr. xij, aq. cinnam. q. s. ut f. massa. Ph. P.* Each to weigh 12 gr.) Antacid, absorbent, and stomachic. Dose, 5 to 10 lozenges.

(F) *Tablettes de cachou et de magnesie.*

TABEL'LÆ DE FER'RO, *Steel loz'enges, Tab'ulæ martial'es, T. instauran'tes, T. antichlorot'icæ.* (*Ferri limat. porphyriz. 3ss, p. cinnam. 3j, p. sacch. 3v, g. trag. et aq. cinnam. q. s. ut fiat massa.* Each lozenge to

weigh 12 gr. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomach. Dose, v to x.

Aromatic lozenges of steel. These consist of *sulphate of iron*, with a small proportion of the *Tincture of Cantharides*.

TABEL'LÆ DE ALTHÆA, *Lozenges of Marshmallows.* (*Rad. althææ pulv. 3 iss, p. sacchar. alb. 3 ivss, f. massa. Ph. P.*) Demulcent, expectorants.

TABEL'LÆ DE MAGNESIA, *T. absorbentes, Magnesia lozenges.* (*Magnes. 3 j, sacchar. alb. 3 iv, mucil. g. tragac. q. s. Ph. P.*) Absorbent and antacid.

TABEL'LÆ CINCHO'NÆ, *T. de kinâ, Bark lozenges.* (*Ext. cinchon. sicc. 3 ss, sacch. 3 iv, cinnam. 3 ss, mucilag. g. trag. f. massa. Ph. P.*) Tonic.

TABEL'LÆ DE RHE'O, *Rhu'barb lozenges.* (*P. rhej, 3 ss, sacch. 3 v, mucilag. gum tragac. q. s.; f. massa. Each to contain 12 grains. Ph. P.*) Stomachic and laxative.

TABEL'LÆ DE SCAMMO'NIO ET SEN'NA COMPOSITÆ, *Compound lozenges of scam'mony and sen'na, T. de citro et diacarthamo.* (*Scammon. 3 iij, Sennæ 3 ivss, rhej 3 iss, caryoph. 3 j, corticis limon. confect. 3 j, sacch. 3 vj, f. massa. Ph. P.*) Purgative. Dose, 3 ij to 3 vj or more.

TABEL'LÆ DE SUL'FURE SIMPLICES, *Simple sulphur lozenges.* (*Sulphur. lot. 3 ss, sacch. 3 iv, muc. g. tragac. cum aquæ rosæ præpar. q. s. Ph. P.*) Expectorant, demulcent, &c. Used in diseases of the chest and in cutaneous affections. Dose, 1 lozenge.

TABEL'LÆ DE SUL'PHURE COMPOSITÆ, *Compound Sulphur Lozenges.* (*Sulph. lot. 3 ij, acid benzoic. gr. xij, rad. irid. p. 3 ss, ol. anisi, gr. viij, sacch. 3 vss, g. trag. q. s. Ph. P.*) Aperient, expectorant, and stimulant (?) Dose, 4 a day.

TABES (Path.) Maras'mus Ta'bes, Decli'ne. Emaciation of the whole body, with general languor, hectic fever; and, for the most part, depressed spirits. (G) *Abmagerung*.

TABES DORSALIS (Path.) Maras'mus ta'bes dorsallis, Phthi'sis no'tias, φθισις ροτιας, Phthi'sis dorsallis, Ta'bes os'sis sa'cri. By this term is meant a wasting of the body, attended at first with pain in the back or loins; and afterwards in the neck or head,—caused, it has been conceived, by too early or too frequent addiction to venery.

(G) *Rückendarre.*

WRITERS. H. ST. JOHN NEALE, Lond. 1806.

TABES MESENTER'ICA, *Atroph'ia mesenter'ica, Scroph'ula mesenter'ica, Rachial'gia mesenter'ica, Physco'nia mesenter'ica, Mesenterit'is.* An engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, followed by emaciation and general disorder of the nutritive functions:—a disease, that appears to consist in defective action of the chyliferous vessels, which have become incapable of absorbing the nutritious part of the food from the small intestine. By some, *tabes mesenterica* has been regarded as an inflammatory condition;—as one of its synonyms imports. It occurs, particularly, in children of a scrophulous diathesis; and in those who are weaned too early, or fed on indigestible substances. *Diarrhœa*, emaciation, anorexia, or immoderate appetite; hardness and swelling of the abdomen; and, towards the end, hectic fever, are the chief symptoms of this affection; the prognosis of which is usually unfavorable. On opening the bodies of those who die of the disease, the mesenteric glands are found disorganized, tubercular, or in a more or less advanced state of suppuration.

The treatment is much the same as in scrophula. Frictions may be added over the abdomen and spine; and mercury, in small doses, so as to excite a new action in the system. The food must be easy of digestion, and the bowels be kept soluble.

(F) *Carreau, Chartre.* (G) *Darre.* *TAB'LE (Anat.) Tab'ula, Tabel'la.* A name given to the plates of compact tissue, which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is external; the other *internal*, and called *Tab'ula vitrea* on account of its brittleness.

TACITUR'NITY (Path.) Tacitur'nitas, σιγή, 'silence.' State of a person, who does not speak. Morbid taciturnity sometimes exists as a symptom of the neuroses, especially of melancholy.

TACT (Physiol.) Tac'tus. Modification of the sense of touch. Passive judgment by the cutaneous organ regarding bodies exterior to it. Tact is passive: Touch, active.

(G) *das Tasten, das Gefühl.*

TÆ'DÆ (Pharm.) Dæ, δαίς. A term used for a medicine, employed under the form of fumigation, pessary, or troch.

TÆ'NIA (Path. & Helminth.) from *ταινία, 'a fillet, a ribband.'* *Ceiria, &c.*

en. (G) Band worm. A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by an elongated, flattened, and articulated body; with four suctorial oscula on the head. Of this genus, two only inhabit the human body—the *Tænia lata* (See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS) and *Tænia Solium*.

The *TÆNIA SOLIUM*, *T. os'culis marginalibus solita'riis*, *T. cucurbiti'na*, *T. huma'na arma'ta*, *Hall'ysis solium*, *Ver'mis cucurbiti'nus*, *Lumbri'cus la'tus*, *Tenia sans épine*, *Ver cucurbitaire*, *Tæ'nia artic'ulos demit'tens*, *T. secun'da*, *Tenia à longues articulations*, *T. à anneaux longs*, *Ver solitaire*, or *Long Tape Worm*, has an almost hemispherical, discrete head; an obtuse beak; the neck full anteriorly: all the joints slightly obtuse, the anterior very short; the next almost square, and the rest oblong: the marginal foramina vaguely alternated.

The *tænia solium* is commonly a few feet long: sometimes, its length is enormous. They are said to have been met with 600 feet long. It principally inhabits the small intestines and is not common. The oil of turpentine, largely exhibited, is perhaps the best remedy.

WRITERS. D. CLERICUS, Genev. 1718 (L). A. COCCHI, Pisa, 1758 (I). S. S. BEDDEUS, Vienn. 1761 (L). VAN DÖVEREN, Lyon. 1764 (F). J. CUS-SON, Montp. 1783 (F). S. F. SIMMONS, Lond. 1785.

TÆNIA SEMICIRCULARIS (Anat.) *Gem'inum cen'trum semicircula'rē*, *Lim'bus poste'rior cor'poris stria'ti*, *Stri'a cor'neæ*, *Stri'a semiluna'res*, *Fren'u-lum no'eum*, *Fas'cia semicircula'ris*, *Bandelette des éminences pyriformes* (CH.) A medullary, grayish, semi-transparent layer, situated in the grove, that separated the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle.

(F) *Bandelette*, *B. demi-circulaire*, *Lame cornée*. (G) *Band des Gehirns*.

TAGAULT, JOHN, (Biogr.) A French physician of respectability; born in Picardy; died in 1545. WORKS. *Commentariorum de purgantibus medicamentis simplicibus, libri duo.* Paris. 1537. 4to. *De chirurgicâ institutione libri quinque.* Paris. 1543. fol.

TAL. A word, formerly employed for alkali. It, also, meant the dung of the peacock.

TALEN'TUM (Pharm.) *ταλαντον*. An ancient weight, equal to 54 pounds, 2 oz. 5 dr. and 24 grains, *Poids de Marc*. See PONDERA ET MENSURÆ.

TALIACO'TIUS or TAGLIACOZ'ZI, GAS'PAR (Biogr.) Professor of the theory of medicine, and of anatomy, at Bologna, in Italy, where he was born in 1546; died in 1599. WORKS. *Epistola ad H. MERCURIALEM de nari-bus, multo ante abscissis, reficiendis.* Francf. 1587. 8vo. *De curtorum chi-rurgiâ per insitionem libri duo*, &c. Venet. 1597. fol.

TAL'PA (Path.) 'A mole.' *Topina'ria*. A tumor situated on the head, which has been supposed to burrow like a mole. (F) *Taupe*.

(G) *Maulwurfsgeschwulst*. TAMARIN'DUS (Mat. Med.) *T. In'dica*, *Oxyphæ'nicon*, *Sil'iqua Arab'ica*, *Balam-pulli*, *Tamaræ'a ze'cla*, *Oxyphæni'cia*, *Aca'cia In'dica*, *Tam'arind tree*. The pulp of the tamarind T. with the seeds, connected by numerous tough strings is exported from the West Indies, preserved in syrup. It is refrigerant and laxative. *Tam'arind whey* is made by boiling $\frac{3}{4}$ ij of the pulp with $\frac{1}{2}$ ss of milk. When strained it is used as a diluent in fever. (F) *Tamarin*.

TAM'ARIX GAL'LICA (Mat. Med.) *Tamaris'cus*. The *Tam'arisk tree*. The bark, wood, and leaves were formerly employed medicinally. The former, for its aperient and corroborant virtues, in obstructions of the liver; the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis and some cutaneous affections.

TANACE'TUM (Mat. Med.) *T. vulga'rē*, *Tana'sia*, *Athana'sia*, *Parthe'nium mas*, *Tansy*. The leaves and flowers of tansy have a peculiar, strong odor, and warm, bitter taste. They are tonic, deobstruent (?), and anthelmintic. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j. The infusion is usually drunk as tea.

(F) *Tanaisie vulgaire*.

(G) *Rainfarn*, *Rheinfarn*.

TANACE'TUM BALSAMITA, *Bal-sami'ta mas*, *B. suave'olens*, *B. ma'jor*, *Tanace'tum horten'sē*, *Cost'us horto'rum*, *Men'tha Roma'na*, seu *Saracen'ica*, *Cost'mary*, *Al'lecost*, *Cock-mint*. A fragrant smelling herb, somewhat resembling mint, and formerly much esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

(F) *Menthe coq*, *Herbe au coq*, *Grand baume*.

(G) *Frauenmünze*, *Römis-che münze*.

TANGĒ (Path.) *ταγγη*. A putrescent tumor.

TAPE'TUM (Anat.) *Ta'pestry*. A shining spot, on the outside of the optic nerve, in the eyes of certain animals,

which is owing to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the membrana Ruyschiana.

TAR'ACHE (*Path.*) *ταραχη*. *Taraxis*, *ταραξις*, 'disorder.' A disorder of sight, which arises from a blow, compression of the eye, or the action of dust, smoke or other external cause. By some, it is understood to signify mild or incipient ophthalmia.

TARANTIS'MUS (*Path.*) *Tarentis'mus*, *Tarentulism*. A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, and which was ascribed, by the vulgar, to the bite of the tarantula. A sort of tarantismus, considered peculiar to Africa and believed to be spontaneous, has been called *Tarentis'mus Tangita'nus*, *Janon-tarentisme*.

WRITERS. PLATNER, Basil, 1669 (L). ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1691 (L). E. IRAGNETA, Madrid, 1785 (S).

TARAN'TULA (*Toxicol.*) from Tarentum or Tarento, a town of Italy where they abound; *Taren'tula*. A species of spider — the *Ara'nea Taren'tula* of LINNÆUS, *Lyco'sa Taren'tula* of LATREILLE, whose bite has been looked upon as dangerous. Music has been thought to cure it.

(F) *Tarentule*.

(G) *Tarantel*.

WRITERS. V. BRUNI, Napol. 1602 (I). H. GRUBE, Francf. 1679 (L). FR. SERAO, Napol. 1742 (L).

TARFA'TI (*Path.*) *Tarfe*. A barbarous term, to signify ecchymosis or sugillation in the eye.

TA'RI (*Hyg. &c.*) Palm or cocoa wine, from which a sugar was obtained, called *Jagre*. It was once used as a tonic.

TARIN, PETER (*Biogr.*) A French physician of consideration; born at Courtenay; died in 1761. **WORKS.** *Problemata anatomica, utrum inter arterias meseraicas, venasque lacteas, immediatum datur commercium*. Paris. 1748. 8vo. *Anthropotomie, ou l'art de disséquer*. Paris. 1750. 2 tom. 12mo. *Adversaria anatomica*. Paris. 1750. 4to. *Desmographie, ou description des ligamens du corps humain*. Paris. 1752. 8vo. *Dictionnaire Anatomique*. Paris. 1753. 4to. *Ostéographie*. Paris. 1753. 4to. *Myographie, &c.* Paris. 1753. 4to. *Observations de médecine et de chirurgie*. Paris. 1758. 3 tom. 12mo.

TARI'NI, PONS (*Anat.*) A cineritious substance between the corpora albican-

tia, which assists in forming the bottom of the third ventricle.

TAR'SAL (*Anat.*) *Tar'seus*. That which relates to the tarsus.

The **TAR'SAL ARTICULATIONS** result from the union of the bones of the tarsus with each other.

TAR'SO-METATAR'SAL (*Anat.*) *Tar'so-metatar'seus*. That which relates to tarsus and metatarsus.

The **TAR'SO-METATAR'SAL ARTICULATIONS** are those between the bones of the second row of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones. The term *Tarso-metatarsal* is, likewise, applied to ligaments, connected with these joints; some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

TAR'SUS (*Anat.*) *ταρσος*. 1. The posterior part of the foot. (G) *Fusswurzel*. The tarsus consists of 7 bones, arranged transversely in two rows, between which amputation is sometimes performed.

The *first* or *Tibial row* (F) *première rangée*, *R. jambière*, consists of the astragalus and os calcis; the *second* or *metatarsal*, (F) *seconde rangée*, *R. métatarsienne*, of the scaphoides, cuboides, and three ossa cuneiformia. 2. The *Tarsi*, Tarsal cartilages, *Tarsal fibrocartilages*, *Orchoi*, (G) *Augenknorpel*, are two small, cartilaginous layers, seated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid. The upper is larger and broader than the lower. Both commence at the bifurcated extremity of the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and pass to the opposite commissure of the eyelids. They are broader in the middle than at their extremities.

TARTA'REI MOR'BI (*Path.*) A term employed by PARACELSUS to designate certain diseases which he attributed to tartar.

TARTAR'IC AC'ID (*Mat. Med.*) *Ac'idum tartar'icum*, *A. tartaro'sum*, *A'cor tartar'icus*, *Ac'idum tar'tari essentia'lē*, *Tarta'reous ac'id*, *Sal tar'tari essentia'lē*. (*Potassæ supertart. ßiüss, aq. distillat. ferv., cong. iij, cretæ pptæ. ßj, acidi sulph. ßj*). Boil the supertartrate with two gallons of the water, and gradually add the prepared chalk, until no more bubbles appear; let the tartrate of lime subside; then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water, until it is tasteless. Pour upon it the sulphuric acid, diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water; and set the mixture aside for 24 hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter, and evaporate

to crystallize. *Ph. L.*) It is refrigerant, and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda.

TASTE (*Physiol.*) *Gustus*. γεῦσις, γεῦμα, γεῦθος. One of the five external senses, which instructs us of the savors of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ.

Gustation, *Gustatio* is the exercise of this faculty. In disease, the taste frequently becomes variously vitiated.

(F) *Gout*.

(G) *Geschmack*.

WRITERS. S. T. SOEMMERING (*Representations of the organs of*), Francf. 1809 (G).

TAUROCOL'LA (*Hyg.*) ταυροκολλα. Glue made of the ears and genitals of the bull. It was formerly much esteemed.

TAX'IS (*Surg.*) ταξις, from τάσσω, 'I order,' 'I arrange.' A methodical pressure exerted by the hand on a hernial tumor, for the purpose of reducing it. This operation is generally easy in herniæ that are free from adhesions, of small size, and with a large opening to the sac; but it is very difficult and frequently impracticable in those that are adherent or strangulated. To perform the taxis, the patient should be put in the horizontal posture, and in one in which the parietes of the abdomen may be relaxed.

The manual procedure varies in each species of hernia. In all cases, too strong pressure of the parts must be avoided; as inflammation and gangrene might be induced. The displaced organs must be pushed into the abdomen, exactly according to the direction of the axis of the hernial sac.

The reduction is sometimes favored by bloodletting, *ad deliquium*; the warm bath; warm fomentations; tobacco, and emollient glysters; and, at times, by cold applications, as ice, &c.

In a case of strangulated hernia, should the taxis fail, an operation becomes necessary.

TAX'US BAC'CATA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Yew tree*, σμιλος, σμιλαξ, θυμαλος. The ancients believed the yew to be poisonous; but the fruit may be eaten without inconvenience. The leaves have been often recommended in epilepsy. The resin, obtained from the bark, has been called *albir*.

(F) *If*. (G) *Eibe*.

TEAR (*Physiol.*) Sax. tear, *Lac'ry-*

ma, *La'chryma*, *Dac'ryon*, δακρυον. An excrementitious humor, secreted by the lachrymal gland, and poured between the globe of the eye and the eyelids, to facilitate the motions of those parts. The tears are saline, inodorous, and colorless. They turn the syrup of violets green; and contain muriate of soda, with excess of base, phosphates of lime and soda, and albumen.

(F) *Larme*.

(G) *Thräne*.

TELAMO'NES (*Surg.*) τελαμωνες. Charpie, used for wounds; or linen, employed for bandages.

TELE'PHIUM (*Surg.*) *Ulcus tele'phium*. The ancients gave this name to an ulcer of a very bad kind and difficult of cure, because the wound which *ACHILLES* inflicted on *TELEPHUS* degenerated into a similar ulcer.

TEMPERAMENT (*Physiol.*) *Temperamentum*, *Temperatura*, *Temp'ries*, *Complexio*, *Cra'sis*, κρασις. A name given to the remarkable differences that exist between different individuals, in consequence of the variety of relations and proportions between the constituent parts of the body; but which are compatible with the preservation of life and the maintenance of health. It is in this sense that we say, *Sanguine temperament*, or *lymphatic temperament*, according as the *sanguine* or *lymphatic system* seems to predominate over the other systems. *Temperament* depends upon organization; whilst *idiosyncrasy* is generally functional.

WRITERS. CL. GALENUS, curâ T. LINACRI, Paris, 1523 (L). L. FUCHSIUS, Paris, 1554 (L). C. LOPEZ, Complut. 1565 (L). J. R. FRANCISCUS, Hafn. 1566 (L). FR. VALLESIIUS, Complut. 1569 (L). L. LEMNIUS, Antwerp. 1561 (L). J. HORSTIUS, Helmst. 1588 (L). F. ACCOROMBONE, Rom. 1590 (L). Z. BRENDL, Jenæ. 1619 (L). C. BALDUS, Bonon. 1629 (L). H. FOLLINI, Colon. 1649 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1697 (L). G. CH. SCHELLHAMMER, Jenæ, 1700 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1705 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1708 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1712 (L). J. FINCKENAU, Regiom. 1718 (L). J. S. HENNINGER, Argent. 1718 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford. 1725 (L). CH. G. STENTZEL, Vitemb. 1727 (L). J. W. APPEL, Hamburg, 1733 (G). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1734 (L). C. A. A. BERGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1737 (L). P. GERICKE, Helmst. 1748 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1750 (L). TH. DE BORDEU, Pairs, 1754 (L). H. W.

LAWÄZ, Hamb. 1777 (G). W. A. FICKER, Gotting. 1791 (L). J. NIEDERHUBER, Vienn. 1798 (G). H. M. HUSSON, Paris, 1798 (F). T. TROTTER (*on the nervous T.*), Newcastle, 1807. THOMAS, Paris, 1826 (F). H. G. SPENGLER, Berol. 1820 (L).

TEM'PERANCE (*Hyg.*) σωφροσύνη. *Sobrietas*, νηφαλιότης, *Sobriety*. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. The advantages of temperance, in a hygienic point of view, require no comment.

(G) Massigkeit.

WRITERS. L. CORNARO, Padua, 1558 (I). J. G. DE BERGER, Vitemb. 1705 (L). JOS. CÉROU, Paris, 1811 (F).

TEM'PLE (*Anat.*) νροταφος, *Tem'pus*, *Crotaphus*. A depression, on each side of the head, between the forehead and eye anteriorly, and the ear posteriorly. The *temples*, distinguished into *right* and *left*, correspond to the temporal fossa on each side. The word is said to be the Latin *tempus*, time, because in this part the hair begins to turn white and to indicate age.

(F) *Tempe*.

(G) Schlaf.

TEM'PLEMAN, PETER (*Biogr.*) A medical writer of some celebrity; born in 1711; died in 1769. WORKS. *Curious remarks and observations in physics, anatomy, surgery, &c. selected from the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*. Lond. 1753. 2 vols. 8vo.

TEM'PLUM SOS'TRATI (*Surg.*) A bandage, described by GALEN.

TEM'PLUM PAR'VUM APOLLO'NI TYR'II (*Surg.*) A bandage, described by GALEN.

TEM'PORAL (*Anat.*) *Tempora'lis*. That which relates to the temples.

The TEM'PORAL BONE, *Os tem'poris*, *Os tempora'le*, *Os arcua'le*, *Os arma'le*, is seated at the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, of which it forms part; and contains, within it, the special organs of audition. It is usually divided into three portions:—1. The *squamous* (F) *Portion écailleuse ou squameuse*. 2. The *mastoid portion*, and 3. The *Petrous portion*, *Os nerva'le*, *Os petro'sum*, *Pyr'amis trigo'na*, *Os litho'ides*, (F) *Portion pierreuse*, *Rocher*. It has, first, an *auricular or external face*, on which is a surface that makes part of the temporal fossa; the *zygomatic process*; the *glenoid cavity*; the *fissure of GLASERUS*; the *meatus auditorius externus*; the *mastoid process*;

the *digastric groove*; the *canalis caroticus*; the *jugular fossa*; the *styloid process*; the *stylo-mastoid foramen*, &c. 2. A *cerebral or internal surface*, which corresponds to the cavity of the cranium and on which is the *Pars petrosa*, the *hiatus Fallopii*, the *meatus auditorius internus*, the *fissure of the aqueductus vestibuli*, a *portion of the gutter for the lateral sinus*, &c. 3. A *circumference*, on which is observed, the orifice of the *bony portion of the Eustachian tube* and the *Aqueductus cochlea*, &c. The temporal bone is articulated with the sphenoid, occipital, parietal, malar, and inferior maxillary bones. It is developed from 5 points of ossification.

(G) Schlafbein.

The TEM'PORAL FOS'SA is an excavation, observed at each side of the head. It is filled by the muscle whose name it bears, and is formed by the temporal and sphenoid, below; by the parietal and frontal bones, above; is separated, by a transverse crista, from the zygomatic fossa, and completed, before, by the cheek bone.

The TEM'PORAL MUS'CLE, *Tempora'lis*, *Arcadi-temporo-maxillaire*, *Crotaphites*, *Temporo-maxillaire* (CH.) is a broad, flattened, triangular muscle, which fills the temporal fossa. Its fibres are attached to the temporal aponeurosis and fossa; and all converge into a strong tendon, which passes under the zygomatic arch, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and applies the teeth against each other.

The TEM'PORAL APONEURO'SIS is a very strong aponeurosis, of a bluish, shining color, which is attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone; to the posterior edge of the malar bone; to the superior margin of the zygomatic arch, and forms an envelope for the temporal muscle.

The TEM'PORAL or CROT'APHITE AR'TERIES, are several.

1. The *Temporal Ar'tery*, properly so called, arises from the outer side of the superior part of the external carotid. It ascends between the ramus of the jaw, the meatus auditorius externus, and the parotid gland, which covers it as far as the zygomatic arch. Above this, it becomes subcutaneous; and, when it has attained the middle of the temporal region, it divides into two branches: the one anterior—*A. tempora'lis fronta'lis seu inter'na*, *seu anterior*; and the other posterior—the *A.*

temporalis occipitalis, seu externa seu superior. The temporal artery, before its division, gives off, 1. Branches to the parotid; to the joint of the lower jaw; to the meatus auditorius, and to the masseter. 2. The *transverse artery of the face*. 3. The *middle temporal*, which arises beneath the cheek-bone, and traverses the temporal aponeurosis, immediately beneath that bone.

2. The *Deep-seated Temporals, A. temporales profundæ.* These are two in number. They arise from the internal maxillary, and have been distinguished, from their position, into *anterior* and *posterior*. They send their principal divisions into the temporal muscle.

The *Temporal Veins* were formerly called *Ætoi* or *Ætoi Phlebæ*, αἵτοι φλεβες, *Aquilæ Veinæ*.

The *TEMPORAL NERVES*. These are distinguished into the *superficial temporal*, furnished by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair, behind the condyle of the jaw; and the *temporales profundæ*, *anterior* and *posterior*, furnished by the same nerve, at its exit from the cranium. SÖMMERING has given the name *temporal* to the divisions, sent by the facial nerve to the temporal region.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY (Anat.) Temporo-maxillaris. That which belongs to the temporal bone and lower jaw.

The *TEMPORO-MAXILLARY ARTICULATION* or joint of the lower jaw, is seated between the glenoid cavity and transverse process of the temporal bone on the one hand, and the condyle of the lower jaw on the other. Two thin cartilages cover the surfaces of these bones. The one is common to the transverse process and the portion of the glenoid cavity, anterior to the fissure of GLASERUS; the other belongs to the condyle. This articulation is furnished with an inter-articular fibro-cartilage, two synovial capsules, and two lateral ligaments: — the one internal, and the other external.

The *TEMPORO-MAXILLARY NERVES* of BICHAT are the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions.

TEMULENTIA (Path.) Ebrietas, Drunkenness. PLATER gave this name to delirium; ETTMULLER, to an apoplectic condition, depending upon drunkenness — the *Apoplexia temulenta* or dead drunkenness. Common-

ly, *Temulentia* is used synonymously with drunkenness; and is often employed in the description of diseases, to indicate a state resembling drunkenness. *Ma'nia e temulentia* is the same as *Delirium tremens* (q. v.).

WRITER. TH. TROTTER (*on drunkenness*), Lond. 1804.

TENACULUM, ASSALINI'S (*Surg.*) An ingenious instrument, invented by ASSALINI. It consists of a forceps, or double tenaculum, the points of which are fine, sharp, and bifurcated, so as to be readily received into each other when the instrument is closed on the artery, which it is by a spring. It is of great use when the surgeon has no assistant at hand. The instrument is figured in S. COOPER'S "First Lines."

TEN'DON (Anat.) Tendo, Pronervatio, from τείνω, 'I stretch': τένω; a *Sin'ew*. A fibrous cord, more or less round, long, or flattened; of a white, pearl color, and composed of very close parallel fibres. The tendons are attached to the bones, by one extremity; by the other, they receive the insertions of the fleshy fibres: sometimes, they afford attachment to fleshy fibres at both ends; — as in the digastric muscle. The tendons must be considered as so many cords, for transmitting the motion of muscles.

(G) Sehne, Flechse.

WRITERS. A. O. GÖLICHE (*affections of*), Francf. ad Viadr. 1734 (L). F. MARTINI (*sensibility of T.*), Copenhagen. 1770 (G). J. G. A. WARDENBURG (*on the different bandages for uniting ruptured Tendo Achillis*), Gotting. 1793 (G).

TENES'MUS (Path.) τενεσμος, τεινεσμος, Teines'mos, from τείνω, 'I stretch': *Proctica Tenes'mus, Obstipatio Teines'mus*. Frequent, vain, and painful desire to go to stool: — one of the chief symptoms of dysentery.

(F) Épreintes.

(G) Stuhlzwang.

WRITERS. E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tübing. 1693 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1710 (L). J. A. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1721 (L). J. JUNKER, Hal. 1744 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1748 (L).

TENNESSEE, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) On the waters of French Broad River, in this State, is a large, clear, thermal spring. The heat is so great that, at first going in, it is almost insupportable.

TENON, JAMES RENÉ (*Biogr.*) A surgeon of Paris; born at Sépaux, near Joigny, in 1724; died at Paris in 1816.

WORKS. *Observations sur les obstacles qui s'opposent aux progrès de l'anatomie.* Paris. 1785. 4to. *Mémoire sur les hôpitaux de Paris.* Ibid. 1768.

TENONT'AGRA (*Path.*) *τενονταγρα*, from *τενον*, 'tendon,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure.' A variety of gout, which affects the tendinous parts of muscles; or the tendinous ligaments, which strengthen certain articulations.

TENONTOTRO'TI (*Surg. Path.*) *τενοντοτροτοι*, from *τενον*, 'tendon,' and *τιτρωσζω*, 'I wound.' They who are wounded in the tendons. GALEN.

TEN'SION (*Path.*) *Ten'sio*, *τασις*, *διατασις*, *Conten'sio*, *Disten'sio*, from *ten'derē*, 'to stretch.' State of a part, which is stretched, when its textures are distended by the afflux of fluids, or the accumulation of gas, or when its fibres are drawn, as it were, in an opposite direction, and are, consequently, more resisting than usual.

TEN'SOR TAR'SI (*Anat.*) A small muscle, belonging to the inner commissure of the eyelids; described by DR. HORNER of Philadelphia. It is about 3 lines broad and 6 long: arises from the posterior flat surface of the os unguis, near its junction with the ethmoid bone, and passes forwards and outwards, lying on the posterior face of the lachrymal ducts. As it approaches the commissure of the lids, it splits into two, nearly equal, parts; each of which is appropriated to a duct, and inserted along its course, almost to the punctum lachrymale. Its chief office seems to be, to influence the position of the puncta lachrymalia, and to regulate the course of the tears through the lachrymal ducts.

TEN'SOR TYM'PANI (*Anat.*) *Inter'nus Au'ris*, *Inter'nus Mal'lei*, *Salpingomalléen*. A small muscle, which arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and terminates by a tendon, which is reflected over the processus cochleaformis, and is inserted into the apophysis of the handle of the malleus.

TENT (*Surg.*) *Ten'ta*, *Turun'da*, *Penic'ulus*, *Penicill'us*, *Penicill'um*, *μοτος*, *λημνισκος*. In Surgery, tents are small rolls of lint, of a cylindrical or pyramidal shape, which are introduced into wounds and deep ulcers, to prevent them from closing before they are filled up from the bottom. Tents are, sometimes, also made of prepared sponge, gentian root, &c. They are not so much used as they formerly were.

(F) *Tente*, *Bourdonnet*, *Mèche*.

(G) *Wieke*, *Meisel*.

TENTIPEL'LUM (*Hyg.*) from *ten'do*, 'I stretch,' and *pell'is*, 'the skin.' Ancient name of a cosmetic, with which, it was pretended, wrinkles could be effaced.

TENTO'RIMUM (*Anat.*) *T. cerebelllo super-exten'sum*, *T. cerebell'li*, *Tentaculum cerebell'li*, *Septum transverse* (CH.), *Transverse Sep'tum*, *Lat'eral Proc'esses of the Du'ra Ma'ter*, *Diaphrag'ma cerebri*. A process of the dura mater, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone, directly forwards to the sella turcica of the sphenoid.

(F) *Tente du cervelet*, *Plancher du Cerveau*.

(G) *das Gezelt des Kleinen Gehirns*.

TEPH'RION (*Pharm.*) *τεφριον*, from *τεφρα*, 'ashes.' Name of a collyrium of an ash-color. AËTIUS.

TEREBIN'THINA (*Mat. Med. & Phar.*) from *τερεβινθος* or *τερεβινθος*, 'the turpentine tree.' *Tur'pentine*, *Botin*, *Boton*, *Albotim*, *Albotai*, *Albotra*, *Albuhen*, *Altlibat*, *Brutino*. A substance, of the consistence of honey, which flows from many trees of the terebinthaceæ, and coniferæ families. It is viscid; shining; more or less transparent; inflammable; of a warm, pungent taste; strong smell, and is entirely composed of resin and essential oil, without benzoic acid. It is soluble in alcohol. See TURPENTINES, Index.

(F) *Térébenthine*.

(G) *Terpentin*.

All the turpentine are stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic.

TE'RES (*Anat.*) *στρογγυλος*, *κυλινδρος*, *ειδης*. An epithet given to many organs, the fibres of which are collected into round fasciculi. (G) *Rund*.

The TE'RES MI'NOR, *Margini-sus-scapulo-trochitérien*, *No'nus hu'meri Placenti'ni*, *Le plus petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien* (CH.), is situated at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder. It is narrow, and flattened, from above to below, in its inner half; and, from before to behind, in the outer. It is attached, on the one part, to the outer surface of the scapula, near its inferior angle; and, on the other, to the inferior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It depresses the arm, and causes it to turn on its axis from within outwards. It also carries it backwards. (F) *Petit rond*.

The *TERES MAJOR*, *Anguli-scapulo-huméral*, *Scapulo-huméral* (CH.), is situated at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder. It is attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the inferior angle of the scapula; to the corresponding part of its axillary margin; and, on the other, to the posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It carries the arm backwards and inwards, and carries it also inwards in rotation. When it acts with the *longissimus dorsi* and *pectoralis major*, it applies the arm against the lateral part of the chest, and keeps it forcibly there.

(F) *Grand rond*.

LIG'AMEN'TUM TERES. This name is given to the round ligament in the cotyloid cavity, which is attached to the head of the bone, and to the bottom of the cavity. It is also given to a small fibrous fascia, which extends from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius. (F) *Ligament rond*.

TERMIN'THUS (Path.) *Terebin'thus*, from *τερεβινθος*, 'the turpentine tree.' *Phy'ma Anthrax Termin'thus*, *Albotis*, *Ber'ry* or *Fun'gus Carbuncle*. The ancients gave this name to a tumor, surmounted by a black pustule, and resembling the fruit of the turpentine tree. (G) *Hunsblattern*.

TERP'NON (Pharm.) from *τερπνον*, 'grateful,' 'sweet': *τερπνον*. The name of a compound medicine, described by *Aëtius*.

TER'RA LIVON'ICA (Phar.) A *Ter'ra sigilla'ta* or *sealed earth* from Livonia, redder than that from Silesia, and very astringent.

TER'RA NOCERIA'NA (Pharm.) A whitish, soft, and astringent earth, found in the environs of Nocera in Italy.

TER'RA ORLEA'NA (Pharm.) A ceraceous mass, obtained from the seeds of the *Bix'a Orlea'na*. In Jamaica, it is recommended in dysentery, and is considered to possess astringent and stomachic qualities. It is called, according to its shape, *Flag Annot'to*, *Roll* or *Egg Annot'to*.

The *Spanish Annot'to*, *Bix'a*, is in small, oblong cakes. It is chiefly employed as a coloring matter.

(F) *Rocou*, *Roucou*, *Bichet*.

TER'RA PORTUGAL'LICA, *Bar'ros*, *Bucaros*. A reddish, astringent, styptic earth, obtained from Portugal.

TER'RA SIGILLA'TA, *Seal'd Earth*. A bole or earthy matter, made into

little cakes or flat masses, and stamped with certain impressions, as with the head of the Grand Seigneur. To these belong the *Ter'ra Silesi'aca*, *Ter'ra Lem'nia*, *T. Tur'cica*.

(G) *Siegeleerde*.

TER'RA LEM'NIA, *Lem'nian Earth*, *Lemp'nias*. A name given by the ancients to a solid, reddish, astringent substance, prepared with the pulp of the fruit of the Baobab, an African tree, according to *Prosper Alpinus*. It seems, however, to be an argillaceous earth. It has been employed as an astringent.

(G) *Lemnische Erde*.

TER'TIAN FE'VER (Path.) *Fe'bris tertia'na*, *An'etus tertianus*, *τριταῖος*, *Tritæ'us*, *Ter'tian Ague*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every 48 hours. The mildest and the most pernicious intermittents belong to this head. As a general principle, it is the most manageable intermittent.

(F) *Fièvre tierce*.

TESTA'CEOUS (Pharm.) from *testa*, 'a shell.' A powder, consisting of burnt shells. These contain carbonate of lime, chiefly, and hence the term has been applied to cretaceous substances. See *CRETA*.

TES'TES (Anat.) The *Tes'ticles*. A name given to the inferior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina, to distinguish them from the superior, called *Nates*.

TES'TICLE (Anat.) *Tes'tis*, *Testic'u-lus*, *Or'chis*, *ορχίς*, *Did'ymus*, *διδυμος*, *Gem'ini* (pl.); from *tes'tis*, 'a witness,' because the testicles are evidences of virility. The name of two glandular organs, contained in the scrotum, and whose office is to secrete sperm. They are formed of a gray and softish substance, composed of tortuous canals, called *Tu'buli seminiferi* vel *Va'sa semina'lia*, folded on each other, and of extreme fineness; the number of which, according to the estimate of *Monro*, is 62,500, and the total length 5,208, feet. All these canals, uniting in their course, pass through the corpus Highmorianum, concur in forming the epididymis, and give origin to the vas deferens.

The testicles are covered, immediately, by a fibrous membrane, of an opaque white color, and very tough, called *Tu'nica albugin'ea*, or, simply, *Albugin'ea*, *Perites'tis*, of which the corpus Highmorianum is only an enlargement. Over this, again, is the tunica

vaginalis, the second envelope of the testis. (F) *Testicule*.

(G) *Hode, Geile*.

WRITERS. G. FRANCUS DE FRANKENAU (*structure*), Heidelb. 1674 (L). JOS. WARNER (*testicles and diseases*), Lond. 1774. CH. G. GRUNER (*Can one without testes procreate?*), Jenæ, 1802 (L). ROBERT BINGHAM (*diseases*), Lond. 1820. SIR A. COOPER (*structure and diseases*), Lond. 1830.

TESTUDO (*Hyg., Path., &c.*) *χελωνή, Chelônê*. A genus of reptiles, including the turtle, the flesh of which is much esteemed as an article of diet.

Also, an encysted tumor, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. *Emphy'ma encys'tis ganglion*. See *GANGLION*.

(F) *Tortue*. (G) *Schildkröte*.

TETANO'THRA (*Therap.*) *Tetanom'ata*, *τετανωθρα, τετανωματα, Erugato'ria*. Medicines, which remove wrinkles. GORRÆUS.

TET'ANUS (*Path.*) from *τείνω*, 'I stretch'; *τετανος*, *Spasm with rigidity, Convul'sio Indica, Holoton'icos, Rigor nervo'sus, Akhezet, Enta'sia Tet'anus, Cat'ochus Cervi'nus, Cat'ochus holoton'icus*. A disease, which consists in a permanent contraction of all the muscles or merely of some, without alternations of relaxation. It is characterized by closure of the jaws; difficulty or impracticability of deglutition; rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is sometimes curved forwards (*Emprosthot'onos, Enta'sia Tet'anus anti'cus, Tet'anus anti'cus*); sometimes backwards (*Opisthot'onos, Enta'sia Tet'anus post'icus, Tet'anus dorsa'lis*); and sometimes to one side (*Pleurothot'onos, Enta'sia Tet'anus latera'lis, Tet'anus latera'lis*). When tetanus is confined to the muscles of the jaws, it is called *Trismus*. It is a most formidable affection. The means of treatment are:—copious and repeated blood-letting; bathing, cold and warm; powerful doses of opium, and antispasmodics.

In TRAUMATIC TET'ANUS, or that which supervenes on a wound, every extraneous matter must, of course, be removed from the wound, and soothing applications be made to it.

(G) *Starrkrampf*.

WRITERS. CH. L. BILFINGER, Lindav. 1765 (L). J. CH. TH. ACKERMANN, Gotting. 1775 (L): in German, Nürnberg, 1778. TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ (*Wenceslaus*), Vienn. 1777 (L). J. CH. STARKE, Jenæ, 1778 (L): and

Jenæ, 1781 (L). MONRO, Edinb. 1783 (L). COCHRANE, Edinb. 1784 (L). WILSON, Edinb. 1788 (L). DAZILLE, Paris, 1788 (F). JOS. CLERKE, Edinb. 1791 (L). C. G. SIEBOLD, Virceburg, 1792 (L). HEURTELOUP, Paris, 1793 (F). N. B. NOTTBECK, Gotting. 1793 (L). BURKE, Edinb. 1794 (L). JONES, Edinb. 1796 (L). LAURENT (*traumatic T.*), Strasburg, 1797 (F). FOURNIER PESCAY (Do.), Bruxelles, 1803 (F). W. A. STÜTZ, Stuttgart, 1804 (G). C. H. PARRY, Lond. 1814. JOHN MORRISON, Newry, 1816. ROBT. REID, Dublin, 1817. G. A. KENNEDY, Edinb. 1820 (L). JOS. SWAN, Lond. 1825.

TETARTOPHI'A (*Path.*) from *τεταρτος*, 'the fourth, and *φύω*, 'I arise.' *Quarta'nus remit'tens*. A quartan, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

TETRADRACH'MON (*Pharm.*) *τετραδραχμον*, from *τετρας*, 'four,' and *δραχμή*, 'a drachm.' A weight of four drachms or half an ounce.

TETRAM'YRON (*Pharm.*) *τετραμυρον*, from *τετρας*, 'four,' and *μυρον*, 'an ointment.' An ointment of four ingredients. GALEN.

TETRANTHE'RA PICHU'RIM (*Mat. Med.*) *Fa'ba Pichu'rim*. The seeds of this Brazilian plant have been used in diarrhœa, dysentery, flatulent colic, &c. Dose, ℞ij.

(G) *Brasilianische Bohnen*.

TETRA'O COTUR'NIX (*Mat. Alim. & Med.*) *Cotur'nix*; the Quail. The quail is an esteemed article of diet. The Greek name is *ορνις*; and the places, called *Orty'gia*, are named after it. The excrements of the quail were, formerly, extolled in epilepsy: and the fat in specks of the eye.

(F) *Caille*. (G) *Wachtel*.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM (*Pharm.*) *τετραφαρμακον*, from *τετρας*, 'four,' and *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' A medicine consisting of four ingredients.

TETROB'OLON (*Pharm.*) *τετροβολον*. The weight of four oboli, or two scruples. GORRÆUS.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆ'DRYS (*Mat. Med.*) *Chamæ'drys, C. mi'nor re'pens, C. vulga'ris, Quer'cula mi'nor seu Calamandri'na, Trissa'go, Chamæ'drops, Trixa'go, Com'mon German'der, Creep'ing German'der, Small German'der, English Treacle*. This is possessed of aromatic and bitter properties. The dose of the dried powder is from ʒss to ʒj.

(F) *Petit chène, Germandrée officinale*.

(G) *Ächter Gamänder, Gamanderlein*.

The *TEUCRIUM FLAVUM* has similar properties.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆPITYS, *Chamæpitys*, *Arthetica*, *Arthretica*, *Ajugã*, *Abi'ga*, *Chamæmorum*, *I'va arthritica*, *Holoc'yron*, *Io'nia*, *Sideritis*, *Common Ground'pine*. Properties like the last. The tops or leaves have been recommended as aperients and tonics; especially in female obstructions, and in paralytic disorders. (F) *Petite Ivette*.

(G) *Feldzypresse*, *Schlagkraut*.

TEUCRIUM CRETICUM, *Poley-mountain of Can'dy*, *Pollium Creticum*. The tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds, — *Mithridate* and *Theriaca*. It has a moderately aromatic smell; and a nauseous, bitter taste. It is placed amongst the aperients and corroborants.

The *TEUCRIUM CAPITATUM* or *Poley-mountain of Montpel'lier*. *Pollium Montanum* is, generally, substituted for the last. The common *Poley-mountain* is the *Teucrium Montanum*, and the *Golden Poley-mountain*, the *Teucrium Pollium*, *Pollion*.

The *TEUCRIUM I'VA*, *Chamæpitys moschata*, *I'va moschata* *Monspeliensium*, *I'va*, *Chamæpitys anthyllus*, *French Ground'pine*. It has similar virtues to the *Chamæpitys*, but weaker.

(F) *Ivette musquée*.

(G) *Bisamginsel*.

TEUCRIUM MARUM, *Marum Syriacum*, *Marum Creticum*, *Majordana Syriaca*, *Marum verum*, *M. Cortusi*, *Chamædrys inca'na maritima*, *Marum german'der*, *Syrian herb mastich*, *Organum Syriacum*. A very aromatic plant; of a camphorated smell; and formerly much used, in Medicine, as a tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, &c.

(F) *Marum ou Germandrée Maritime*, *Herbe aux chats*.

(G) *Katzenkraut*, *Amberkraut*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1703 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1719 (L). C. VON LINNÉ, Upsal. 1774 (L).

TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM; the *Water German'der*, *Scordium*, *Trissa'go palustris*, *Chamædrys palustris*, *Allium red'olens*. The leaves have a garlicky smell, and bitterish, and slightly pungent taste. It has the tonic properties of the other *Teucria*.

(F) *Germandrée Scorodone*, *Sauge des bois*, *Germandrée aquatique*.

(G) *Lachenknoblauch*, *Knoblauchsgamander*.

TEXTURE (*Anat.*) *Textura*, from *tex'o*, 'I weave.' The particular arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

(G) *Gewebe*.

THALIS (*Pharm. & Surg.*) *Θαλ. A* cerate, formerly employed to redden the face. PAULUS. Also, a kind of bandage for the head. GALEN.

THALAMI NERVO'RUM OPTICO'RUM (*Anat.*) *Stria'ta corpora super'na posterio'ra*, *Colliculi nervo'rum optico'rum*, *Couches des nerfs oculaires* (CH.). Two rounded and irregular surfaces, which are seen exposed in the lateral ventricles of the brain, and in the third ventricle, the inferior surface of which presents two projections, called *Corpora genicula'ta*, that furnish several filaments to the optic nerves. The name was given from a belief, that the optic nerves originate from them. They, however, arise more posteriorly, and adhere merely to the inner margin of those bodies. GALL considers that the thalami act as ganglions to the nerves; and, hence, he calls them *Grand ganglion cérébral inférieur*.

The upper and inner parts of the thalami are so closely connected as to form one continued surface, called *Commissura mollis*. The posterior parts turn downwards and outwards; after which they are elongated to form the two white cords, termed *Tractus optici*.

(F) *Couches des nerfs optiques*, *Couches optiques*.

(G) *Hügel der Sehenerven*.

THALAMUS (*Anat.*) *Θαλαμὸς*; a bed. The place at which a nerve originates.

(F) *Couche*. (G) *Lagerstelle*.

THALASSE'RON (*Pharm.*) *Θαλασσηρον*, *Collyrium Hermoph'ili*. A collyrium, described by GALEN and PAULUS.

THALASSOM'ELI (*Pharm.*) *Θαλασσομελι*, from *Θαλασσα*, 'the sea,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' A cathartic medicine, composed of equal parts of rain water, sea water, and honey, mixed in a vessel lined with pitch. GORREUS.

THALIC'TRON (*Mat. Med.*) *Thalic'trum*, *Θαλιχτρον*, *T. mag'num*, *T. fla'vum*, *T. flaves'cens*, *Poor Man's Rhubarb*, *Rhabar'barum pau'perum*. The root resembles rhubarb in its properties.

(F) *Pigamon jaunâtre*, *Rue des prés*, *Fausse Rhubarbe*, *Rhubarbe des pauvres*.

(G) *Wiesenrauteheilkrout*, *Wiesenrautewurz*.

THAPH'NEUS (*Pharm.*) *Medici'na mundalta et repurgalta*. Any medicine, cleansed and purified. RULAND and JOHNSON.

THAP'SIA (*Mat. Med.*) from the island, *Thap'sus*. The deadly car'rot, *Thap'sia ascle'pias*. The root operates violently, both upwards and downwards. It is not used.

THE'A (*Hyg.*) *Cha'a, Tea*. There are two principal species of tea trees; — the *The'a Bohe'a* and *The'a vir'idis*. the black tea and the green. In commerce, many kinds of teas are met with. Several of the differences between these appear to result from the age at which the leaves have been collected; and the mode of their desiccation.

Tea-drinking was introduced into Europe, about the year 1666: since which time its use has become universal; and, in spite of the assertions of medical terrorists, it is, except in particular idiosyncrasies, entirely harmless.

(F) *Thé*. (G) *Thee*.

By an analogical transference, very common in language, the word *Tea* has been used almost synonymously with infusion, as *Beef tea*, *Mint tea*, &c.

WRITERS. MORISSET, Paris, 1648 (L). THELE, Vitemb. 1687 (L). MAP-PUS, Argent. 1691 (L). WALDSCHMID, Marburg, 1692 (L). JOHN OVINGTON, Lond. 1699. LUTHER, Kilon, 1702 (L). I. STAHL, Erford. 1730 (L). SIMON MASON, Lond. 1745. THOS. SHORT, Lond. 1749. N. F. J. ELOY, Paris, 1750 (F). JONAS HANWAY, Lond. 1756. J. C. LETTSON, Lond. 1784. COUNT BELCHILGEN, Lond. 1787. CADET DE GASSICOURT, Paris, 1808 (F). MARQUIS JEUNE, Paris, 1820 (F). W. NEWNHAM (*on green tea*), Lond. 1827.

THEBE'SIUS, *Veins of* (*Anat.*) A name, given to supposititious branches of the coronary veins, which CHRISTOPHER ADAM THEBESIUS, a German anatomist, described as opening into the heart by the small depressions observable in the right auricle; and which have been called *Foram'ina THEBE'SII*. No such veins can be demonstrated. The valve at the orifice of the coronary vein, in the right ventricle, is called *Val'vula THEBE'SII*.

THEDEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN ANTHONY (*Biogr.*) An eminent Prussian Army Surgeon; born at Steinbeck in Mecklenburg, in 1714; died in 1797. WORKS. *Neue Bemerkungen und Erfahrungen zur Bereicherung der Wundarzneikunst*. Berl. 1771. 8vo.

Unterricht für die Unterwundärzte bey den Armeen. 2 Th. Berl. 1774. 8vo.

THE'NAR (*Anat.*) *ἡεναρ*. The palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

The THE'NAR EM'INENCE is the projection at the anterior and outer part of the hand, formed by the abductor brevis, opponens, and flexor brevis pollicis.

THE'NAR MUS'CLE. RIOLAN and WINSLOW give this name to the fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis, opponens pollicis, and the anterior part of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the foot, WINSLOW gives the name *Thenar muscle* to the abductor, and flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

THEODORE'TUS ANTID'OTUS (*Pharm.*) *Θεοδωρητος*, *Dianacar'dion*, *διανακαρδιων*, *Theodor'icon*. An antidote, described by PAULUS of Ægina; of which anacardium is the basis.

THEODO'TIA (*Pharm.*) *ἡεοδοτια*. Different collyria, invented by one THEODOTUS, and described by GALEN, AËTIUS, &c.

THEOPHIL'ION (*Pharm.*) *ἡεοφιλιον*. Name of a collyrium, described by AËTIUS.

THEORET'ICAL (*Med.*) *Theoret'icus* *Theo'ricus*, *ἡεωρητικος*, *ἡεωρικος*, from *ἡεωρεω*, 'I contemplate.' That which is confined to theory, or is connected with it. An epithet, also applied to a sect of physicians, who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

(F) *Théorétique*, *Théorique*.

THE'ORY (*Med.*) *Theo'ria*, *ἡεωρια*, from *ἡεωρεω*, 'I contemplate.' The speculative part of a science. The connexion, established in the mind between a general fact, or the least possible number of general facts, and all the particular facts dependent thereon: for example; the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the most important natural phenomena are connected with a single fact, previously known by observation; viz. that the force of gravity acts inversely, according to the square of the distance. This constitutes the theory of universal gravitation. *Theory* must not be confounded with *system*. Theory regards nature as it is; and is a rigid deduction from facts. System is too often the creature of the imagination, to which nature is made to bend.

The THE'ORY OF MED'ICINE, *Institutes of Medicine*, *Theoret'ical Medicine*, is that part of the science, which attempts, philosophically, to account for the various phenomena that

present themselves during health as well as in disease.

WRITERS. G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1703 (L). Another work, Hal. 1708 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1712 (L). G. DETHARDING, Rostoch. 1718 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1732 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1741 (L). H. BOERHAAVE, by A. HALLER, Gotting. 1740-43 (L): in Engl. Lond. 1743-66. J. BROWN, Edinb. 1787. N. P. GILBERT, Paris, an. viii (F). J. GREGORY, Edinb. 1790 (L): in Engl. 1824. A. RÖSCHLAUL, Francf. 1800 (G). G. W. BLOCK, Brunswick, 1803 (G). I. P. U. TROXLER, Vienna, 1805 (G). W. CURRIE, Philad. 1815. F. J. V. BROUSSAIS, Paris, 1826 (F). M. SERVETUS (*unnoticed theories of*), by G. SIGMOND, Lond. 1828.

THEOU CHEIR (*Pharm.*) Θεου χειρ, *Ma'nus Dei*. An antidote, of which goat's blood formed the base, and which was employed to dissolve urinary calculi.

THEOX'ENI MALAG'MA (*Pharm.*) A cataplasm employed in Podagra. CELSUS.

THERAPEUTICS (*Med.*) *Therapeutice*, θεραπευτική, *Practice of Physic*, *Therapeia*, θεραπεία, *Curatoria Methodus*, *Methodus Medendi*, from θεραπεύω, 'I remedy.' That part of Medicine, the object of which is the treatment of disease.

(F) *Thérapeutique*.

(G) Heilkunst.

WRITERS on the *Practice of Physic*. JOHN FERNELIUS, Lugd. 1569 (L). N. PISO, Francf. 1580 (L). H. MERCURIALIS, Francf. 1602 (L). PETER FORESTUS, 1607 (L). J. RIOLAN, by STUPAN, Basil. 1629 (L). D. SENNERTUS, Lugd. 1628, &c. (L). L. RIVIERUS, Paris, 1646 (L). TH. BURNET, Lond. 1673 (L). TH. WILLIS, Oxon. 1674 (L). TH. SYDENHAM, Lond. 1695. G. BAGLIVI, Rom. 1696 (L). DEKKER, Napol. 1726 (L). P. SHAW, Lond. 1728 (L). F. PLATER, Basil. 1736 (L). H. BOERHAAVE, Leyd. 1737 (L). G. CHEYNE, Lond. 1742. LA METTRIE, Paris, 1743 (F). BROOKE, Lond. 1751. I. SHEEBEARE, Lond. 1755. DE HAEN, Vien. 1757 (L). A. VON HALLER (*disputationes*), Laus. 1757-60 (L). MARRYAT, Lond. 1758 (L): in Engl. Lond. 1792. L. HEISTER, Amst. 1762 (L). J. LIEUTAUD, Amst. 1765 (L): in Engl. by E. A. ATLEE, Philad. 1816. PLATNER, Leipz. 1765 (L). W. SMITH, Lond. 1769. A. DUNCAN, Edinb. 1770. J. MAKITTRICK, Lond. 1772. D. MACBRIDE, Lond. 1772. JOHN GREGORY,

Lond. 1774. W. CULLEN, Edinb. 1777: by DR. JAS. GREGORY, Edinb. 1812: and by ROTHERAM, Edinb. 1796: by C. CALDWELL, Philad. 1816. M. STOLL, Vienn. 1777 (L): in French, by P. A. O. MAHON. STÖRCK, Vienn. 1778 (L). HEBENSTREIT, Hal. 1778 (L). H. MANNING (*improvements in*), Lond. 1780. WEBSTER, Edinb. 1781 (L). BURSERIUS, Ven. 1782 (L): in Engl. by BROWN, Edinb. 1800. FR. HOFFMANN, by LEWIS and DUNCAN, Lond. 1783. G. FORDYCE, Lond. 1784. *London Practice of Physic*, Lond. 1785. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1785 (L). QUARIN, Vienn. 1786 (L). JUNCKER, Hal. 1788-91 (G). HECKER, Berlin, 1789 (L). VOGEL, Stend. 1789 (G). BANG, Copenh. 1789 (L). SCHLEGEL, Leipz. 1789-93 (L). J. FRANK, Pavia, 1792, &c. (L). RAHN, Zurich, 1792 (G). W. ROWLEY, Lond. 1793. ACKERMANN, Nürnberg, 1794-5 (L). R. TEMPLE, Lond. 1798. ARNEMANN, Götting. 1800 (G). A. PUJOL, Castres, 1801 (F). R. THOMAS, Lond. 1801: by E. MILLER, N. York, 1813; by D. HOSACK, N. York, 1820, abridged by W. CURRIE and D. F. CONDIE, Philad. 1817. HUFELAND, Jen. 1802 (G). *Edinburgh Practice*, &c., Lond. 1803. ODIER, Genev. 1803 (F). HECKER, Erf. 1804 (G). E. G. CLARKE, Lond. 1805: Latin, Lond. 1807. HIMLY, (G). R. HOOPER (*Physician's Vade Mecum*), Lond. 1809. G. PEARSON, Lond. 1812. BEDDINGFIELD, Lond. 1816. J. THACHER, Boston, 1817. N. CHAPMAN, Philad. 1817. J. ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1818. G. GREGORY, Lond. 1820: — American edition by POTTER and CALHOUN, Philad. 1826: by Dr. PEIXOTTO, New York, 1830. A. C. RICHTER, by G. A. RICHTER, Berlin, 1821 (G). D. UWINS, Lond. 1825. G. P. DAWSON, Lond. 1825. A. L. J. BAYLE (*bibliothèque de thérapeutique*), Paris, 1828-30 (F). F. G. BOISSEAU, Paris, 1828-30 (F). A. L. J. BAYLE (*Bibliothèque de T.*), Paris, 1828-30 (F). L. MARTINET (*Manual of T.*), (F): in Engl. by R. NORTON, Lond. 1830. J. EBERLE, Philad. 1830.

THERIACA (*Pharm.*) θηριακά, from θηρ, 'a ferocious or venomous animal,' and αἰετοῦαι, 'I cure.' *Treatle* (q. v.). Also, a medicine, believed to be capable of curing, or preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous animal. In this sense, it is chiefly used by writers.

(F) *Thériaque*.

The THERIACA ANDROM'ACHI or *Ven'ice Treatle* is an ancient alexi-

pharmic electuary; consisting of a farrago of 61 different ingredients, possessing the most opposite properties. It was invented by ANDROMACHUS of Crete, and prepared by order of NERO. It has received various modifications; and, to the discredit of the *Faculté de Médecine* of Paris, holds its place in their Codex, with even an additional number of ingredients. The *Electuarium Opia'tum polyphar'macum* of the Codex contains *acid ingredients*, 5; *astringent*, 5; *bitter*, 22; *indigenous aromatics*, 10; *umbelliferous aromatics*, 7; *balsams and resinous substances*, 8; *fætid ingredients*, 6; *narcotics*, 1; *earthy substances*, 1; *gummy or amy-laceous*, 4; *saccharine*, 3: total, 72! and one of these is the *flesh of the viper*! A little more than a grain of opium is contained in each drachm of the compound.

WRITERS on the *Theriaca*. JOS. VALDANIUS (*in pestilential fevers*), Brix. 1571 (L). B. MARANTA, Vineg. 1572 (I). M. DE ODIS, Ven. 1576 (L). N. STELLIOLA, Neap. 1577 (L). Q. EUGUBINO, Ferrar. 1597 (I). J. FONTAINE, Avignon, 1601 (F). E. BONVINUS, Vratislav. 1610 (L). L. CATELAN, Lyon, 1614 (F). G. F. CASTELLI, Ven. 1638 (I). ST. DE GASPARIS, Rom. 1640 (L). W. RONDELET, Lugd. Bat. 1652 (L). J. TH. RIOLET, Bourdeaux, 1665 (F). M. CHARAS, Paris, 1668 (F). TH. BARTHOLINUS, Hafn. 1671 (L). FR. G. HAUPT, Regiom. 1723 (L).

THERIACA GERMANO'RUM (Phar.) An extract or rob, prepared from juniper berries. Used as a stomachic.

THERIACA LONDINENSIS, *Cataplasma Cymini*. A cataplasm of cumin seed, bayberries, germander, snake-root, cloves, honey, and sometimes opium or syrup of poppies. The roots of common garlic were, formerly, called *Theriaca Rustico'rum*.

THERIO'MA (Path.) *θηριωμα*, *θηριον*, from *θηρ*, 'a venomous animal.' Any extremely malignant ulcer. Sometimes, confined to ulcers of the lungs.

THER'MÆ (Hyg.) *θερμαι*. Warm baths or springs. See WATERS (mineral).

THE'SIS (Med.) *θεσις*, *Disputa'tio*, *Inaug'ural Disserta'tion*. The name usually given to the essay composed by a candidate for graduation in Medicine, which he is required to defend publicly. SANDIFORT, HALLER, SMELLIE, and STOLL have published collections of these.

THESPIA'NA (Pharm.) *Thespesia'na*, *θεσπιανη*, *θεσπεσιανη*. A confection,

described by GALEN, which was employed in the treatment of certain abscesses.

THEVE'TIA A'HOUI (Mat. Med. &c.) *Ahouai*. The kernels of the nut of this Brazilian tree are said to be a violent poison. At the Antilles, its nuts are called *Noix de Serpent*; and they are used against the bites of serpents.

THIGH (Anat.) Sax. *ðeoh*, *Fe'mur*, *Fe'men*, *Crus*, *Me'ros*, *μυρος*. The part of the lower limb, which extends from the pelvis to the leg. The thigh is larger at its superior than inferior part, and has the form of an inverted and truncated cone, slightly depressed from within outwards. Above, it is bounded, *anteriorly*, by the groin; *externally*, by the hip; *behind*, by the fold of the nates; and *within*, by the perineal region. Below, it is bounded, *anteriorly*, by the prominence of the knee; *posteriorly*, by the hip. It is formed of a considerable number of muscles, blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, &c.; and is covered by a strong aponeurosis.

(F) *Cuisse*. (G) *Schenkel*.

THILLAYE, JOHN BAPTIST JAMES (Biog.) A surgeon of Paris; Professor in the Medical School there; born at Rouen in 1752; died in 1822. WORKS. *Traité des bandages et appareils*. Paris. 1798, 1808, and 1815: translated into German by GRUBER. Leipz. 1798. 8vo.

THIRST (Physiol. &c.) Sax. *ðyrst*, Dutch, *Dorst*, *Sittis*, *Dip'sa*, *διψα*. A simple desire or an absolute want for liquids. Physiologists are not entirely agreed regarding the seat of thirst; some place it in the fauces; others in the stomach. Its immediate cause is not known. It has been attributed to a dry condition of the nervous papillæ of the pharynx, produced by suppression of the salivary and mucous secretions. This is probably true; but it, again, is owing to the wants of the system,—a supply of fluid being required to compensate the numerous losses, that are constantly taking place. Thirst is an *internal sensation*,—an *instinctive want*,—arising from organization, and inexplicable. It is an urgent symptom in many diseases, particularly in those of vascular excitement.

(F) *Soif*. (G) *Durst*.

THLAS'PI (Mat. Med.) *Pen'nycress*. Two species of thlaspi are directed, in some pharmacopæias, for medical use:—the *Thlas'pi arven'sē* or *Trea'cle*

mus'tard, and the *Thlas'pi campes'trē* or *Mith'ridate mus'tard*. The pharmaceutical properties of both kinds resemble those of common mustard.

THLIP'SIS (Path.) θλίψις, *Compres'sio*. Compression, and especially constriction of vessels by an external cause.

THORACENTE'SIS (Surg.) The same as paracentesis of the thorax.

THORAC'IC (Anat.) Thorac'icus, from *thorax*, 'the chest.' That which relates or belongs to the chest; as *Thorac'ic vis'cera*, &c.

(F) *Thoracique* ou *Thorachique*.

(G) Brust (in composition).

The THORAC'IC LIMBS are the upper limbs; — so called because they are articulated with the lateral and upper parts of the chest.

The THORAC'IC RE'GIONS are the different regions of the chest. Thus we say, *anterior*, *lateral*, and *superior thoracic*, &c.

The ARTERIA THORAC'ICA EXTER'NA SUPE'RIOR, *A. thoracique supérieure*, *Première des Thoraciques* (CH.), arises from the axillary artery or from the acromial; and descends forwards between the pectoralis major and P. minor, to which it distributes itself by a great number of branches. In some subjects, there are two or three *Arteriæ thoracicæ externæ superiores*.

The ARTERIA THORAC'ICA EXTER'NA INFE'RIOR VEL LON'GA; *A. mamma'ria exter'na*, *A. Thorac'ica infe'rior*, *Deuxième des Thoraciques* (CH.), arises from the axillary, a little below the preceding, and descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax, and the serratus major anticus. It afterwards bends inwards; becomes subcutaneous, and divides into several branches, which embrace the breast. It gives numerous ramifications to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, intercostals, ganglions of the axilla, mamma, &c.

The THORAC'IC DUCT, *Duct of PEC'QUET*, *Alimen'tary Duct*, is the duct in which the lymphatics of the lower limbs, abdomen, left superior extremity, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It begins at the *receptaculum chyli* (q. v.), which is formed by the union of five or six large lymphatic trunks, — themselves formed from the union of all the absorbent plexuses of the abdomen. The duct ascends into the chest through the pillars of the diaphragm, and by the side of

the aorta and vena azygos. It contracts, in dimensions, as far as the 6th dorsal vertebra, when it inclines towards the left hand; ascends behind the arch of the aorta; passes behind the left internal jugular vein, and opens at the posterior part of the subclavian vein of the same side. Its embouchure is furnished with two valves, which prevent the blood from passing from the vein into the duct.

(G) Brustgang.

(F) *Canal ou Conduit Thoracique*.

THO'RAX (Anat.) θώραξ, *Cith'arus*, *zith'aros*, *Me'dius ven'ter*, *Pect'us*, the *Breast*, the *Chest*, *Bir*, *Chell'ys*, *χελύς*, *Cas'sa*. One of the splanchnic cavities; bounded, posteriorly, by the vertebræ; laterally, by the ribs and scapula; anteriorly, by the sternum; above, by the clavicle; and, below, by the diaphragm. It is destined to lodge and protect the chief organs of respiration and circulation: — the lungs and the heart.

(F) *Poitrine*. (G) Brust.

WRITERS. COLLIN (*diseases of the chest*), by N. RYLAND, Lond. 1825. R. T. H. LAENNEC, in Engl. by J. FORBES, Lond. 1821: with life of the author. W. MAIDEN (*recovery after the shaft of a chaise had been forced through the thorax*), Lond. 1813. SIR C. SCUDAMORE (*diagnosis of diseases of, by the stethoscope, &c.*), Lond. 1826.

THROAT (Anat.) θρότε, θροτα, *Ju'gulum*, *Gul'tur*, *Spha'gē*, *σφαγή*. The anterior part of the neck. (F) *Gorge*. Also, the *Fauces*, (F) *Gosier*.

THROB'BING (Path.) *Pulsati'vus*. A *throb'bing pain*, (F) *Douleur pulsative*, is a kind of pain, which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsations of arteries.

THROM'BUS (Surg. Path.) θρομβος, *Thrombo'sis*, *θρομβωσις*, *Trum'bus*. A small, hard, rounded, bluish tumor; formed by an effusion of blood, in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened in the operation of blood-letting. The thrombus is most commonly owing to the opening in the vein and that of the skin not corresponding; to excessive smallness of the cutaneous orifice; or to small, fatty granula, which prevent the discharge of the blood. Compresses, dipped in salt water; camphorated spirit, and slight compression usually disperse it. (G) Blutgeschwulst.

THU'YA OCCIDENTA'LIS (Mat. Med.) *Ar'bor Vi'tæ*, *Tree of Life*. The leaves

and wood were, formerly, in high repute as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants, and were given in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies.

THYMIAMA (*Mat. Med.*) *Musk'wood*, *Thus Judæorum*. A bark from Syria, Cilicia, &c., supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable, balsamic smell; approaching that of liquid storax.

(F) *Narcaphte*.

THYMATECH'NY (*Med.*) from θυμίαμα, 'an odor,' and τέχνη, 'art.' The art of employing perfumes in Medicine.

THYM'ION (*Path.*) θυμίων, *Verruca minor*. A small wart on the skin.

THYMI'TES (*Pharm.*) Wine, impregnated with thyme.

THYMOXAL'MÊ (*Pharm.*) from θυμός, 'thyme,' οξύς, 'acid,' and ἅλς, 'salt.' A compound of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

THY'MUS (*Anat. & Mat. Med.*) θυμός, *Thymus gland*. An organ, the uses of which are totally unknown, and which is seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum. The thymus has the appearance of a glandular body. It is oblong; bilobate; soft, and very variable in size and color. In the fœtus, it is very large, and contains a milky fluid: but it gradually disappears, and in old age is scarcely discernible.

The *arteries*, called *Thy'mic*, are from the inferior thyroid, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal. The veins have the same arrangement. It receives some nervous filaments from the pneumogastric nerves, the phrenic, and from the inferior cervical ganglia.

(G) *Brustdrüse*.

WRITERS. G. B. METZGER, Tubing. 1679 (L). G. BIDLOO, Lugd. Bat. 1705 (L). Another work, 1707 (L). PH. VERHEYEN, Lovan. 1706 (L). A. VON HALLER, Gotting. 1746 (L). PH. H. BÖCLER, Argent. 1753 (L). TH. KARCH, Jenæ, 1792 (L). S. CH. LUCA, Francf. 1811 (G).

THY'MUS (*Mat. Med.*) *T. vulgaris*, θυμός, *Com'mon Thyme*. This herb has an agreeable, aromatic smell; and a warm, pungent taste. It is reputed to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic. It is not much used.

(F) *Thym*, *T. ordinaire*.

(G) *Thymian*.

THY'MUS MASTICH'NA, *Com'mon Herb Mas'tich*, *Ma'rum vulga'rē*, *Samp'suchus*, *Clinopo'dia*, *Mastichi'na Gal-*

lorum, *Thym'bra Hispan'ica*, *Ja'ca In'dica*. A low, shrubby, Spanish plant, used as an errhine. It has a smell like mastich. Its virtues resemble those of the *Ma'rum Syri'acum*; but it is said to be less powerful.

THY'MUS SERPYLL'UM, *Mother of Thyme*, *Wild Thyme*, ἑρπυλλός, ἑρπυλλός, *Serpyllum*, *Serpul'lum*, *Serpil'lum*, *Gila'rum*, *Serpyllum vulga'rē mi'nus*. This plant has the same sensible properties as the garden thyme; but has a milder, and rather more grateful flavor. *Lem'on Thyme*, the *Serpyllum citra'tum*, is merely a variety of the *Thymus Serpyllum*. It is very pungent; and has a particularly grateful odor, approaching that of lemons.

(F) *Serpolet*.

(G) *Quendel*, *Feldkümmel*.

THYR'EO-ARYT'ENOID (*Anat.*) *Thyro-arytenoide'us*, or *Thy'ro-arytenoi'des*. That which relates to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

The THYR'EO-ARYT'ENOID LIG'AMENTS, *Inferior Ligaments of the Larynx*, *Lips of the Glottis*, *Vocal Cords*, are two ligaments about two lines broad, formed of elastic and parallel fibres, and which are contained in a duplicature of the mucous membrane of the larynx. They extend horizontally from the anterior projection at the base of each arytenoid cartilage to the middle of the angle of union of the thyroid cartilage. They are the essential organs of voice. See *Glottis*.

The THYR'EO-ARYTENOIDÆ'I MUSCLES are thin muscles, which arise from the middle and inferior part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; whence they proceed backwards and outwards, to be inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. They give the necessary tension to the ligaments of the glottis, in the production of the voice. SAN-TORINI has given the name *Thyro-arytenoide'us obliquus* to a portion of the *arytenoideus* muscle.

THYR'EO-EPIGLOT'TIC (*Anat.*) *Thyro-epiglottide'us*. SABATIER and SAN-TORINI have given this name to the outer portion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle; because it passes from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior part of the epiglottis.

THYR'EO-HY'OID (*Anat.*) *Thyro-hyoidæ'us*, *Thy'ro-hyoi'des*. That which belongs or relates to the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides.

The THYR'EO-HYOIDÆ'US or *Hy'o-thyreoidæ'us Muscle* is situated at the

anterior and superior part of the neck. It is attached to the oblique line on the anterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; to the inferior edge of the body of the os hyoides, and to the anterior portion of its great cornu. It approximates the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides to each other, by raising the cartilage, and with it the whole larynx. Or, it can depress the os hyoides.

The *THYR'EO-HY'OID* or *HY'O-THYROID MEMBRANE* is a very broad, yellowish, fibrous membrane, thicker at the middle than at the extremities, which is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body and great cornua of the os hyoides; and, below, to the whole superior edge of the thyroid cartilage.

THYROID (Anat.) Thyroid, Thyroides, θυροειδης, from θυρεος, 'a shield,' and ειδος, 'form.' That which has the shape of a shield.

The *THYROID CAR'TILAGE*, *Cartilago Scutiformis*, *C. Scutalis*, *C. Chypealis*, *Coöperto'rium*, *C. Peltalis*, *Ada'mi Mor'sis Os*, is the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, at the anterior part of which it is situated. It is larger transversely than vertically; broader above than below; and seems formed by the junction of the two quadrilateral plates, which produce, by their union, an angle that projects forwards. Its two posterior margins terminate above, and on each side, by an ensiform prolongation, called the *greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage*; and, below, by a less prominent eminence, the *lesser cornu*, which is articulated with the cricoid.

(G) Schildknorpel.

The *THYROID GLAND*, *Corpus Thyreoides*, *Glandula Thyreoides*, is an organ, the uses of which are not known. It covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, as well as the first rings of the trachea, and seems to be composed of two lobes, flattened from before to behind, which are united by a transverse prolongation of the same nature as themselves, called the *Isth'mus of the Thyroid Gland*.

The tissue of the thyroid is soft, spongy, and of a brownish color; but its intimate structure is unknown. It is formed of several distinct lobules; collected in lobes of greater or less size. These are composed of granulations, some of which contain a yellowish or milky fluid. The thyroid gland receives four large arteries, called *Thyroideals*, as well as corresponding veins.

Its nerves proceed from the pneumogastric, and from the cervical ganglia. No excretory duct has ever been found in it. Its uses are not known.

(F) *Gland ou Corps Thyroide.*

(G) *Schilddrüse.*

WRITERS. J. CH. A. MAYER, *Francf. ad Viadr.* 1785 (L). J. CH. LODER, *Jenæ*, 1797 (L). J. A. SCHMIDTMÜLLER, *Landshut*, 1804 (G). A. G. HEDENUS, *Lips.* 1822 (L).

THYROIDE'AL (Anat.) Thyroide'us, Thyreoides. That which concerns the thyroid gland or cartilage.

(F) *Thyroidien.*

The *THYROIDE'AL AR'TERIES* are two on each side.

1. The *superior Thyroide'al, superior larynge'al* or *superior gut'tural*, arises from the anterior part of the external carotid, and proceeds to the upper part of the thyroid gland, after having given off a *laryngeal branch* and a *cricothyroid*.

2. The *inferior Thyroide'al*, or *inferior gut'tural*, much larger than the last, arises from the upper part of the subclavian. It passes, in a serpentine manner, to the inferior part of the thyroid gland, to which it is distributed, after having given a number of branches to the neighbouring parts, among which is the *cervicalis ascendens*.

The *THYROIDE'AL VEINS* are, 1. A *superior thyroide'al*, and several *middle thyroide'al*, which open into the internal jugular vein. 2. An *inferior thyroide'al*, much larger than the preceding, whose branches form — by anastomosing with those of the opposite side, in front of the trachea, — a very remarkable venous plexus, which J. CLOQUET calls the *in'fra-thyroide'al plex'us*. The inferior thyroide'al veins open: — the left, into the corresponding subclavian; — the right, into the vena cava superior.

THYRO-PHARYNGE'US (Anat.) Thyrec-pharynge'us. VALSALVA, MORGAGNI, SANTORINI, and WINSLOW have given this name to the portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior, which is attached to the thyroid cartilage.

TIB'IA (Anat.) τιβια, προτιβια. A Latin word, which signifies a *flute*. *Foc'ile ma'jus*, *Arun'do ma'jor*, *Can'na ma'jor*, *Can'na ma'jor cru'ris*. The largest bone of the leg. A long, irregular, and triangular bone, situated on the inner side of the fibula. It has, 1. A *Superior* or *femoral extremity*, which is very large, rounded, and has two eminences at the sides, called

Tuberosities of the Tibia, or Tibial tuberosities. The outermost is articulated with the fibula. On its head are two articular, oval, concave surfaces, separated by a process, called *Spine of the tibia*, and which are articulated with the condyles of the *Os femoris*. 2. An *inferior or tarsal extremity*, having an articular surface beneath, which joins the astragalus; within, a triangular eminence, which forms the malleolus internus; and, on the outside, a triangular surface, which articulates with the fibula. 3. The body or shaft of the tibia has three faces, separated by three angles, the anterior of which is the most prominent, and is called the *spine or crista of the tibia or tibial spine*. It is the *shin*. The tibia is articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. It is developed by three points of ossification, one for the body, and one for each extremity.

(G) Schienbein.

WRITERS. T. WHATELY (*affection of T. induced by fever*), Lond. 1810. *Necrosis of T.* Lond. 1815.

TIBIAL (Anat.) *Tibia'lis, Tibia'us*. That, which relates to the tibia or to the leg.

(G) Schienbein (in comp.)

(F) *Tibial, Jambier*.

The TIBIAL APONEUROSIS surrounds the muscles of the leg. It is continuous, above, with the femoral aponeurosis, and arises, also, from the head of the fibula, and from several fibrous expansions which detach themselves from the tendons of the triceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus. Thence it descends around the leg, attaching itself to the whole extent of the anterior and inner edges of the tibia. It sends, below, an expansion, which passes before the tendo achillis, and is continuous with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. It is attached, also, to the sheath of the peronei muscles.

(F) *Aponévrose jambière*.

TIBIALIS ANTERIOR, *Cat'næ musculus, Tibio-sus-métatarsien, Tibio-sus-tarsien* (CH.) A muscle, situated at the anterior part of the leg. Above, it has the shape of a triangular prism; below, it is slender and tendinous. It is attached, above, to the anterior part of the external tuberosity of the tibia; to the superior half of the outer surface of that bone; and to the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament. Below, its tendon terminates at the base of the first cuneiform bone, and at the poste-

rior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, and directs its point inwards, at the same time that it raises its inner edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot, and prevent it from falling backwards in standing.

(F) *Jambier antérieur*.

TIBIALIS POSTICUS, *Tibio-tarsien, Tibio-sus-tarsien* (CH.) This muscle is situated at the posterior and deep part of the leg. It is thicker above than below; and is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the fibula; to the posterior surface of the tibia, and to the interosseous ligament. Its tendon terminates, below, at the tuberosity on the inferior extremity of the os scaphoides. This muscle extends the foot on the leg; at the same time raising its inner edge. It, likewise, extends the leg on the foot.

(F) *Jambier postérieur*.

The TIBIAL ARTERIES are two in number. 1. The *Tibia'lis Antica*, which arises from the popliteal artery, before its bifurcation; passes immediately through the opening in the upper part of the interosseous ligament, and reaches the anterior part of the leg; when it turns downwards, and descends, obliquely, between the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the tibialis anticus, anterior to the interosseous ligament; glides under the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus, and takes the name *Dorsalis tarsi*.

Amongst the numerous branches, given off by the tibialis antica, may be distinguished—the *Tibia'lis recurvens*, *A. malleolaris interna*, and *A. malleolaris externa*. 2. The *Tibia'lis postica*, arises from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery; and, slightly tortuous, descends between the two planes of the posterior muscles of the leg; until it arrives under the arch of the calcaneum, where it divides into two branches—the *Plantar arteries*.

The ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR TIBIAL VEINS have the same arrangement as the arteries which they accompany.

The TIBIAL NERVES are two in number. 1. The *anterior tibial nerve, Prétibio-sus-plantaire* (CH.) One of the two branches in which the external popliteal terminates. It accompanies the arteria tibialis antica. The *posterior tibial nerve, Branche tibiale du nerf fémoro-poplitée* (CH.), is the *internal popliteal* (q. v.)

TIBIO-TARSAL (Anat.) *Tibio-tar'*

seus. What relates to the tibia and tarsus.

(F) *Tibio-tarsienne.*

The *Tibio-tarsal articulation* is the articulation of the foot with the leg. It is formed by the tibia and the astragalus; and is strengthened by lateral, and by anterior, and posterior, ligaments.

Tic (*Path.*) *Twitching.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; and, especially, of some of those of the face. It is, sometimes, called in France *Tic convulsif*, to distinguish it from *Tic douloureux* or *neuralgia faciei* (q. v.)

TICK'LING (*Physiol.*) This word, sometimes, means the action of tickling (*titillatio*); at others, the sensation produced by this action (*pruritus*). A vivid sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and a state of general spasm that may be dangerous if too long protracted.

There are some parts of the body, where we are easier tickled than in others; e. g. the soles of the feet, and the hypochondriac regions.

(F) *Chatouillement.*

(G) *das Kitzeln.*

TIL'BURY, MIN'ERAL WATER OF (*Mat. Med.*) A saline chalybeate at West Tilbury in Essex, England. It is not much frequented.

TIL'IA (*Mat. Med.* *T. Europæa*, *qilva*). The *Lime tree* or *Lin'den tree*. The flowers have been supposed to possess anodyne and antispasmodic virtues.

(F) *Tilleul.*

(G) *Lindenbaum.*

TILING, MATTHIAS (*Biogr.*) A German physician; professor at Rinteln in Westphalia, in the 17th century; died in 1685. *WORKS.* *De tubâ uteri*, &c. Rintel. 1670. 12mo. *Anchora salutis sacra, seu de laudano opiato.* Francf. 1671. 8vo. *De placenta uteri*, &c. Rintel. 1672. 12mo. *De admirandâ rerum structurâ, eorumque usu.* Francf. 1672. 12mo. *Anatomia lienis ad circulationem sanguinis, aliâque recentiorum inventa accommodata.* Rintel. 1673. 12mo. *Disquisitio physico-medica de fermentatione, sive, de motu intestini particularum in quovis corpore.* Bremæ. 1674. 12mo. *Prodromos praeceos chymiatricæ.* Rintel. 1674. 8vo. *De febribus petechialibus tractatus.* Francf. 1676. 8vo. *Digressio physico-anatomica curiosa de vase brevi linis*, &c. Mendæ. 1676. 12mo. *Rhabbarologia.* Francf. 1679. 4to. *Opio*

logia nova, modernis artis medicæ principis superstructa. Francf. 1697. 4to.

TIMAC (*Mat. Med.*) The name of an East India root, but of what vegetable is not clear. It is said to possess diuretic properties; and hence has been given in dropsies.

TIMMERMANN, THEODORE GERARD (*Biogr.*) A German physician; born at Duisberg, in 1727; died in 1792. *WORKS.* *Programma de emphysemate.* Rintel. 1765. 4to. *Periculum med. belladonnæ.* Ibid. 1765. 4to. *Dissertatio de spinâ ventosâ.* Ibid. 1765. 4to. *Dissertatio de herniis.* Ibid. 1767. 4to. *De opii abusu.* Ibid. 1784. 4to. *Diatriba antiquario-medica de demoniacis evangeliorum.* Ibid. 1786. 4to. *Dissertatio de ossium structurâ eorumque carie et spinâ ventosâ.* Ibid. 1778. 8vo.

TIN (*Mat. Med.*) (D) *T en.* *Stan'num*, *Cassiteros*, *χασιτερος*, *κατιτερος*, *σταγγος*, *Dika-legi*, *Dicalegi*, *Dikalem*, *Jupiter*, *Stupia*, *Rabira*, *Mesel*, *Laos*, *Acalcum*, *Acazdir*, *Cardir*, *Cydar*, *Kanfor*, *Fasdir*, *Feru*, *Hunc*, *Huesi*, *Alnec*, *Caldar*, *Plum'bum album*, *Plum'bum candidum*, *Usurat*, *Zarifa*, *Aluach*. A solid metal; of a peculiar odor when rubbed; insipid; color, whitish; S. G. 7.291; giving a peculiar tinkling sound when struck. It is used, in medicine, only as a mechanical anthelmintic. Dose, ʒj of the *Pul'vis stan'ni* or *Granular tin*, in molasses.

TIN'FOIL, *Stan'num foliatum*, *Stanniolum*, is used for plugging carious teeth, &c.

TIN, MURIATE OF (*Pharm.*) *But'ter of Tin*, *Fu'ming liquor of Liba'rius*, *Mu'rias Stan'ni*, *Mu'rias Oxyduli Stan'ni*, *Chlor'uret of Tin*, *Deuto-hydrochlorate of Tin*, *Superoxygenated Mu'riate of Tin*. This is formed of Tin, one part; concentrated muriatic acid, three parts. To be crystallized by the aid of heat. A violent cathartic. Dose, gr. ij or iij.

(F) *Étain.* (G) *Zinn.*

TINCTURE (*Pharm.*) from *Tin'go*, 'I dye.' *Tinctura*, *Essentia*. The term tincture is generally restricted to spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. It corresponds, therefore, with the word *Quintessence*, in one of its old significations; and with the *Alcoolatum* of the *Codex* of Paris. It is not unusual, however, to speak of *aqueous tincture*, *ethe'real tincture*, &c. Tinctures are made, either with pure alcohol or proof spirit. The former are precipitated by water; and, therefore, are seldom used

internally; the latter are common additions to infusions, decoctions, &c. They ought not, of course, to be united with any vehicle which can decompose them or separate any thing from them in a palpable form; unless such decomposition is desired by the prescriber.

In making tinctures, the ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder; and the maceration be made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of about 80°, and frequently shaken. When completed, they must be filtered, and put away, for use, in close bottles.

(F) *Teinture, Alcoolat, Alcool.*

(G) *Tinktur.*

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA, Compound Tincture of Wormwood, *Essentia absinthii composita seu amara*. (*Absinth., artem. pontic., caryoph. aa* \mathfrak{z} ss, *sacch.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *alcohol.* \mathfrak{h} ss. Macerate for 15 days. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomachic, vermifuge, and carminative. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ij to \mathfrak{z} ss.

TINCTURA AL'OES, *T. Aloës Socotorina*, *Essentia Aloës*, *Alcohol cum Aloë perfoliata*, Tincture of Aloës. (*Aloës. socotr. cont.* \mathfrak{z} ss, *ext. glycyrrh.* \mathfrak{z} iss, *aquæ* \mathfrak{h} ij, *sp. rect.* \mathfrak{z} iv. Macerate. *Ph. L.*) Properties; those of aloës. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} iss.

TINCTURA AL'OES ÆTHEREÆ, *Æthereal Tincture of Aloës*, *Tinctura aloës vitriolata*. (*Aloës. socot., g. myrrh., aa* \mathfrak{z} iss, *croc.* \mathfrak{z} j, *sp. ætheris sulph.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest the myrrh in the æther for four days; then add the aloës and saffron. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant and cathartic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij.

TINCTURA AL'OES COMPOSITA, *Elixir Proprietas, E. aperitivum*, *Elixir Aloës*, *Tinctura Aloës cum Myrrhâ*, *T. Aloës et Myrrhæ crocata*, *Elixir of long life*, Compound Tincture of Aloës. (*Ext. aloës spicat., croci aa* \mathfrak{z} iij, *Tinct. Myrrhæ*, \mathfrak{h} ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij.

(F) *Elixir de longue vie, Baume de vie de Lelièvre.*

RADCLIFFE'S Elixir is formed of *Aloës socotr.* \mathfrak{z} vj, *cort. cinnam., rad. zedoar. aa* \mathfrak{z} ss, *rad. rhei* \mathfrak{z} j, *coccinell.* \mathfrak{z} ss, *syrup. rhamni* \mathfrak{z} ij, *sp. tenuior.* \mathfrak{h} ij, *aquæ puræ* \mathfrak{z} v.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ, Tincture of Angustura. (*Cort. cuspar. in pulv. crass. redact.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *sp. vin. ten.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest. *Ph. D.*) Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ, *T. Ferulæ Assafætidæ*, Tincture of Assa-

fætida, *T. fætida*, *T. assafætidæ*. (*Assafætid.* \mathfrak{z} iv, *sp. rect.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest.) Dose, gtt. xv to \mathfrak{z} j.

TINCTURA AURANTII, *T. Cor-ticis Aurantii*, Tincture of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. cort. recent.* \mathfrak{z} iij, *sp. rect.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest for 14 days.) Stomachic. Used as an adjunct to stomachic draughts. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} ij.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA, Compound Tincture of Benzoin, *T. Benzoës composita*, *Friar's Balsam*, *Verrain's Balsam*, *Wade's Drops*, *Jesuit's Drops*, *The Commander's Balsam*, *Wound Balsam*, *Balsam for cuts*, *Balsamum Catholicum*, *B. Persicum*, *Balsamum traumaticum*, *Elixir traumaticum*. (*Benzoin.* \mathfrak{z} iij, *styrac. balsam.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *tolut.* \mathfrak{z} j, *aloës spic. extract.* \mathfrak{z} ss, *sp. rect.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant. Used chiefly to wounds and ulcers.

The **ESSENCE OF COLTSFOOT** consists of equal parts of the Compound Tincture of Benzoin and Balsam of Tolu, to which is added double the quantity of Rectified Spirit of Wine. It is sold as a pectoral!

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ, *T. Colom'bæ*, *T. Colom'bo*, Tincture of Colum'ba, *Colum'bo Bitters*. (*Calumb. rad. concis.* \mathfrak{z} iiss, *sp. ten.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.*) Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} iv.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA, *T. Opii Camphora'ta*, Compound Tincture of Camphor, *Elixir Paregoricum*, *Paregoric Elixir*. (*Camphor.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *opii duri cont.*, *acid. benz. aa* \mathfrak{z} j, *spirit. ten.* \mathfrak{h} ij. *Ph. L.*) f. \mathfrak{z} j contains nearly gr. ij of opium. Anodyne. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} iij.

SQUIRE'S Elixir, an empirical carminative preparation, is thus made, according to one formula. (*Opium* \mathfrak{z} iv, *camphor.* \mathfrak{z} i, *coccinell.* \mathfrak{z} j, *fenicul. dulc.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *tinct. serpent.* \mathfrak{h} ij, *sp. anisi. cong.* ij, *aquæ* \mathfrak{h} ij, *aurum musivum* \mathfrak{z} vj.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS, *T. C. Vesicatoriæ*, *T. Lyt'tæ*, Tincture of Blistering Fly, *T. of Span'ish Fly*, *T. Meloës vesicatorii*. (*Cantharid. cont.* \mathfrak{z} iij, *sp. ten.* \mathfrak{h} ij. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and diuretic, but not often used internally. Externally, stimulant. Dose, gtt. x.

(F) *Teinture rubéfiante.*

MATTHEW'S Injection, a once celebrated nostrum for fistula in ano, consisted wholly of a dilute Tincture of Cantharides.

TINCTURA CAP'SICI, Tincture of

Cap'sicum, (*Capsic. bacc.* ʒj, *sp. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

TINCTU'RA CARDAMO'MI, *T. amo'mi repen'tis*, Tincture of Cor'damoms. (*Cardam. sem. cont.* ʒij, *spirit. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L. D.*) Use, the same as the seeds. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

SOLOMON'S Balm of Gil'ead, an empirical preparation, seems to be an aromatic tincture, — of which Cardamoms form a leading ingredient, — made with brandy. Some affirm that it contains *cantharides*.

TINCTU'RA CARDAMO'MI COMPOS'ITA, Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, Stomach Tincture, Tinctura Stomachica. (*Card. sem., carui sem., cocci, aa* ʒij, *cinnam. cort. cont.* ʒiv, *utar. passar. demptis acinis* ʒiv, *spirit. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Stomachic and carminative. Dose, ʒij to ʒiv.

TINCTU'RA CARMINATI'VA SYL'VII, *Alcoolatum Carminativum Syll'vii*, Carminative Elix'ir of Syll'vius. (*Rad. angelic. 4 p., rad. imperator., galang. aa* 6 p., *fol. rosmarin., majoran., rutæ, basilic. aa*, 48 p., *baccar. laur. nobil.* 12 p., *sem. angelic., ligust. livest., anis. aa*, 16 p., *zingib., nuc. moschat. aa*, 6 p., *cinnam.* 12 p., *caryoph., cort. limon. aa*, 4 p. Add alcohol, 1500 p. Macerate and distil 1000 p. *Ph. P.*) A warm stomachic, carminative, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒss.

TINCTU'RA CASCARIL'LÆ, *T. Cro'tonis Eleutheriæ*, Alcohol cum Cro'tone Cascarilla, Tincture of Cascarilla. (*Cascarill. cort. cont.* ʒiv, *sp. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

TINCTU'RA CASTO'REI, *T. Casto'rei Rossici*, *Essentia Casto'rei*, Alcohol castoria'tum, *T. Casto'rei Canadensis*, Tincture of Castor. (*Castor. cont.* ʒij, *sp. rect.* ℥ij. Macerate for 7 days.) Tonic, and antispasmodic. Dose gtt. xx to ʒij, or more.

TINCTU'RA CASTO'REI COMPOS'ITA, Compound Tincture of Castor. (*Cast. ʒj, g. assafetid. ʒss, alcohol. ammoniat. ℥ij. Ph. E.*) Antispasmodic. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv. Called, also, *Elix'ir fat'idum*, *Tinctura casto'rei fat'ida seu fat'ida ammoniat'a*.

TINCTU'RA CAT'ECU, Tinctura Japon'ica, *T. Mimo'sæ Cat'echu*, *T. Aca'ciæ Cat'echu*, Tincture of Cat'echu. (*Catech. Extract. ʒij, cinnam. cort. contus. ʒij, sp. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Astringent. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

The concentrated Solution of Char'coal, sold for cleaning the teeth, seems to be nothing more than tincture of catechu.

TINCTU'RA CINCHO'NÆ, Tincture of Cincho'na, *T. Corticis Peruvia'ni Simplex*, *T. Cort. Peruvia'ni*, Tincture of Bark. (*Cinchon. lancifol. cort. cont.* ʒvij, *sp. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L. E. D.*) Dose, ʒj to ʒiv or more.

TINCTU'RA CINCHO'NÆ AMMONIATA, *T. Corticis Peruvia'ni volatil'is*, Ammoniated Tincture of Bark, Volatile Tincture of Bark. (*Cinchon. lancifol. cort. cont.* ʒiv, *sp. ammon. aromat. ℥ij. Ph. L.*) In dyspepsy, combined with acidity and languor.

TINCTU'RA CINCHO'NÆ ÆTHE'REA COMPOS'ITA, *T. Ki'næ Ki'næ æthe'rea compos'ita*, *Elix'irium Antisepticum Docto'ris CHAUSSIER*, *CHAUS'SIER'S Antiseptic Elix'ir*. (*Cinchon. officin. ʒij, cascarill. ʒss, cinnam. ʒij, croci ʒss, sacch. alb. ʒxxxvij.* Put these bruised into a matrass and add *vin. alb. Hispanic. vel vin. muscat., alcohol. aa* ℥ij. Macerate for two days and add sulphuric ether ʒiss. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

TINCTU'RA CINCHO'NÆ COMPOS'ITA, Compound Tincture of Cincho'na or Bark, *HUX'HAM'S Tincture of Bark*, *T. Corticis Peruvia'ni Compos'ita*, *T. febrifuga Docto'ris HUXHA'MI*, *Essentia Chi'næ*, *E. Corticis Peruviani Alexipharmaca HUXHA'MI*, *Essentia antiseptica HUXHA'MI*, Tinctura Alexipharmaca HUXHA'MI, Tinctura Alcoholica Chi'næ Compos'ita. (*Cinchon. lancif. cort. cont.* ʒij, *aurant. cort. exsicc. ʒiss, rad. serpent. cont.* ʒij, *croci stigmat. ʒj, cocci cont.* ʒij, *sp. tenuior. ʒxx. Ph. L.*) More grateful than the simple tincture. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

TINCTU'RA CINNAMO'MI, Tincture of Cin'namon, *Essentia Cinnamo'mi*, *T. Lau'ri Cinnamo'mi*. (*Cinnam. cort. cont.* ʒij, *sp. tenuior. ℥ij. Ph. L. D.*) Stomachic. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

TINCTU'RA CINNAMO'MI COMPOS'ITA, Compound Tincture of Cin'namon, Tinctura Aromatica, *Essentia Aromatica*, Alcohol cum Aromatibus Compos'itus, Eau de Bonferme ou d'Armagnac. (*Cinnam. cort. cont.* ʒvj, *cardam. sem. cont.* ʒij, *piper. long. fruct. cont., zingib. rad. cont. aa* ʒij, *sp. tenuior. ℥ij. Ph. L.*) Use, same as the last. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

TINCTU'RA DE COCHLEA'RIIS, *Alcoolatum de Cochlea'riis*, *A. antiscorbuticum*. (*Fol. cochlear. recent. 2500 p., rad. armoracia, 230 p., alcohol. (22° to 32° Bé.) 3000 p., distil off 2600 p. Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic. Dose, ʒij to ʒj.

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI, T. *Cicutæ, Tincture of Hemlock.* (Conii fol. siccat. 3 ij, cardamom. sem. cont. 3 iv, sp. ten. 3 xv. Ph. E.) Use;—the same as that of the leaves.

TINCTURA CROCI SATIVI, T. *Croci, Tincture of Saffron.* (Crocii Angl. cont. 3 j, alcohol. dilut. 3 xv. Ph. E.) Slightly stomachic (?) Dose, 3 j to 3 iij

TINCTURA DE CROCO COMPOSITUM, Elixirium de Ga'rus, Alcoolatum de Croco Compositum, Compound Tincture of Saffron, Elixir of Ga'rus. (Aloes socotr. 320 p., myrrh. 64 p., croci 32 p., cinnam., nuc. moschat., caryoph. aa. 16 p., alcohol. 1000 p., aq. flor. aurant. 5000 p. Digest for two days; distil 4000 p. and add syrup of capillaire, 5900 p. Ph. P.) Aromatic, cordial, stomachic. It is, also, called *Elixir cordiale et stomachicum*, and *E. anticolicum crocatum*.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, Tincture of Digitalis, T. Digitalis purpureæ. (Digital. fol. exsicc. 3 iv, spirit. ten. 1b j. Ph. L. D.) Use, same as that of the leaves. Dose, gr. x.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS, T. Acetatis Ferri, Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (Kali acetat. 3 ij, sulph. ferri 3 j, sp. rectific. 1b j. Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass. Dry and rub with the spirit. Digest for 7 days and pour off. Ph. D.) Tonic and astringent. Dose, gr. xx to 3 j. The Dublin college direct a **TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE**, which differs from the other, in having half the quantity, only, of the *Acetate of Potass.*

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATA, Tincture of Ammoniated Iron, T. Ferri Ammoniacalis, T. Florum martialis, T. Martis Mynsichti. (Ferri ammon. 3 iv, sp. ten. 1b j. Ph. L.) Use,—same as that of the ammoniated iron. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS, Tincture of Muriate of Iron, T. Martis in Spiritu Salis, T. M. cum Spiritu Salis, T. Ferri Muriati, Tincture of Steel, Alcohol ferra'tus, (Ferri subcarb. 1b ss, acid. muriat. 1b j, sp. rectific. 1b iij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake during three days. Pour off and add the spirit. Ph. L.) Tonic, and styptic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

ALCOHOL SULFURICO-ÆTHEREUS FERRI, Gut'tæ nervinæ, Li-quor Anodynus Martialis, Alcohol æthereus ferra'tus, Æther Martialis,

DE LA MOTTE'S Golden Drops, BESTUCHEFF'S Nervous Tincture, Elixir d'or de M. le GÉNÉRAL DE LA MOTTE. An ethereal solution of muriate of iron. It is much used in gout, hypochondriasis, &c.

The **ANTIVENEREAL DROPS**, at one time so celebrated, at Amsterdam, were examined by SCHEELE and found to be a tincture of muriate of iron and corrosive sublimate.

TINCTURA GAL'BANI, Tincture of Galbanum. (Galb. 3 ij, sp. tenuior. 1b j. Ph. D.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINCTURA GALLARUM, Tincture of galls. (Gallar. in pulv. trit. 3 ij, sp. ten. 3 vj. Ph. E. & D.) Astringent. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, Compound Tincture of Gentian, Tinct. Ama'ra, Spirit Bit'ters, Elixir Stomachicum. (Rad. gent. concis. 3 ij, aurant. cort. exsicc. 3 j, cardam. sem. cont. 3 ss, spirit. tenuior. 1b j. Ph. L. E. & D.) Tonic and stomachic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

BRODUM'S Nervous Cordial consists of the Tinctures of Gentian, Columba, Cardamom, and Bark, with the Compound Spirit of Lavender, and Wine of Iron.

STOUGHTON'S Elixir is a compound tincture of gentian. The *Elixirium DOCTORIS STOUGHTON seu Tinctura Ama'ra* of the Parisian Codex is prepared as follows,—(Absinth. summit. exsicc., Teucri chamædrys., Rad. gentian., cort. aurant. aa 3 vj, cascarillæ 3 j, rhei 3 ss, aloes socotr. 3 j, alcohol. 1b j) Digest.

TINCTURA GENTIANINÆ, Tincture of Gentianine. (Alcohol. .903 3 j, gentianine, 5 gr.) Properties like those of the tincture of gentian.

TINCTURA GUA'IACI, T. G. Officinalis, Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiac. res. 1b ss, sp. rect. 1b j. Ph. L. & D.) Stimulant and sudorific. Used especially in rheumatic and arthritic cases. Nearly the same as **HILL'S Essence of Bardana.**

TINCTURA GUA'IACI AMMONIATA, Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum, T. Guaiacina Volatilis, T. Guaiaci, P. L. 1788, Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiac. g. res. cont. 3 iv, sp. ammon. arom. 1b iss. Ph. L. E. D.) Properties same as the last. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

HATFIELD'S Tincture—a nostrum—consists of Guaiacum and Soap aa 3 ij, rectified spirit, 1b iss.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI, Tincture of Black Hellebore, *T. Hellebori*, *T. Melampo'dii*. (Rad. helleb. nigr. concis. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, sp. tenuior. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L. E. D. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

TINCTURA HUMULI, Tincture of Hops. (*Humuli strobil.* $\frac{3}{4}$ v, sp. tenuior. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L.) Tonic and sedative. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI, *T. Hyoscyami nigri*, Tincture of Henbane. (*Hyoscyam. fol. exsicc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, sp. ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L.) Narcotic, anodyne. Dose, gtt. xx to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

TINCTURA IODINÆ, *Alcohol Iodii*, Tincture of Iodine. (*Alcohol. S. G. .842*, $\frac{3}{4}$ j, iodine, 48 gr.) The tincture spoils by keeping, or, at least, deposits the iodine. It has been much used in goitre, &c. Dose, 10 drops, three times a day.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ, *T. Jalapæ*, *T. Convolvuli Jalapæ*, Tincture of Jalap, *Vali'ga*. (*Jalap. rad. cont.* $\frac{3}{4}$ viij, sp. ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L. & D.) Cathartic. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

TINCTURA KINO, Tincture of Kino. (*Kino contrit.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, sp. ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L. E. & D.) Astringent. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

TINCTURA MOSCHI, Tincture of Musk, *Es'sence of Musk*. (*Mosch. in pulv. reduct.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, sp. vini rect. $\frac{1}{2}$ j.) Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, Tincture of Myrrh, *Simple Tincture of Myrrh*. (*Myrrhæ contusæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, sp. rect. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L. E. & D.) Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, and detergent. It is chiefly used in gargles, and applied to foul ulcers, spongy gums, &c.

HUDSON'S Preservative for the Teeth and Gums consists of Tinct. myrrh, tinct. cinch., aq. cinnam. $\frac{1}{2}$ aa $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, eau d'arquebusade, $\frac{3}{4}$ j, pulv. gum. Arab. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. M.

TINCTURA NUXOMIS VOMICÆ, Tincture of Nux Vomica. (*Alcohol. S. G. .837*, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Dry Extract of Nux Vomica, 3 gr.) Dose, gtt. v to xxx in cases where the nux vomica is indicated.

TINCTURA OPII, Tincture of Opium, *Liquid Laudanum*, *Theriacal Castles*, *Alcohol cum Opio*, *Tinctura Thebatica*, *Tinctura Sedativa*. (*Opium contriti* $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss, spirit. tenuior. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L.) Nineteen minims contain about one grain of opium. Properties, those of opium. Dose, gtt. xx to lx and more. By macerating the dregs remaining after making the *Tinctura Opii* in a solution of Tartaric Acid, a solution is obtained, which is devoid of the excit-

ing and constipating properties of the tincture of opium. GRAY calls it *HARDEN'S Liq'vor Opii Sedativus*.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA, *Ammoniated Tincture of Opium*, *Edinburgh Paregoric Elixir*. (*Flor. benz.*, croci aa $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, opii $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, ol. anisi $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, alcohol. ammoniat. $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj. digest. Ph. E.) $\frac{3}{4}$ j contains one grain of opium. Used like the *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ, *T. Quassiae excel'sæ*, Tincture of Quassia. (*Lign. quassiae* $\frac{3}{4}$ j, sp. vini ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. E. & D.) Tonic. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

TINCTURA QUININÆ, Tincture of Quinine. (*Sulphate of Quinine*, gr. vj, alcohol. .847. 1 ounce. M.) Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, in the day.

A **TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ** may be made in a similar manner.

TINCTURA RHEI, *T. Rhabarbari*, *T. Rhabarbari spirituosæ*, *T. Rhei*, *Tincture of Rhubarb*, *T. Rhei palmarum*. (*Rhei. rad. concis.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, cardam. sem. cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, croci stigmat. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, sp. ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L.) Stomachic or purgative, according to the dose employed:— $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij as stomachic; $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to $\frac{3}{4}$ j as a purgative.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA, *T. Rhabarbari composita*, *Compound Tincture of Rhubarb*. (*Rhei rad. concis.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, glycyrrhiz. rad. cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, zingib. rad. concis., croci stigmat. aa $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ xij, sp. ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ j. Ph. L.) Properties same as the last.

WARNER'S Cordial—a nostrum—consists of Rhubarb, $\frac{3}{4}$ j, fol. sennæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, croci $\frac{3}{4}$ j, rad. glycyrrh. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, urarum passarum $\frac{1}{2}$ j, sp. vini Gallici $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

TINCTURA RHEI ET AL'OEIS, Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes, *Elixir sacrum*. (*Rad. rhei concis.* $\frac{3}{4}$ vij, aloes socotr. $\frac{3}{4}$ vj, scm. amom. repent. cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, alcohol. dilut. $\frac{1}{2}$ iiss. Ph. E.) Properties, like the last.

RYMER'S Cardiac Tincture consists of an infusion of Capsicum, Camphor, Cardamom seeds, Rhubarb, Aloes and Castor in Proof Spirit, with a very small quantity of Sulphuric Acid.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ, Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian, *Tinctura Rhei Amara*. (*Rad. rhei cont.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, gentian. luteæ cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, alcoholis diluti $\frac{1}{2}$ iiss. Ph. E.) Properties same as the last.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ, Tincture of Squill. (*Scillæ rad. recent. exsicc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, spirit. tenuior. $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. Ph. L. E. &

D.) Properties, same as those of the bulb. Dose, gtt. xv to lx.

TINCTURA SEN'NÆ, *T. Sen'næ Compos'ita*, *Elix'ir Salutis*, *DAFFY'S Elix'ir*, *Tincture of Sen'na*. (*Sennæ fol.* ʒ iij, *Carui sem. cont.* ʒ iij, *cardam. sem. cont.* ʒ j, *ugarum passarum demp'tis acinis*, ʒ iv, *sp. ten.* ℥ij. *P. L. & D.*) Stomachic, carminative, and cathartic. Dose, ʒ ij to ʒ j.

TINCTURA SERPENTAR'IE, *T. S. Virginia'næ*, *T. Aristolochi'æ Serpenta'riæ*, *Tincture of Snake'root*. (*Rad. serpent.* ʒ iij, *sp. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Tonic. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ ij.

TINCTURA STRYCHNI'NÆ, *Tincture of Strych'nine*. (*Alcohol. S. G.* 837 ℥j, *strychnine*, gr. iij.) Dose, 6 drops to 24. Properties, those of the strychnine.

TINCTURA TOLUIF'ERÆ BAL'SAMI, *Tincture of Bal'sam of Tolu'*, *T. Bal'sami Toluta'ni*. (*Balsam. Toluiif.* ʒ iss, *alcohol.* ℥j. *Ph. E.*) Reputed to be expectorant and corroborant. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ j or more.

TINCTURA VALERIA'NÆ, *Tincture of Vale'rian*. (*Valerian. rad.* ʒ iv, *sp. ten.* ℥ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant, and antispasmodic. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ ij.

TINCTURA VALERIA'NÆ AMMONIA'TA, *Ammonia'ted or Vol'atile Tincture of Vale'rian*, *T. Valeria'næ Volat'ilis*. (*Valerianæ rad.* ʒ iv, *sp. ammon. arom.* ℥ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Like the former. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ ij.

TINCTURA VERA'TRI, *T. Vera'tri alb'i*, *Tincture of White Hel'lebores*. (*Rad. veratri. alb. cont.* ʒ viij, *alcohol. dilut.* ℥ijss. *Ph. E.*) Emetic and cathartic; but not very manageable. Dose, gtt. v to x.

TINCTURA ZINGIB'ERIS, *T. Amol'mi Zingib'eris*, *Tincture of Gin'ger*. (*Zingib. rad. concis.* ʒ ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℥ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant, and carminative. Dose, ʒ j to ʒ iij.

TINNITUS AU'RIMUM (*Path.*) *Paracu'sis imagina'ria*, *Susur'rus*, *Syrig'mus*, *Syrin'g'mos*. An imaginary sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, the murmur of water, &c., heard in health and in sickness. It is, often, an accompaniment of cerebral disorder.

(F) *Tintement*, *Tintouin*.

(G) *Ohrenklängen*.

TINTEMENT MÉTALLIQUE (F) (*Path.*) *Tinnimen'tum metal'licum*. A particular noise, heard by the stethoscope when applied to the chest, and which, according to LAENNEC, resembles that, caused by striking metal,

glass, or porcelain with a pin; but which is, perhaps, more like the sound of the keys of a musical snuff-box. The *tintement métallique* or *metallic tinkling* is heard on causing the patient to speak or breathe; but is more distinct when he coughs. It is a pathognomonic symptom of a communication between the bronchi and cavity of the chest; in other words, of *Pneumothorax*.

TIRE-FOND (F) (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument, formerly used to elevate the piece of bone sawn off by the trephine.

TIRE-TÊTE (F) (*Obstetr.*) A name given to different instruments used for extracting the head of the child when left in the uterus, and in certain cases of difficult labor. The crotchet (q. v.) is one of those, as well as the *Tire-tête a bascule* of LEVRET, &c.

TISANE (*Pharm.*) *Ptisa'na* or *Ptisa'na*, *Ptisane'*, from *πτισανη*, 'barley.' A name given to aqueous medicines, containing but little, if any, medicinal agent. The ancients gave the name particularly to the decoction of barley.

WRITERS. J. VASSEUS, Paris, 1543 (L). J. LALAMANTIUS, Hedue, 1559 (L). J. B. MINADOUS, Mantua, 1584 (L).

TISSOT, S. A. D. (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Swiss physician; professor of medicine at Lausanne; born in 1728; died in 1797. **WORKS.** *L'Inoculation justifié*, &c. Lausanne. 1754. 12mo. *Dissertatio de febribus biliosis*, &c. Lausanne. 1758. 8vo. In Engl. Lond. 1760. *Tentamen de morbis ex manustupratione*. Lovan. 1760 (L). Another in French. Lausanne. 1760. In Engl. by WILLIAM FARRER. Lond. 1767. 12mo. *De valetudine litteratorum*. Lausanne. 1766. 8vo. (F) Paris. 1768. In Engl. by J. KIRKPATRICK. *Essai sur les maladies des gens du monde*. Lausanne. Paris. 1771. 12mo. In Engl. Lond. 1771. 8vo. He published various medical translations from HALLER, BILGUER, &c. *Œuvres complètes de TISSOT, précédées d'une précis historique sur la vie de l'auteur et accompagnée de notes*. Par M. J. N. HALLÉ. Tom. ii. Paris. 1809-13.

TISSOT, CLEMENT JOSEPH (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Ornans in France in 1750; died at Paris in 1826. **WORK.** *Gymnastique médicale*. Paris. 1781. 12mo.

TIS'SUE (*Anat.*) *Tex'tus*. By this term, in anatomy, is meant the various

parts, which, by their union, form our organs; and are, as it were, their anatomical elements. BICHAT refers every solid of the body to a certain number of tissues; which, by associating or combining variously, form every organ of the body. These tissues are 21 in number, and are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Exhalant, | 12. Fibrous, |
| 2. Absorbent, | 13. Muscular (<i>animal</i>), |
| 3. Cellular, | 14. Muscular (<i>organic</i>), |
| 4. Arterial, | 15. Mucous, |
| 5. Venous, | 16. Serous, |
| 6. Nervous (<i>animal</i>), | 17. Synovial, |
| 7. Nervous (<i>organic</i>), | 18. Glandular, |
| 8. Osseous, | 19. Dermoid, |
| 9. Medullary, | 20. Epidermoid, |
| 10. Cartilaginous, | 21. Pileous. |
| 11. Fibro-cartilaginous, | |

Of these, 7 are more generally distributed than the others. They have been called *generators*; the others require the presence of the generators, and have been called *compound*.

(F) *Tissu*. (G) *Gewebe*.

The *ACCIDENTAL* or *ADVENTITIOUS TISSUES* consist of every substance—foreign to the primitive organization of the economy, but yet organized and living—which may be developed in the interior or at the surface of organs. LAENNEC divides the accidental tissues into two sections. 1. Those that resemble others in the animal economy; and, 2. Those that have nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process.

To the first class belong;—ossifications; accidental fibrous, fibro-cartilaginous, cartilaginous, cellular, and corneous tissues; hairs; the serous membranes of certain encysted tumors; the mucous membranes of fistulous canals, and accidental synovial membranes. To the second, belong tubercles, scirrhi, melanoses, &c.

TITIANOS (*Pharm.*) *τίτιανος*. A soft pessary, described by AETIUS and PAULUS.

TODE, JOHN CLEMENT (*Biog.*) A distinguished Danish physician; Professor of Medicine at Copenhagen; born at Zollensticker, near Hamburg, in 1736; died at Copenhagen, in 1805. *WORKS. Medico-chirurgical Bibliotheca*. Copenhag. 1774–87. 10 vols. 8vo. *On the gonorrhœa*. Ibid. 1774. *Medical annals*. Ibid. 1787–92. 13 vols. 8vo.

Materia medica. Ibid. 1797. 2 vols. 8vo. *Medical science in general*. 1798. 2 vols. 8vo. He left behind him 127 different productions, of which 70 were in Danish, 33 in German, 22 in Latin, and 2 in French; of these 70 were medical.

TOLUIF'ERA BAL'SAMUM (*Mat. Med.*) The name of the tree, which affords the *Bal'sam of Tolu'*, *Bal'samum Tolutanum*, *Toluif'eræ Bal'sami Bal'samum*, *Goac'onaz*, *Red Bal'sam of Peru'*. It has a very fragrant odor, and warm, sweetish taste; is thick, and of a reddish-yellow color. It is stimulant and expectorant(?), and is used in coughs. It is chiefly, however, employed on account of its flavor.

(F) *Baume de Tolu*, *B. de Carthagène*.

TOMEN'TUM CER'EBRI (*Anat.*) from *tomen'tum*, 'a flock of wool.' The infinite number of small vessels, which pass between the pia mater and convolutions of the brain. They enter the substance of the brain at right angles.

TONE (*Physiol.*) *To'nus*, *τονος*, from *τείνω*, 'I stretch.' The state of tension or firmness, proper to each organic tissue. It is the effect of *TONICITY* (q. v.).

TONGUE (*Anat.*) *Sax.* *zung*, (D) *Tong*, *Lin'gua*, *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα*. The tongue is a muscular, symmetrical, and very mobile organ; situated in the mouth, from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. Its use is, particularly, to procure for us the sensation of savors; and it aids in the acts of sucking, mastication, deglutition, pronunciation, and expuition. It has the shape of a pyramid, flattened above and below; rounded at its angles, and terminated, anteriorly, by a blunt point. Its *upper surface*, called the *Dorsum*, is free, flat, and divided into two portions by a median furrow, *Linea mediana*; at the posterior extremity of which is the *Foramen cæcum*. The *inferior surface* is free, and covered by the mucous membrane on its anterior third and sides: but behind and in the middle it is attached to the lower jaw, by means of the *genio-glossus*; and to the hyoides by the *hyoglossus*. Its *margins* are rounded; thick behind, thinner anteriorly. Its *tip* or *point* or *dental extremity* is rounded and free:—the *root*, *base*, or *hyoid extremity* continuous with the epiglottis and velum palati. It is very thick at the *foramen cæcum*; but thinner as it approaches the hyoid bone.

The tongue is composed of muscles, and covered by a mucous membrane, which forms also the frænum beneath the tongue. On this membrane are seen the different *papillæ* (q. v.). The nerves of this organ proceed from the *inferior maxillary*, *glosso-pharyngeal*, and *hyoglossal*. The first is perhaps connected with taste; the last with the motion of the organ. The arteries are the *lingual*, from the external carotid; and the *palatine* and *tonsillar*, from the labial. The veins are the *superficialis linguae*, *ranina*, *lingualis*, and *submental*. They open into those of the pharynx and larynx. Its lymphatic vessels pass into ganglia, situated at the edge of the *hyoglossi* muscles. (F) *Langue*. (G) *Zunge*.

TON'IC (Path. & Therap.) Ton'icus.

TON'IC SPASM, *S. ton'icus*, *Convulsio tonica*, *Conductio*, *Spas'ticus*, *To'nos*, *Ento'nia*, *Entalsia*. A rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, as in trismus, tetanus, &c. See TETANUS and SPASM.

(G) Tonischer, Krampf.

In Therapeutics, *Tonic* means a medicine, which has the power of exciting slowly and by insensible degrees the organic action of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner. Bitter, vegetable substances, which are not associated with an acrid or narcotic principle; preparations of iron; cold water, &c., act as tonics. They are also called *Cómfórta'n'tia*, *Corroboran'tia*, *Confirman'tia*, *Roboran'tia*, &c.

(G) Starkende Mittel.

(F) Tonique, Fortifiant.

WRITERS. H. HEINRICI, Hal. 1711 (L). CHR. S. SCHEFFEL, Gryphisvald, 1745 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1768 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1772 (L). ADAIR CRAWFORD, edited by ALEX. CRAWFORD, Lond. 1816.

TONIC'ITY (Physiol.) Tonic'itas, from *τονος*, 'tone,' 'tension.' The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Excessive tonic'ity causes *er'ethism* or *crisp'ness*; deficient tonic'ity, *atony* and *weakness*. Tonic'ity has been used in the same sense as irritability. (G) Spannkraft.

TON'SIL (Anat.) Tonsil'la, *Amygdala*, *Al'mond of the ear*, *Al'mond of the throat*, *To'læ*, *Tol'les*, *To'lles*, *αμυγδαλη*, *Spon'gos*, *σπογγος*, Pl. *Antilades*, *αυτιαδες*. An ovoid follicle, about half an inch in length, similar in shape to an almond, and situated, on each side, between the

pillars of the *velum palati*. Their inner surface, projecting into the isthmus of the throat, is covered by the mucous membrane, in which are the orifices of a dozen cells, from whence a transparent, viscid mucus oozes on pressure. This mucus is destined to facilitate deglutition, by lubricating the isthmus faucium; and is forced out during the passage of the alimentary bolus.

(F) *Amygdale*, *Tonsille*.

(G) Mandel des Halses.

WRITERS. J. WIEDEMANN, Altdorf, 1712 (L). C. T. MAYER, Jenæ, 1767 (L). E. GRAINGER (*on removing*), Lond. 1815.

TOOTH (*Anat. Phys. &c.*) Sax. *τοδ*, *Dens*, *οδους*. The teeth are small, hard bones, fixed in the alveoli of each jaw, and serving to lay hold of, and to cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances. True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fish. The teeth have, in general, the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is towards the interior of the mouth; and the apex, single or divided, towards the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth has a part situated out of the alveolus, and covered by a vitriform substance. This part is called the *crown* or *corona*. It is bounded by a narrower portion, called the *cervix*, (F) *collet*, which separates it from the portion in the alveolus—the *fang* or *root*, (F) *racine*. In the adult, the teeth are 32 in number; 16 to each jaw: these consist of 4 *incisors*, 2 *canine*, 4 *bicuspidati*, and 6 *molars*. (See these various terms.)

The teeth inclose a vascular and nervous pulp, in a central cavity. They are formed of a very hard, compact tissue; and the corona is covered by a vitreous substance called ENAMEL (q. v.) The incisor and canine teeth are developed by a single point of ossification; the lesser molars, by two: and the larger, by 4 or 5. See DENTITION.

(F) *Dent*. (G) *Zahn*.

WRITERS. P. MONAVIUS, (*diseases*), Basil. 1578 (L). U. STUMARD, Lyon. 1582 (F). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1661 (L). B. MARTIN, Paris, 1679 (F). A. GIRAULDY, Paris, 1707 (F). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1740 (L). P. BUNON, Paris, 1743 (F). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752 (L). TOLVER, Lond. 1752. G. PH. LEMONNIER (*diseases*), Paris, 1753 (F). PH. PFAFF, Berlin, 1756 (G). JOURDAN (*diseases*), Paris, 1778 (F). DROUIN (Do.), Strasburg, 1761. LEROY DE LA FAUDIGUÈRE (Do.), Paris, 1766 (F). B. RUPINI, Lond. 1768. TH. BREAD-

MORE, Lond. 1770. JOHN HUNTER (*natural history and diseases*), Lond. 1771. BURNET, Lond. 1775. J. J. PLENCK (*diseases*), Vindob. 1778 (L). CAMPANI, Florence, 1789 (I). RICCI (*diseases*), Paris, 1793 (F). WALKER (Do.), Lond. 1793. FR. HIRSCH, Jena, 1796 (G). SKINNER, New York, 1801. R. BLAKE, Dublin, 1801. Jos. FOX (*natural hist.*), Lond. 1803. Another, on the *Diseases of the Teeth*, Lond. 1806. SCHMIDT, Leipz. 1807 (G). BECKER, Leipz. 1807-10 (G). JOHN FULLER, Lond. 1810. J. MURPHY (*nat. hist.*), Lond. 1811. J. G. GALLETTE, Mayence, 1813 (G). C. F. DELABARRE, Paris, 1815 (F). C. BEW (*diseases of teeth and gums*), Lond. 1822. T. BELL (*anat., phys., and diseases*), Lond. 1829: and Phil. 1830.

TO'PHUS (*Path.*) *Tofus*, *Tophaceous Concretion*. A collection of hard, calcareous matter, which forms, particularly, at the surface of joints affected with gout; and, occasionally, in the interior of organs, around the teeth, &c. It likewise meant *Gravel*.

TOP'IC (*Therap.*) *Top'icus*, *τοπικος*. A local application. See LOCAL. The chief Topics are the following.

AERIAL	{	Gazes, . . . applied or respired.
		Watery vapors, do.
LIQUID	{	Fumigations, do.
		Vapor bath, general or local.
SOFT	{	External . { Lotions, Fomentations, Embrocations, Pediluvia, Manuluvia, &c. General bath, Shower bath.
		Semi-internal { Gargles, Collyria, Injections, Clysters.
SOLID	{	External . { Embrocations, Cataplasms, Sinapisms, Liniments, Ointments, Plasters, Bains de Marc.
		Semi-external. { Suppositories, Pessaries, Bougies, &c.
TOPICAL AGENTS . .	{	External . { Ice, Fomentation bags, &c.
		Semi-external { Arenation. Masticatories, Erthines.
TOPICAL AGENTS . .	{	Caustics, Cauteries, Moxa, Magnet, Galvanism, Electricity, Shampooing, Leeches, Plugging, &c.

(F) *Topique*.

(G) *Oertliche Mittel*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1703

(L). FASELIUS, Jenæ, 1765.

TÖPLITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) T. is a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous thermal springs. The water contains carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of soda; carbonates of lime and iron, &c.

TOR'ULAR HEROPH'ILI (*Anat.*) *Lecheneion*, *λεχηνηιον*, *Lenos*. The Press of HEROPH'ILUS, Fourth Si'nus. A smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, in which several sinuses of the dura mater meet. It is situated before the internal occipital protuberance, at the union of the three great duplicatures of the dura mater. It has six openings into it:—one above, that of the superior longitudinal sinus:—two below, answering to the occipital sinuses: one anterior, belonging to the straight sinus: and two lateral, and very broad, which lead into the lateral sinuses; and convey, from the cavity, the blood that has been poured into it by the others.

(G) *Kelter des Herophilus*.

(F) *Confluent des Sinus*, *Pressoir d'Hérophile*.

TORDYL'IUM OFFICINA'LE (*Mat. Med.*) *Seseli Cretticum*. The seeds and roots of this Southern European plant are considered carminative and diuretic. They enter into the theriaca.

(F) *Séseli de Crète*.

(G) *Bergkümmel*.

TOR'ENIA ASIAT'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) *Cælla-dollo*. A small Malabar plant, the juice of whose leaves, sweetened with sugar, is said to cure gonorrhœa.

TORMENTIL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) *T. erecta*, *Common Tormen'til*, *Upright Septfoil*, *Heptaphyllum*, *Consolida rubra*. The root has a slightly aromatic odor; and austere, styptic taste. It is astringent. Dose, of the powder, gr. x to 3j.

(F) *Tormentille*.

(G) *Blutwurz*, *Ruhrwurz*, *Rothwurz*, *Siebenfingerkraut*.

TOR'MINA (*Path.*) *Strophos*, *στροφος*, *Gripes*. Acute colicky pains. *Mulligrubs*.

(F) *Tranchées*.

(G) *Leibschneiden*, *Bauchgrimmen*.

TORNA'TA URI'NA (*Path.*) Thick, troubled urine.

TOR'YOR (*Path.*) *Parap'sis ex'pers*. State of a part, which becomes numb,

and almost incapable of motion. It is also applied to a debilitated, sluggish condition of a part or the whole of the body. (F) *Accablement*. (G) *Erschlaffung*.

(F) *Engourdissement*.

(G) *Erstarrung, Betäubung*.

TORTICOLLIS (*Path.*) *Obstip'itas*, *Ca'put obsti'pum*, *Wry'neck*, from *tor'queo*, 'I twist,' and *col'lum*, 'the neck.' *Trachel'agra*, *Enta'sia Lox'ia*, *Lox'ias*, *λοξιας*, *Cephalox'ia*. A variety of rheumatism, seated in the muscles of the neck, which prevents the motion of the head, and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is, commonly, of short duration; usually disappearing in a few days. Rubefacients are the best topics.

TOUCH (*Physiol.*) *Tac'tus*. One of the five senses, and that which makes known to us the palpable qualities of bodies, such as their consistence, quality, &c. It is seated, particularly, in the hands; and differs from tact (q. v.), in being active.

(F) *Toucher*. (G) *Gefühl*.

TOUCH, ROY'AL (*Therap.*) It was at one time, universally believed, in England, that the royal touch would remove the *Scrophula* or *King's Evil* (as it was thence called). This superstition is now entirely exploded. EDWARD, the Confessor, was the first English king, who *touched* for the evil.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PIT'TON DE (*Biog.*) A French physician, eminent for his botanical knowledge; born at Aix, in Provence, in 1656; died in 1708. **WORKS.** *Traité de matière médicale*. Paris. 1717. 2 vols. 12mo.: also, in English. Lond.

TOURNIQUET (*Surg.*) *Tor'cular*, *Tornac'ulum*. A surgical instrument for stopping the course of blood in the limbs, by exerting a strong compression upon the principal artery. It was invented by a French surgeon, MOREL, in the middle of the 17th century; and was modified, subsequently, by NUCK, VERDUC, MONRO, PETIT, and LOUIS. It is used to suspend, for a time, the circulation in a limb, during great operations; to arrest arterial hemorrhage in cases of wounds; to compress certain aneurismal and other tumors, &c.

(G) *Aderpresse*.

WRITERS. G. KELLIE (*effects of compression by the T.*), Edinb. 1797.

TOURTELLE, STEPHEN (*Biogr.*) An esteemed French physician; Pro-

fessor at Strasburg; born at Besançon in 1756; died in 18—. **WORKS.** *Histoire philosophique de la médecine*. Paris. 1803. 2 vols. 8vo. *Éléments de médecine théorique et pratique*. 2d edit. Paris. 1805. 3 vols. 8vo. *Éléments d'hygiène*, 4th edit., by J. BRICHETEAU. Paris. 1823. 2 vols. 8vo. *Éléments de matière médicale*. Paris. 1802. 8vo.

TOXICOL'OGY, *Toxicolo'gia*, from *τοξικον*, (itself from *τοξον*, 'a bow,') 'a poison,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on Poisons (q. v.).

(G) *Giftlehre*.

TRACHEA (generally, however, accented *Tra'chea*) (*Anat.*) *Trachea arte'ria*, *Bronchus*, *βρογχος*, *Aspera arte'ria*, *Fis'tula spirita'lis*, *Can'na*; the *Wind'pipe*, *τραχεια αρτηρια*: from *τραχυς*, 'rough,' and *αρτηρια*, 'artery.' Composed of *αιρ*, 'air,' and *τηρειν*, 'to keep.' The trachea is a cylindrical, fibro-cartilaginous and membranous tube, flattened behind, and situated on the median line, before the vertebral column, from the inferior part of the larynx, as far as the third dorsal vertebra. There it divides into two branches, the *bronchi*, which separate to go to each lung (q. v.).

The trachea, the function of which is to convey air to the lungs during respiration, is composed, 1. Of cartilaginous rings, incomplete behind, situated one above the other, and kept *in situ* by a fibrous membrane. 2. Of a mucous membrane, which lines it internally, and contains numerous mucous follicles. 3. Of transverse muscular fibres, not well marked, which occupy its posterior surface. 4. Of vessels, which proceed from the superior and inferior thyroideal: and, 5. Of nerves, that are given off by the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia.

(F) *Trachée artère*.

(G) *Lufttröhre*.

WRITERS. F. W. WACHTER, *Francf. ad Viadr.* 1748 (L). W. H. PORTER (*surgical pathology of*), Dublin, 1826. T. MILLS (*pathological anatomy of*), Dublin, 1829.

TRACHE'LO-DIAPHRAGMAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Trache'lo-diaphragmat'icus*. The 4th pair of cervical nerves, whence the phrenic nerve chiefly arises. CHAUSIER.

TRACHOMA (*Path.*) *τραχυμα*, *Aspre'to*, from *τραχυς*, 'rough.' A roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids. A variety of ophthalmia, of which three kinds have been designated:—*T. sabulo'sum*, from sand &c getting between

the eyelids: *T. carunculo'sum*, from fleshy excrescences; and *T. herpet'icum*, from hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids. This last is also called *Fico'sis* and *Pal'pebra fico'sa*.

(F) *Asperité des Paupières*.

(G) *Augenliederrauhigkeit*.

TRACHOMAT'ICON (Pharm.) *τραχωματιζον*. A collyrium for removing roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids. GALEN.

TRAC'TORS, METAL'IC (Med.) Metallic agents, introduced by Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, of Connecticut, about the end of the last century, to cure diseases. The parts were rubbed with these tractors, and hundreds of thousands of cases were reported to have been cured by the *tractora'tion*. The affections, in which they were chiefly used, were, local inflammations, and pains in different parts. The good effects were, doubtless, owing to the influence exerted by the mind over the body. The bubble did not exist long. See PERKINISM.

TRAGACAN'THA (Mat. Med.) *τραγακανθα*, Gum'mi *Tragacan'tha*, *G. Astrag'ali* *Tragacan'thæ*, Gum *Trag'a-can'th*, Gum *Drag'on*: the gum of the *Astrag'alus Tragacan'tha* or *Astrag'alus ve'rus*, a native of Persia. This gum is inodorous; nearly insipid; of a whitish color; semi-transparent, and striated. It is in thin, vermiform pieces; and does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water. It is demulcent, but is rarely used alone.

(F) *Gomme Adragant*.

TRA'GEA (Pharm.) *Trage'ma*, *τραγεμα*. An aromatic, powdered with sugar, and used as a carminative. GALEN.

TRAG'ICUS (Anat.) *Tragien* (CH.). A small, flat, triangular muscle, which almost wholly covers the outer surface of the tragus, arising from its base, and terminating at the top of the eminence.

TRAGOPO'GON (Hyg. & Mat. Med.) from *τραγος*, 'a goat,' and *πογων*, 'beard.' A genus of plants; of which the roots of the *Tragop'gon porrifo'lium* or *Sall'sifi*, and the young shoots of the *T. pratens'e*, *Mead'ow Sall'sifi*, or *Com'mon Goat's Beard*, (F) *Salsifis des prés*, are eaten as food. The root of the latter has been used as a diuretic.

(G) *Bocksbart*.

(F) *Barbe de Bouc*.

TRA'GUS (Anat.) *τραγος*; 'a goat'; *Antilo'bium*; *Hir'cus*. A small, flatten-

ed, triangular nipple, situated before the meatus auditorius externus, which it appears to conceal. It is covered with hair in old people, whence its name. (G) *Ohrbock*.

TRANSFORMATIONS DE TISSU (F) (*Path. Anat.*) The French pathologists designate thus, the change that occurs in an organ, the tissue of which becomes similar to that of another organ. The chief transformations are cartilaginous, osseous, and adipous.

TRANSFU'SION (Therap. & Phys.) *Transfu'sio*; from *transfun'dere*, 'to pour from one vessel into another.' The act of passing the blood of one animal into the veins of another; an operation, which was formerly used to fulfil various therapeutical intentions. It has been revived in cases of uterine hemorrhage; and, apparently, with some success.

The operation can only be performed safely on animals having like kinds of blood. See GLOBULE.

WRITERS. TARDY, Paris, 1667 (F). B. SANTINELLI, Romæ, 1668 (L). G. A. MERCKLIN (*history*), Norimberg, 1679 - 1715 (L). J. BLUNDELL in ASHWELL on *Parturition* (q. v.).

TRANSPLANTA'TIO (Therap.) *μεταφντεια*. A pretended method of curing diseases, devised by PARACEL'SUS — by making them pass from one individual to another, either animal or vegetable.

TRANSPOSI'TION (Path. Anat.) *Transposi'tio*, *μεταθεσις*. Change of situation.

TRANSPOSI'TION OF THE VISCERA, *Polype'ria promiscua translati'va*, is a congenital vice of conformation, which consists in the viscera being found out of the situations they ordinarily occupy: the heart, for example, being on the right side; the liver on the left, &c.

TRANSUDA'TION (Physiol.) *Transuda'tio*, from *trans*, 'through,' and *su'do*, 'I sweat.' The passage of a fluid, through the pores of any body, which collects in small drops on the opposite surface, or evaporates from it.

TRANSVERSA' LIS ABDOM'INIS (Anat.) *Lombo-abdominal* (CH.), (F) *Transverse de l'Abdomen*. This muscle is seated, deeply, on the lateral parts of the abdomen. It is flat, thin, and broader before than behind. It is attached, above, to the cartilage of the last true rib, and to those of every false rib: and, below, to the inner lip of the crista of the ilium; to the two

outer thirds of the crural arch, and to the upper part of the pubis. Its fibres, moreover, are inserted, behind, by means of broad aponeuroses, to the top of the transverse and spinous processes of the four first lumbar vertebræ; and, before, to the linea alba, and to the ensiform cartilage. This muscle, all of whose fibres have a transverse direction, constricts the belly, and diminishes the base of the chest, by drawing inwards the ribs, to which it is attached.

TRANSVERSALIS COLLI (*Anat.*) *Transversalis major colli, Portion of the Sacro-spinal* (Ch.). A muscle, seated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck and upper part of the back. It is attached to the transverse processes of the 5 or 6 lowest vertebræ of the neck; and to those of the 4 or 5 first dorsal. It extends the vertebræ of the neck, and inclines them to its side.

(F) *Transversaire*.

TRANSVERSALIS DORSI, *Transverso-spinalis, Multifidus Spinae, Lumbo-cervical portion of the Spinal* (Ch.), (*Transverso-spinalis Lumborum, Transverso-spinalis Dorsi, Transverso-spinalis Colli*), *Musculus sacer, Spinales et transversales lumborum, Semi-spinalis internus, si vè transverso-spinalis colli pars interna* (WINSLOW), *Lombo-dorsi-spinal, &c.* This muscle, usually called by English anatomists, *Multifidus spinæ*, and including all the *transverso-spinæ*, is situated in the vertebral gutters, and extends from the posterior part of the sacrum to the second cervical vertebra. It is thicker in the neck and loins than in the back and behind the sacrum. Its use is, — to straighten the vertebral column, and to impress upon it a slight rotatory motion.

(F) *Transversaire épineux*.

TRANSVERSE (*Anat.*) *Transversus, Transversalis*. That which runs across; or which relates to the transverse processes of the vertebræ. (G) *Quer*.

The **TRANSVERSE PROCESSES OF THE VERTEBRÆ** are the bony eminences, that jut out transversely from the sides of the vertebræ.

(F) *Apophyses transverses des vertèbres*.

The **TRANSVERSE SUTURE**, *Sutura transversalis*, runs across the face, and sinks into the orbits; joining the bones of the skull to those of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions, that it can scarcely be recognised as a suture.

The **TRANSVERSUS AU'RIS MUSCLE**, *Transverse de l'Oricule* (Ch.), is often wanting. It is formed of some transverse fibres, situated transversely, behind the projection of the helix which divides the concha into two portions.

(F) *Transversal de la Conque*.

The **TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI**, *Levator Ani parvus, Ischio-perineal* (Ch.), is placed at the posterior part of the perineum. It is thin, triangular, and situated transversely. Its external extremity is attached to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium: its inner extremity is confounded with its fellow of the opposite side, and with the anterior part of the sphincter ani and posterior part of the bulbo-cavernosus. The use of this muscle is, — to compress the urethra, and to support the rectum and bladder. To a fasciculus of this muscle SANTORINI has given the name, *Urethra Elevator seu Ejacula'tor*.

(F) *Transverse du Périnée*.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI ALTER, *Prostaticus inferior*. A small muscle, which occasionally accompanies the last.

The **TRANSVERSE ARTERY OF THE FACE** arises from the temporal; passes transversely across the face, in front of the condyle of the lower jaw, and gives its branches to the different muscles of the cheek.

The **TRANSVERSE PERINEAL ARTERY**, *Urethro-bulbar* (Ch.), is given off from the upper branch of the internal pudic; and passes inwards and forwards above the transversus perinæi muscle, as far as the bulb of the urethra, into which it dips; — subdividing into numerous branches.

TRA'PA NA'TANS (*Mat. Med.*) The plant which affords the *Nuces Aquaticæ, Tribuli aquatici, Caltrops*. The nut is considered nutrient and demulcent, and is said to be useful in diarrhœa from abrasion of the bowels, and in calculus. A poultice is sometimes made of them to discuss hard and indolent tumors.

(F) *Macre flottante, Noir d'Eau, Chataigne d'Eau*.

(G) *Wassernüss*.

TRAPEZIUM, OS (*Anat.*) So called from its shape. *Os multangulum majus*. The first bone of the second row of the carpus. It is articulated, above, with the scaphoides; below, with the first bone of the metacarpus; within, with the trapezoides, and second

metacarpal bone. Anteriorly, posteriorly, and externally, it gives attachment to ligaments.

TRAPEZIUS (*Anat.*) *Cuculla'ris*, *Dorso-sus-acromien* (Ch.) A muscle, seated at the posterior part of the neck and shoulder, and at the upper part of the back. It has the shape of a trapezium. It is attached, on the one hand, to the inner third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone; to the posterior cervical ligament; to the spinous process of the 7th cervical vertebra; and to those of all the dorsal vertebrae; and, on the other hand, to the spine of the scapula; the acromion and the outer third of the posterior margin of the clavicle. Its upper fibres are situated obliquely downwards and outwards; the transverse and inferior, obliquely outwards and inwards. This muscle elevates the shoulder; carries it backwards, or depresses it, according as its upper, middle, or lower fibres contract separately. It straightens the head, also, and inclines it to one side.

(F) *Trapèze*, *Capuchon*.

TRAPEZOIDES OS (*Anat.*) *Os multangulum mi'nus*, *Os pyramida'le Car'pi*. The second bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape. It is smaller than the trapezium, on the inside of which it is situated. It is articulated, above, with the os naviculare; below, with the second metacarpal bone; on the outside, with the trapezium; and internally, with the magnum. Anteriorly and posteriorly, it affords attachment to ligaments.

TRAPEZOID LIGAMENT. The anterior part of the coraco-clavicular ligament. It is a very strong, fibrous, fasciculus, which has the shape of a trapezium, and is situated obliquely, between the acromion process and clavicle.

TRAUMAT'IC (*Surg. Path.*) *τραυματικός*, *Traumaticus*, *Vulnera'rius*; from *τραύμα*, 'a wound.' Any thing relating to a wound.

TREMOR (*Path.*) *τρεμος*, *Syn'clonus* *Tre'mor*, *Tro'mus*, *Tremb'ling*. Involuntary agitation of the body or of some part of it, without any obstacle to voluntary motion. It depends, generally, upon debility of the muscular, or of the nervous system; and hence, is observed in convalescence, and in typhoid affections. It occurs, also, in old people; in hard drinkers; workers in mercury, lead, &c.; in the last case, it is called by the French, *Tremblement*

métallique. Tremor seems to resemble paralysis more than convulsion.

(F) *Tremblement*.

(G) *das Zittern*.

WRITERS. E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tübing, 1688 (L). G. CH. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1692 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1694 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Götting. 1750 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1754 (L). MÉRAT (*from mercury*), Paris, 1804 (F).

TREPAN' (*Surg.*) *Trep'anum*, *Terebell'a*, *Trip'anon*, *Chæn'icis*, *χοινιζις*, *χοινιζιον*, *Ter'ebra*, *Ter'etron*, *τρυπανον*, *τερετρον*, from *τρυναιω*, 'I perforate.' A surgical instrument resembling a wimble and worked in the same manner. It is used for removing portions of bone, and particularly of the bones of the skull. The term, *trep'an*, is given more particularly to the part of the instrument that makes the perforation. The handle is so constructed as to receive different bits, as the CROWN (q. v.), the *Trépan perforatif* or *Perite'rion*, *περιτεριον*, the *T. exfoliatif* or *Desquamato'rium trep'anum*, and the *T. abaptis'ta*.

In Great Britain and the United States, this instrument has been superseded by the trephine, which is more manageable.

(G) *Schädelbohrer*.

TREPAN'NING (*Surg.*) *Terebra'tio*, *Anatre'sis*, *ανατρησις*. The methodical application of the trepan.

(F) *Trépanation*.

(G) *Schädelbohrung*.

WRITERS. J. BOHN, Lips. 1694 (L). TH. ZWINGER, Basil. 1705 (L). G. D. COSCHWITZ, Hal. 1727 (L). G. A. LANGGUTH, Vittemb. 1748 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1752 (L). VAN DER BELEN, Lovan. 1787 (L). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1797 (L). R. MYNORS, Birm. 1785.

TREPINE' (*Surg.*) The instrument which has replaced the trepan in some countries. It consists of a simple, cylindrical saw; with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimblet; and from the centre of the circle, described by the teeth of the saw, a sharp little perforator projects, called the *Cent'trepin*. This centrepin is capable of being removed, at the surgeon's option, by means of a key for the purpose. It is used to fix the instrument until the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove sufficiently deep for it to work steadily. The pin must then be removed. Sometimes,

the pin is made to slide up and down, and to be fixed in any position, by means of a screw.

TREPON'DO (*Pharm.*) A weight of three pounds. SCRIBONIUS.

TRE'SIS (*Nosol.*) τρησις. A wound. Forceful solution of continuity in a soft part, commencing externally. A genus in the nosology of GOOD.

TRIANGULAR (*Anat.*) τριγωνος. *Triangularis*. That which has three angles. (G) Dreieckig.

The *TRIANGULARIS STERNI* muscle, *Sternocostal* (CH.), *Pectoralis internus*, is situated at the anterior and inner part of the chest, behind the cartilages of the ribs. It has the shape of a lengthened triangle, the base of which is directed downwards. It is attached to the posterior, lateral, and inferior part of the sternum, whence its fibres pass upwards and outwards, and terminate by as many distinct digitations at the cartilages of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th true ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs and contributes to expiration.

The *INFRA-PUBIAN* or *TRIANGULAR LIGAMENT* is a ligamentous fascia with short fibres, situated transversely beneath the symphysis pubis, which it strengthens.

TRICEPS (*Anat.*) from *tres*, 'three,' and *caput*, 'a head.' A name given to muscles that have three fleshy bundles at one of their extremities.

(G) Dreikopfig.

TRICEPS ADDUCTOR FEMORIS. Under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles:—the *Adductor brevis*, *A. longus*, and *A. magnus* (q. v.)

The *TRICEPS CRURIS*, *Trifemorotulien* (CH.) *Crural*, *Trifemorotulien*, *Femoralis*, is situated at the anterior, inner, and outer part of the thigh. It is formed of three bundles at its superior extremity, viz. 1. A middle fasciculus (the *cruralis* of most anatomists). 2. An external fasciculus (the *vastus externus*) and 3. An inner fasciculus (the *vastus internus*). It is attached, above, to the anterior, inner, and outer surfaces of the femur, and to the two edges of the linea aspera, from the base of the trochanter to within four fingers' breadth of the knee. Below, it terminates by a large tendon, which is attached to the base and edges of the patella, as well as to the inner and outer tuberosities of the tibia. The triceps extends the leg on the thigh, and *vice versa*.

(F) *Triceps crural*, *T. de la cuisse*.

TRICEPS EXTENSOR CUBITI, *Triceps brachialis*, *Scapulo-humero-olecranium* (CH.) This muscle, which occupies all the posterior part of the os humeri, is described as two muscles by DOUGLAS, and as three by WINSLOW.

It arises by three heads. The first or long head,—long head of the *biceps externus* of DOUGLAS, *Anconeus major* of WINSLOW—arises from the anterior extremity of the inferior costa of the scapula, near its neck, and below the origin of the *teres minor*. The second head, or short head of the *biceps externus* of DOUGLAS, *Anconeus externus* of WINSLOW, arises from the upper and outer part of the os humeri, at the base of the great tuberosity; and the third head—*Brachialis externus* of DOUGLAS, *Anconeus internus* of WINSLOW, the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the *latissimus dorsi*. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm, so as to form one thick and powerful muscle, which is inserted at the upper part of the olecranon. It extends the forearm on the arm, and *vice versa*.

(F) *Triceps brachial*.

TRICHIASIS (*Path.*) τριχιασις, from *τριχ*, 'hair,' *Morbus pilaris*. This name has been given to several affections. 1. To a disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances, resembling hairs, are passed in the urine. This is also, called *Pilimitio*. It must be regarded as a variety of *Catarhus vesicae* (q. v.) 2. To a painful swelling of the breasts, in childbed women, when the milk is excreted with difficulty:—a disease attributed, by ARISTOTLE, to a hair swallowed by accident and carried to the breasts through the circulation, and 3dly, To inversion of the eyelashes. See ENTROPION.

TRICHISMUS (*Surg. Path.*) Same etymon, *τριχισμος*. A capillary fracture, fissure, or crack;—*Capillatio*.

TRICHOSIS (*Path.*) τριχωσις, *Pila're malum*; same etymon. Morbid organization or deficiency of hair. A genus in the system of GOOD.

TRICOCEPHALUS (*Helminth. &c.*) *Tricocephalus dispar*; from *τριχ*, 'a hair,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' *Trichuris*. *Trichuris vulgare*, *Trichuris intestinalis*, *Ascaris trichuria*, *Tricocephalus hominis*, *Mastigo'des hominis*, long thread worm. A worm, from an inch and a half to two inches long; and

head acute; the body spirally involuted in the male, almost straight in the female. The *tricocephalus dispar* generally inhabits the cæcum and colon, and is rarely met with in the small intestines. It gives rise to no peculiar symptoms, and requires the usual anthelmintic treatment.

TRICUSPID (Anat.) *Tricus'pis*; from *tris*, 'for,' *tres*, 'three,' and *cus'pis*, 'a point.' That which has three points.

(G) Dreispitzig.

The TRICUSPID VALVES, *Val'vulæ Tricus'pides*, *Val'vulæ trigloch'ines*, *τριγλωχινες*, are three triangular, valvular duplicatures, formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle. The elongated and pointed top of each of these valves is continuous with the cordæ tendineæ, which set out from the columnæ carneæ of the heart. These valves are depressed to allow the blood to flow from the auricle into the ventricle; and are raised to prevent its reflux into the auricle.

TRIENS (Pharm.) *τριτον της λιτρας*, *Un'ciæ qua'tuor*. The third part of a pound. Four ounces. GALEN.

TRIFOLIUM MELILO'TUS OFFICINA'LIS (Mat. Med.) *Melilotus*, *Lotus sylves'tris*, *Ser'tula Campa'na*, *Trifolium caballi'num*, *Coro'na re'gia*, *Trifolium odoratum*, *Com'mon melilot*. The infusion or distilled water of this plant has been employed in cases of ophthalmia. It has, also, been used in fomentations, glysters, &c.

(F) Melilot.

(G) Honigklee, Steinklee, Melilotenklee.

TRIGAS'TRIC (Anat.) *Trigas'tricus*, *Triven'ter*; from *τρεις*, 'three,' and *γαστηρ*, 'belly.' That which has three bellies. An epithet for muscles so circumstanced.

TRIGEM'INI (Anat.) from *tris*, 'three,' and *gem'inus*, 'double'; — 'three-fold,' 'triplets.' The fifth pair of nerves, *Par trigem'inum*, *Trifa'cial*, *Nerf gustatif innominé*, *Nerf à trois cordes*. This nerve, according to the majority of anatomists, arises from the lateral anterior and inferior parts of the peduncles of the brain, near the tuber annulare. Messrs GALL & SPURZHEIM say that it may be traced to above the outer surface of the corpus olivare. The nerve leaves the brain, near the outer edge of the tuber, and forms a large, flattened cord; composed of a considerable number of distinct and parallel

filaments, which may be divided into two great fasciculi. These filaments, thus united, pass above the upper edge of the pars petrosa; penetrate the internal temporal fossa; and form there, by their decussation, a plexiform ganglion, of a grayish color, semilunar shape, concave behind, and convex anteriorly, where the three branches of the nerve pass off, — the *ophthalmic*, *superior maxillary*, and *inferior maxillary*.

(F) *Nerfs trijumeaux*.

(G) die dreifachen Nerven.

WRITER. A. C. BOCK, Meissen, 1821 (G).

TRIGONEL'LA FÆ'NUM (Mat. Med.) *Fæ'nugreek*, *Fæ'num Græ'cum*, *Bu'cceras*, *Car'phos*, *ζαρφος*, *Ægoc'leras*. A native of the South of France. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell, and an unctuous, farinaceous taste; accompanied by a slight bitterness. They are chiefly used in poultices.

(F) *Fénugrec*. (G) Bockshorn.

TRIOS'TEUM PERFOLIA'TUM (Mat. Med.) *Bas'tard Ipecacuan'ha*, *Fè'ver Root*. In very large doses, the bark of the root proves emetic. It is a good cathartic, in doses of 20 or 30 grains. It sometimes operates as a diuretic.

TRIOMPHYL'LON (Pharm.) A compound medicine, referred to by MESUE, and composed of rue.

TRIOPHYL'LUS (Pharm.) An antidote, described by MYREPSUS.

TRIOR'CHIS (Anat.) *τριorchις*, from *τρεις*, 'three,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' One who has three testicles.

TRIPHAR'MACUM (Pharm.) *τριφαρμακον*. A medicine, composed of three ingredients.

TRIS'MUS (Path.) *τρισμος*, from *τριζω*, 'I gnash.' *Enta'sia Tris'mus*, *Capis'trum*, *To'nos Tris'mus*, *Lock'ed Jaw*, *Tortu'ra O'ris*. Spastic closure of the under jaw; — a partial tetanus. CULLEN makes two varieties — *T. nascentium*, *Sarrete*, attacking infants during the two weeks from birth; and *T. traumaticus*, originating from a wound.

(F) *Mal de machoire*, *Trisme*.

(G) Kinnbackenzwang.

TRISPAS'TRUM (Surg.) *τρισπαστρον*. *T. APEL'LIDIS*, seu *ARCHIME'DIS*. A surgical apparatus, described by ORIBASIIUS in his *Treatise de Machinamentis*.

TRISPER'MUM (Pharm.) *τρισπερμον*, from *τρεις*, 'three,' and *σπερμα*, 'a grain or seed.' A cataplasm, consisting of three seeds, — *cumin*, *bay*, and *smallage*. GORREUS.

TRISPLANCH'NIC (Anat.) *Trisplanch'nicus*; from *τρεις*, 'three,' and *σπλαγ-*

χρον, 'viscus.' That which relates to three orders of viscera.

The *TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE*, Great sympathetic, Intercostal, Ganglionic nerve, Nerve of organic life, Vertebral nerve: named by BICHAT, the organic nervous system, in opposition to the other nervous parts, called the animal nervous system. GALL calls it:—the nervous system of the automatic functions. It is called *Trisplanchnic*, because it distributes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities—the head, chest, and abdomen. It is composed of a series of ganglia, united by intermediate branches, and passing along the side of the spine to the lowest part of the trunk; communicating, by a branch, with each of the 30 pairs of spinal nerves and several of the cerebral nerves; and detaching nerves from its several ganglia, which accompany the arteries, and are distributed, particularly, to the organs of involuntary functions. At its upper part it is concealed in the canalis caroticus and cavernous sinus, and is joined there by a branch of the 6th pair of nerves and by a twig from the vidian nerve of the 5th pair. In passing down by the side of the spine, it forms three ganglia in the neck:—the superior, middle, and inferior; 12 in the back,—the thoracic; 5 in the loins—the lumbar; and three or four sacral. When it reaches the coccyx it unites with its fellow from the opposite side, forming a small ganglion—the coccygeal. MECKEL divides it into two portions—1. The central ganglions or central part, composed of the numerous ganglionic plexuses in the abdomen; the centre of which is the semilunar and solar plexuses. 2. The external ganglions Limitrophes or external part, which comprise the series of ganglions, situated at the sides of the spine, from the base of the cranium to the sacrum.

The great symplthetic seems to form a distinct nervous system, destined for the organs of involuntary motion; for, although communicating with both brain and spinal marrow, it does not seem to be immediately under the influence of either.

WRITERS. J. E. NEUBANER, Francf. and Lips. 1772 (L). A. SCARPA (ganglions, &c.), Mant. 1779 (L). J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1807 (G). J. P. LOBSTEIN, Paris, 1823 (L).

TRISTER'NAL (Anat.) BÉCLARD has

given this name to the third bony portion of the sternum;—that which corresponds to the third intercostal space.

TRITÆOPH'YES (Path.) Tritæoph'ya, τριταίφνης, from τριταίος, 'tertian,' and φυν, 'I originate.' A fever, whose type approaches the tertian.

TRIT'ICUM ÆSTIVUM } (Mat. Alim.
HYBER'NUM }

&c.) Wheat, νυκος, Frumentum. From these plants our wheaten flour is obtained, by grinding the seeds; and to them we are indebted for our bread and pastry. The nutritive properties of wheaten flour are so well known, as not to need comment.

Bread, mixed with milk, constitutes the ordinary emollient poultice;—and the crumbs of bread, Mi'cæ pa'nis—are a common excipient for pills and boluses.

(F) Froment. (G) Weizen.
(E) Bread. (F) Pain. (G) Brod.
TRIT'ICUM RE'PENS (Mat. Med.) Gra'men caninum, Gra'men Dioscor'idis, G. repens, Lolia'ceum radi'ce repen'te, Dog's grass, Couch grass. The roots are sweet and possess aperient properties. They are said, also, to be diuretic.

(F) Chiendent.
(G) Queckengras, Hundsgas, Quecke, Graswurz.

TRITO'MA (Surg.) Name of a surgical instrument, described by ALBUCA'SIS and used in diseases of the ear.

TRITURA'TION (Pharm.) Tritura'tio, Tritu'ra, Tri'ttio, τριψις. The act of reducing a substance to powder.

TROCAR' (Surg.) Corrupted from the (F) Troisquarts or Trocart, "three quarters"; so called from the triangular shape of the point, Tri'quetrum:—an instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in ascites, hydrocele, &c.

A trocar consists of a perforator or stilet and of a cannula, which is so adapted to the perforator, that, when the puncture is made, both enter the wound with facility; after which, the stilet, being withdrawn, the cannula remains in the wound and affords the fluid a ready passage outwards.

WRITER. J. ANDREE (an elastic trocar for tapping the hydrocele and abdomen), Lond. 1781.

TROCHAN'TER (Anat.) Trokan'ter, τροχαντηρ, Rota'tor, from τροχαιω, 'I turn.' Anatomists have given the names—great and little trochan'ter—to two processes at the upper extremity

of the femur. The *great trochanter* is the one on the outside; the *less* is lower down and more internally. Both afford attachment to rotator muscles of the thigh, and hence their name. CHAUSSIER, by the word *trochanter*, means the larger process; the smaller he calls *trochantin*.

(G) Umdreher.

TROCHANTE'RIAN (Anat.) *Trochanteria'nus*, *Trochanteria'nus*. That which belongs or relates to the great trochanter. CHAUSSIER.

TROCHANTIN'IAN (Anat.) *Trochantinia'nus*, *Trochantinia'nus*. That which belongs or relates to the trochantin or lesser trochanter.

TROCHIN (Anat.) from τροχιν, 'to turn.' CHAUSSIER has given this name to the smaller of the tuberosities, at the upper extremity of the os humeri; because it gives attachment, to one of the rotator muscles of the arm, — the subscapularis.

TROCHIN'IAN (Anat.) *Trochinia'nus*. That which belongs or relates to the trochin.

TROCHIS'CUS (Pharm.) τροχισκος, *Phtho'is*, *Artis'cus*, *Col'lix*, κολλις, κολλις, *Phthois'cos*, *Rot'ula*, *Cyclis'mos*; diminutive of τροχος, 'a wheel.' A *troch* or *round tablet*. See PASTIL and TABLETTA. A solid medicine, prepared of powders, incorporated by means of mucilage, crumb of bread, juices of plants, &c. In French nomenclature — the *trochisque* differs from the *tablette*, — the former containing no sugar. This form of preparation is adopted for the purpose of allowing the medicines, of which the troch is composed, to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and to pass gradually into the stomach.

(F) *Trochiscae*.

TROCHIS'CI CARBONA'TIS CAL'CIS, *Tro'ches of Carbonate of lime*, *Tabellæ ad ardo'rem ventriculi*, *Lozenges for the heart'burn*, *Tabellæ cardi'al'gicæ*, *T. ad so'dam*, *Trochis'ci cre'tæ*. (Carb. calc. ppt. ʒ iv, g. acaciæ ʒ j, nuc. moschat. ʒ j, sacch. pur. ʒ vj. M. Form into troches with water. Ph. E.) Antacid and absorbent.

TROCHIS'CI VEL PASTIL'LI EMETINÆ PECTORA'LES, *Pec'toral Lozenges of Em'etine*. (Sugar, ʒ iv, emetine, 32 grains. Form into lozenges of 9 grains each. One is a dose.

TROCHIS'CI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLA'BRÆ, *Liq'uorice Tro'ches*, *Black pec'toral lozenges*, *Trochis'ci bech'ici ni'gri*. (Ext. glyc. glabr., gum. acac. aa, p. i, sacch. purif. p. ij. Dissolve in

warm water; strain; evaporate, and form into troches. Ph. E.) Demulcent. To allay cough.

TROCHIS'CI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM O'PIO, *Trochis'ci Theba'ici*, *T. sedati'vo-balsam'ici*, *T. pectora'les re'gis Dano'rum*, *Liq'uorice Tro'ches with O'pium*. (Opii ʒ ij, tinct. bals. tolu. ʒ iv, syrup. simpl. ʒ viij, ext. glycyrrh. glabr., g. acaciæ aa ʒ v. Make into troches. Ph. E.) Demulcent and anodyne.

TROCHIS'CI GUMMO'SI, *Gum Tro'ches*. (G. acac. p. v. amyli, p. i. sacch. pur. p. xij. Make up the troches with rose water. Ph. E.) Demulcent.

TROCHIS'CI NITRA'TIS POTAS'SÆ. *Nit're Tro'ches*. (Nitrat. potassæ, p. i, sacch. pur. p. iij. Make into troches with mucilage of tragacanth. Ph. E.) In slight inflammatory sore throat and fever.

The Parisian Codex has two formulæ for troches, for external use.

TROCHIS'CI ESCHAROT'ICI, *Escharot'ic Tro'ches*. (Hydrarg. oxymer. p. 8. amyli, p. 16. mucilag. g. tragac. q. s. Make into troches to which a few drops of laudanum may be added.) Used in foul ulcers, to remove excrescences, &c.

TROCHIS'CI ESCHAROT'ICI DE MIN'IO. (Oxyd. plumbi. rubr. p. 16. hydrarg. oxymer. p. 32. mic. panis, p. 128. aq. rosæ, q. s.) Used like the last.

TROCH'ITER (Anat.) from τροχιν, 'to turn.' The larger of the two tuberosities at the upper extremity of the os humeri; so called because it affords insertion to rotator muscles. (CHAUSSIER.)

TROCHITER'IAN, in the language of CHAUSSIER, means any thing belonging or relating to the trochiter.

TROCH'LEA (Anat.) τροχίλια. A pulley; from τροχων, 'I turn.' The articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri; so called from its forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves, in flexion and extension of the forearm.

Also, the cartilaginous pulley, over which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes, at the upper and inner part of the orbis.

(F) *Trochlée ou Troklée*. (G) Rolle.

TROCHOID (Anat.) τροχοειδης, from τροχος, 'a wheel,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' *Trochoi'des*, *Ax'ea commissu'ra*. An articulation, in which one bone turns upon another, like a wheel upon its axle: — such as, the *Atlo'i-do-ax'oid articulation*.

TROPÆOLUM MAJUS (*Mat. Med.*) *In'dian Cress, Nastur'tium In'dicum, Acrivi'ola, Flos sanguin'eus monar'di, Nastur'tium Peruvia'num, Cārdamin'dum mi'nus.* An antiscorbutic.

(F) *Cresson des Indes, Cresson du Mexique.*

(G) *Indianische Kresse.*

TROPHONOSI (*Nosol.*) *Trophonu'si;* from τροφή, 'nourishment,' and νόσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of nutrition.

TROPHOS (*Pharm.*) τροφός. A liniment, referred to by PAULUS of Ægina.

TROUSSEAUX ARRIÈRE-MÉSENTÉRIQUES (F) (*Anat.*) A name given, by WINSLOW, to the nervous plexus, situated between the two mesenteric plexuses, of which it is a dependence, and which descends into the pelvis to concur in the formation of the hypogastric plexus.

TRUNK (*Anat.*) *Trun'cus.* The principal part of the body, to which the limbs are articulated. The trunk has been divided into three parts; — a superior, the head: — a middle, the thorax, — and an inferior, the pelvis. These three regions contain the great splanchnic cavities. They are united by a common stalk — the vertebral column. To the middle, are articulated the superior extremities; and, to the inferior, the lower extremities.

The trunk of an artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic is its largest part, which has not yet given off branches. It is, also, applied to the parent vessel; after branches have been sent off.

(F) *Tronc.* (G) *Stamm.*

TRUSS (*Surg.*) from (F) *Troussier*, 'to tie up.' *Brach'erium, Bracheri'olum, Am'ma.* A hernial bandage, for keeping the hernia reduced. The ancient trusses were inelastic. They consisted simply of a pad and strap. At the present day, elastic bandages are alone employed. They possess the advantage of making an equable and continuous pressure on the aperture of the sac; and of yielding to the changes of form in the abdominal parietes.

The most important part of these bandages is a piece of narrow steel, flat and adapted to the shape of the body. This is the *spring*, (F) *Ressort.* It embraces the body on the side affected; extends from beyond the spine, and terminates opposite the ruptured part, by an iron plate to which it is riveted. The posterior surface of this plate is furnished with a convex pad, (F) *Pelote*, adapted in shape and size to the aperture which it has to close. The

spring is covered with leather, and its inner surface is padded; a strap extends from its posterior extremity; passes round the sound side, and is attached to the plate of the pad. This strap is pierced with numerous holes, which allow the patient to tighten or slacken it at pleasure.

Trusses have been variously constructed; and different patents obtained for the modifications. They all act upon the above principle. Sometimes, they have a double pad.

(G) *Bruchband.* (F) *Brayer.*

WRITERS. GEOFFROI, Paris, 1778 (F). JUVILLE, Paris, 1786 (F).

TRYGO'DES (*Pharm.*) τρυγώδης. A collyrium, mentioned by GALEN, which consisted chiefly of acacia.

TRYPHONIS EEMPLAS'TRUM (*Pharm.*) Τρυφῶνος ἐμπλάστρος. Under this name, SCRIBONIUS LARGUS has described three kinds of plasters.

TU'BA (*Anat.*) *Tube, Trum'pet, σαλπιγξ, Sal'pinx.* A name given to some parts, which are hollow and have the shape of a trumpet. (F) *Trompe.*

(G) *Trompete, Röhre.*

The **TU'BA FALLOPIA'NA**, *T. uteri'na, T. Fallopiu'næ, Oviduc'tus mulie'bris, Va's deferens mulieris* is a canal, floating in the abdomen, and extending on each side from the superior angles of the uterus as far as the sides of the brim of the pelvis. They are 4 or 5 inches long. Near the uterus, they are straight and very narrow; but, in their course, they widen, become tortuous, and terminate by a free, expanded, and *fimbriated extremity*; called, also, *Folia'ceum ornamen'tum, Mor'sus diab'oli*, (F) *Morceau frangé, Pavillon de la trompe, Morceau du diable.* Within, the tubes are hollow and lined by a mucous membrane: the tissue, which it lines, is spongy and erectile.

The use of the Fallopian tubes is to conduct the sperm to the ovarium, and the fecundated ovum back to the uterus. They establish a communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the uterus.

(F) *Trompe de Fallope, T. utérine.*

(G) *Muttertrompeten.*

TU'BERCINE'REUM (*Anat.*) A grayish tubercle, seen at the base of the brain behind the commissure of the optic nerves, and which is continuous with the infundibulum.

TU'BERCLE (*Path. & Anat.*) *Tuber'culum, Tu'ber.* A tumor in the substance of organs, from the production of new

matter; sensation dull; growth sluggish. In *Pathological Anatomy*, the term is given to a species of degeneration which consists of an opaque matter, of a pale yellow color: this, in its crude condition, has a consistence analogous to that of concrete albumen, but greater: it subsequently becomes soft and friable, and gradually acquires a consistence and appearance analogous to those of pus. Tubercles may be developed in different parts of the body; but they are more frequently observed in the lungs and mesentery. Pulmonary tubercles are the cause of *Tuber'cular Phthi'sis*. *Mesenteric tubercles* are often met with in the same affection, but particularly in *Tabes Mesenterica* (q. v.). LAENNEC classes the tubercles amongst the accidental tissues, which have no resemblance to the natural tissues, and which never exist except in consequence of morbid action. Others consider them as a scrophulous degeneration. BROUSSAIS conceives that they are produced exclusively by inflammation of the white vessels.

When tubercles, in any organ, are few in number, they may pass to the state of permanent induration without danger to the patient; but when they are very numerous, they usually cause serious mischief. Dr. BARON considers, that they are produced by hydatids.

(G) Knoten.

WRITER. J. BARON, Lond. 1819.

TUBER'CU'LA ARAN'TII, *Cor'pora Aran'tii*, *Corpus'cula Aran'tii*, *Tu'bercles of ARAN'TIUS* or *ARAN'ZI*. Small eminences at the middle part of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

TUBER'CU'LAR (Path.) Tuber'culous, *Tuberculo'sus*, *Tuber'culate*. That which relates to tubercles, or which is formed by tubercles.

TUBER'CU'LAR PHTH'ISIS is that produced by the developement of tubercles in the lungs.

TUBER'CU'LAR MAT'TER is a morbid production, contained in cysts, or loose in the tissue of organs. It varies, in its consistence, at the different periods of the tubercular affection: being, at first, compact, and yellowish, and, at times, calcareous; afterwards pultaceous, semifluid, and curdy.

(F) *Tuberculeux*. (G) Knotig.

TUBER'CU'LTE SARCO'MA of ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma tuberculo'sum*, *Tu'mor tuberculo'sus*. Tubercles, firm, round, and clustering;

pea-sized or bean-sized; yellowish or brownish-red; when large, disposed to ulcerate, and produce a painful, malignant, and often fatal sore. Found chiefly in the lymphatic glands of the neck; often, simultaneously, in other glands and organs.

TUBEROS'ITY (Anat.) Anatomists have given this name to eminences or processes, the surface of which is unequal and rough; and which give attachment to muscles or ligaments.

(G) *Rauhigkeit*, *Höcker*.

TU'MOR (Path.) from *tumeo*, 'I swell'; *οϋζος*, *On'cos*, *Epar'ma*, *Epar'sis*, *επαqua*, *Emphy'ma*, *Excrescen'tia* (SAUVAGES), *Ecphy'ma*. Risings or prominences, of greater or less size, developed by a morbid cause in some part of the body. CULLEN defines a tumor to be "a partial swelling without inflammation." SAUVAGES restricts the term to risings formed by the congestion of a fluid; and he calls *excrescences* those which have a fleshy or osseous consistence. BOYER defines it "any preternatural eminence developed in any part of the body." GOOD uses it synonymously with tubercle. BOYER's is the best general definition. Tumors differ greatly from each other; according to their seat, the organs interested, their nature, &c.

(F) *Tumeur*. (G) *Geschwulst*.

WRITERS. J. PH. INGRASSIAS, Neap. 1553 (L). H. CRASSUS, Venet. 1562 (L). J. C. ARANTIUS, Ven. 1594 (L). E. RUDIUS, Ven. 1600 (L). A. READ, Lond. 1685. M. HOFFMANN, Alt. 1649 (L). J. A. SEBIZ, Argent. 1669 (L). BROWN, Lond. 1678. A. DEIDIER, Monspel. 1714 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1744 (L). A. FIZES, Paris, 1751 (L). FR. B. DE SAUVAGES, Monspel. 1753 (L). J. J. PLENCK, Vienn. 1767 (L). J. ABERNETHY (*classification of T's.*), Lond. 1804. J. BARON, Lond. 1819. SIR E. HOME, Lond. 1830.

The French use the term *Tumeur blanche* synonymously with *White swelling*; - see *HYDARTHROS*. The term is, however, applied, by the generality of surgeons, to swellings of the greater joints, without change of color of the skin, and of a more or less firm consistence, which are dependent upon disease of the osseous or of the soft parts about the joint.

Scrophula is the most common cause of these affections.

An *EREC'TILE TU'MOR* is a tumor, produced by the developement of a soft, vascular tissue, which is suscepti-

ble of dilatation and depression. See ERECTILE.

A *VAR'ICOSE TU'MOR*, *Tu'mor varicosus*, is a circumscribed, bluish tumor, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part.

TUN'BRIDGE, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A celebrated acidulous chalybeate in Kent, England, which is much frequented.

TU'NIC (*Anat.*) *Tu'nica*, χιτων, a coat, Chiton. An envelope. A name given to different membranes, which envelope organs; such are — the tunics or coats of the eye, stomach, bladder, &c. (G) Haut.

TURBINA'TED BONES (*Anat.*) *Os'sa turbina'ta*, *Os'sa spongio'sa*, *Cor'nua*. Very thin, bony plates, rolled up in the form of horns, and situated in the nasal fossæ.

(G) Schwammigen Beine.

1. The *Os spongio'sum superius* or *Cor'net de MORGAG'NI*: — the highest.

2. The *Os spongio'sum me'dium*, the *middle cor'nu* of French anatomists, the *ethmoid'al cor'nu* or *Os spongio'sum superius*, *Os turbina'tum*, of English anatomists, *Os convolutum superius*, *Con'cha*. This bone projects, inwards and downwards, into the cavity of the nose, from the ethmoid cells at the side of the nasal lamella, and serves to enlarge the organ of smell. It is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards.

(F) Cornet Moyen.

3. The *Os spongio'sum vel turbina'tum infe'rius*, *Con'cha infe'rior*, *Convoluta infe'riora os'sa*, *Os sous-ethmoid'al* (CH.), projects at the under part of the side of the nose, is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards. It is connected to the os maxillare, os palati, and os unguis.

4. The *Sphenoid'al cor'nua* (q. v.). All the turbinated bones extend the sphere of smell.

TURGES'CENCE (*Path.*) *Turgescen'tia*, *Turgen'tia*, ορυακμος, from *turges'cere*, 'to swell.' Superabundance of humors in a part. The term, *Turgescence of Bile*, was formerly used to denote the passage of that fluid into the stomach, and its discharge by vomiting.

TURN'ING (*Obstet.*) *Ver'sio*, from (F) *tourner*, 'to turn.' The operation of bringing down the feet, or some part of the lower extremity, when the presentation of the child is such, that it cannot be delivered by the natural efforts. (F) Version. (G) Wendung.

TURQUOISE (*Med.*) This stone has been long imagined to change its color as the wearer is at the time in good or bad health: — a superstitious notion.

TURRE'IS (*Hyg.*) Ancient name of a stone, to which was attributed the property of preventing fractures, in cases of falls. — JOHNSON.

TUSSILA'GO (*Mat. Med.*) *T. Far'fara*, *Be'chium*, *Be'chion*, βηχιον, *Cal'ceum equi'num*, *Chama'leu'ce*, *Chama'gei'ron*, χαμαγειρον, *Fil'ius ante p'atrem*, *Far'farel'la*, *Callioma'r'chus*, *Far'fara*, *Tussila'go vulga'ris*, *Far'fara Be'chium*, *Un'gula caballi'na*, *Colts'foot*. It is demulcent and expectorant, and has been used in coughs, and pulmonary affections in general; and in some cutaneous diseases.

(F) Pas d'âne.

(G) Huflattich.

TUSSILA'GO PETAS'ITES, *But'terbur*, *Petasi'tes*, *Pestilent-wort*, *Petasi'tes ma'jor*, *P. vulga'ris*, *P. ru'bens*. The roots of this plant have been recommended as aperient and alexipharmic. They have a strong smell, and bitterish, acrid taste; — of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable.

(G) Schweisswurz, Pestilenzwurz.

TUS'SIS (*Path.*) *Cough*, *Bex*, βηξ, *Tus'sis nervo'sa*, *Catar'rhus*, *Pneu'sis Tus'sis*. Violent, sonorous, frequent, and short expirations; by means of which the air, in passing rapidly through the bronchi and trachea, carries along with it the mucus of the parts, which forms the sputa (q. v.). The cough is said to be dry, when unaccompanied by expectoration. It is symptomatic of many diseases. See BRONCHITIS.

(F) Toux.

(G) Husten.

WRITERS. A. PLANER (*de tussi morbosâ*), Tubing. 1590 (L). J. MERLET, Paris, 1650 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1663 (L). P. G. SPERLING, Vittemb. 1708 (L). ROSEN, Upsal. 1739 (L). G. G. RICHTER, Gotting. 1747 (L). A. HALLER, Gotting. 1749 (L).

TU'TIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Pom'pholyx*, *Cad'mia*, *Alfusa*, *Mesera*, *Capni'tis*, *Tu'thia*, *Oxydum zin'ci impu'rum*. The oxyd of zinc that attaches itself to the chimneys of furnaces, in which ores of zinc are smelted. It is in the form of gray incrustations; and is sometimes used for making an eye salve. It is prepared, for this purpose, by levigation.

TYCH'ICA (Nosol.) from τυχη, 'accident.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities. The 7th class of Good's Nosology.

TYMPANI'TES (Path.) *Emphyse'ma Abdom'inis*, *Hy'drops Tympani'tes*, *Hy'drops sic'cus et flatulen'tus*, *Tympan'a'nia*, *Tympan'a'rias*, τυμπανιας, τυμπανιτης, *Tympani'ta*, *Emphyse'ma Tympani'tes*, εμφυματωδης τουσος, *Meteoris'mus*, *E. Tympani'ticum*, *Tym'pany*, from τυμπανον, 'a drum'; so called because the abdomen is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum, when struck. A swelling of the abdomen, caused by accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneum.

Tympanites may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The former depends upon exhalation of air from the inner surface of the intestine, or from the decomposition of substances contained in it: the latter is the result of some organic affection, and often depends upon obliteration of the digestive tube, which prevents the gas from escaping. Idiopathic tympanites may be more readily cured. The symptomatic is usually fatal. On dissection, in such cases, the stomach and intestines are found enormously distended; with strangulation or disorganization of some part of the mucous membrane of the intestine. Carminatives may be proper, when tympanites depends upon atony of the digestive organs: but, in cases of the symptomatic kind, they cannot be productive of advantage, and may do harm.

Sometimes the air is contained in the cavity of the peritoneum — constituting the *Tympani'tes abdomina'lis* of some: — the accumulation in the intestines being called *Tympani'tes intestinalis*.

(G) *Bauchwindsucht*, *Windwassersucht*, *Trommelsucht*, *Luftbauch*.

(F) *Ballonnement*.

WRITERS. G. C. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1664 (L). J. G. DE BERGER, Vittemb. 1700 (L). CH. VATER, Vittemb. 1713 (L). J. SPIES, Helmst. 1724 (L). J. H. FÜRSTENAU, Rintel. 1733 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER, Hal. 1755 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1760 (L). CH. FR. KADELBACH, Lips. 1773 (L). TRNKA DE KRZOWITZ (*Wenceslas*), Vindob. 1788 (L). J. D. C. SACHSE, Gotting. 1793 (L). C. FRIEDRICH, Rostoch. 1813 (L).

TYMPANUM (Anat.) τυμπανον. The Drum or Bartrel of the Ear. The name,

Cavity of the Tym'panum or *Cav'ity of the Drum*, — (F) *Cavité du tympan*, *Caise du tambour*, — has been given to a cavity of an irregular shape, which constitutes the middle ear, and has been compared to a drum. It is situated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, between the meatus auditorius externus and the labyrinth. This cavity is lined by a mucous membrane; and communicates, externally, by means of the Eustachian tube, which is situated between it and the pharynx. The tympanum has six parietes. 1. An *external*, which is almost entirely formed of the *Membrane of the Drum*, *Membra'na Tym'pani*, *Myrin'ga*, *Myrinx*, (F) *Membrane du Tympan*, (G) *Trommelhäutchen*, *Paukenfell*; — a species of thin, transparent, circular septum; convex within, and concave without, which closes the inner extremity of the meatus auditorius. 2. An *internal*, — on which are the *Fenestra ovalis*, *Promontory*, and *Foramen rotundum*. 3. A *superior*. 4. An *inferior*, on which is the *glenoid fissure*. 5. A *posterior*, on which are — the opening of the mastoid cells, and the pyramid. 6. An *anterior*, on which are — the *Processus cochleariformis* and the inner orifice of the *Eustachian tube*. The cavity of the tympanum is crossed by a series of four small bones, articulated with each other by diarthrosis, moved by certain muscles, and representing a kind of bent lever, extending from the membrana tympani to the fenestra ovalis. They are called the *Bones of the Ear*, and are the malleus, incus, orbicular, and stapes.

(F) *Tympan*.

(G) *Trommel*, *Pauke*.

TYPE (Path.) *Ty'pus*, from τυπος, 'a stamp,' itself from τυπτω, 'I strike.' The *type* is the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves, and succeed each other. It may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

TYPHOID (Path.) *Typho'id'es*, *Typho'id'es*, τυφοιδης, *Lac'tica*. Resembling typhus; as *Typhoid Fever*. Also, typhus.

(F) *Typhique*, *Typhode*.

(G) *Typhusähnlich*.

TYPHOMANIA (Path.) τυφομανια, from τυφος, 'stupor,' and μανια, 'delirium.' *Delirium with stupor*, *Subdelirium*. The kind of delirium common in typhus.

TYPHI (Path.) *Semipes'tis*, *Tu'phus*, *Morbus Cardi'acus*, (F) *Fièvre ady-*

namique, F. ataxique, Typhus d'Europe, from τυφος, 'stupor'; *Typhodes*. A fever, characterized by small, weak, and unequal, but usually frequent pulse; with great prostration of strength, and much cerebral disturbance:—its duration being usually from a fortnight to three weeks or longer. It is continued fever, accompanied with great cerebral irritation and prostration. (See FEVER.) By many, this disease has been divided into two varieties—the *Typhus mitior* and *Typhus gra'vior*.

1. *TYPHUS MITIOR*, *T. simplex*, *T. nervosus*, *T. comatosus*, *Febris lenta nervosa*, *Blethropyrus*, *F. putrida nervosa*, *F. hectica maligna nervosa*, or *Nervous Fever*, (F) *Fièvre nerveuse*, is characterized by slight shiverings, heavy, vertiginous headaches; great oppression, peculiar expression of anxiety, nausea, sighing, despondency, and coma or quiet delirium.

2. The *TYPHUS GRAVIOR*, *Typhus carcerum*, *T. castrensis*, *Febris pestilens maligna*, *Febris navtica pestilentialis*, *Febris petechialis*, *Typhus petechialis*, *Pulicula'ris morbus*, *Febris puncticula'ris*, *F. Saprotyra*, *F. carcerum et nosocomiorum*, *F. putrida*, *Putrid Fever*, *Jail Fever*, *Hospital Fever*, *Camp Fever*, *Spotted Fever*, *Malignant Fever*, (F) *Fièvre des Camps*, *F. navtique*, *F. d'Hôpital*, *F. nosocomiale*, *F. des Prisons*, *F. lenticulaire*, is attended with rigor and heat, alternating;—with little or no perspiration; pulse, tense and hard, usually quick, but fluttering; pain over the forehead and vertex; delirium, succeeded by stupor;—signs of incipient putrescency; as petechiæ, vibices, hemorrhages, &c.

Typhus, under particular circumstances, seems to be communicable by contagion; but, if proper attention be paid to cleanliness and ventilation, there is not much danger of communication. The general principles of treatment, laid down under the head of

FEVER, are applicable here. All the varieties of continued fever resemble each other in the cardinal points: although they may differ in many of their characters. Ventilation and cleanliness; warm or cold ablution or sponging; keeping the bowels free; and attending to symptoms as they may arise, with the avoiding of all irritation of every kind, are the main indications. When symptoms of great prostration occur, the strength must be supported by wine; and tonics be exhibited, with the mineral acids. Of the tonics, the sulphate of quinine is perhaps as good as any, whilst it is free from the objection which applies to most others,—of being too bulky. In the whole management of this affection, however, the physician has to discriminate carefully between oppression and prostration. The former may require evacuants: the latter cannot.

WRITERS. J. HEYSHAM, Lond. 1782. SIR F. MILMAN, Lond. 1782. R. ROBERTSON (*jail fever*, &c.), Lond. 1783. D. CAMPBELL, Lancaster, 1785. PRATOLONGO, Genoa, 1786 (I). BALFOUR, Edinb. 1790. J. C. SMYTH (*jail fever*), Lond. 1795. C. STANGER, Lond. 1802. P. W. DIMSDALE, Lond. 1803. WAKE, Edinb. 1807 (L). J. V. VON HILDENBRAND, Vienna, 1810 (G). E. NORTH (*spotted fever*), N. York, 1811. HUFELAND, Berlin, 1814 (G). J. ARMSTRONG, Lond. 1816. SIR J. O. PAUL, Gloucester, 1817. T. BATEMAN, Lond. 1818. TH. MILES, Dublin, 1818. W. GAMAGE, Jun., Boston, 1818. E. HALE (*epidemic in Maine in 1814*), Boston, 1818. R. JACKSON, Lond. 1819. E. PERCIVAL, Bath, 1819. W. HARTY (*epidemic in Ireland in 1817, 1818, and 1819*), Dublin, 1820. M. LOUIS, Paris, 1828 (F).

TYRAN'NIS (Pharm.) τυραννις. An antidote, so called by GALEN.

TYRIUM (Pharm.) τυριον. A plaster, described by AËTIUS.

TYRRHEN'ICUM (Pharm.) τυρρηνικον. A plaster, referred to by AËTIUS.

U

UL'CER (*Path.*) *Ulcus*, ἕλκος, *Helcos*, *Elco'sis*, *Helco'sis*, *Elco'ma*, *Helco'ma*, ἕλκωμα, ἕλκωσις; a Sore. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, of longer or shorter standing; accompanied by a purulent discharge, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. Professor RICHERAND makes four great distinctions between the wound and ulcer. 1. A wound arises from the action of an extraneous body;—the cause of an ulcer is inherent in the economy. 2. A wound is always idiopathic;—an ulcer is always symptomatic. 3. A wound has, essentially, a tendency to heal, because the action of its cause has been momentary;—an ulcer, on the contrary, has a tendency to enlarge, because its cause persists. 4. The treatment of a wound is purely surgical;—that of an ulcer is medical as well.

The immediate cause of an ulcer is an augmented action of the absorbents; and a specific action of the small vessels, which secrete pus from the blood.

Ulcers have been variously divided, according to their nature:—into *simple*, *sinuous*, *fistulous*, *fungous*, *gangrenous*, *scorbutic*, *syphilitic*, *can'cerous*, *invel'erate*, *scroph'ulous*, *phagedenic*, *virulent*, *cacoethic*, *sordid*, *cal'rious*, *varicose*, &c.

The treatment consists in removing, by appropriate means, the internal or local cause, which keeps up the ulceration, and to excite the vessels of the part, where necessary, by appropriate bandaging.

(F) *Ulcère*. (G) *Geschwür*.

WRITERS. H. CRASSUS, Ven. 1566 (L). J. BANISTER, Lond. 1575. B. CARRICHTER, Strasb. 1579 (G). W. ROEIFINK, Jenæ, 1642 (L). J. VIGIER, Lyon. 1656 (F). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1674 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1689 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1703 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1745 (L). J. MERK, Gotting. 1776 (L). MICHAEL UNDERWOOD, Lond. 1783. P. I. HARTMANN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1787 (L). S. G. FAUSTEL, Helmst. 1790 (L). E. E. LÖWINTHAL, Regiom. 1791 (L). F. X. MEZLER, Vienn. 1792 (G). A. G. WEBER, Berlin, 1792 (G). J. G. WIEBEL, Erlang. 1795 (L). SIR E. HONE, Lond. 1797. FR. MAI, Heidelb. 1799 (L). B. BELL, Edinb. 1791. BAYN-

TON, Bristol, 1799. T. WHATELY, Lond. 1799. H. CH. A. OSTHOFF, Lemgo, 1804 (G). J. LITTLE (*on a malignant, contagious ulcer in the British navy*), Lond. 1809. J. ROBERTSON, Lond. 1813. R. A. STAFFORD (*on the deep and excavated ulcer*), Lond. 1829.

ULCERA'TION (*Surg. Path.*) *Ulceratio*, *Exulceratio*. A superficial ulcer. The formation of an ulcer,—*Exelco'sis*, ἐξέλκωσις.

(G) *Verschwörung*.

ULI'TIS (*Path.*) from οὐλος, 'solid.' (*Σαρκὶς οὐλή*, 'solid flesh': hence οὐλον, 'the gum.') Inflammation of the gums.

UL'MUS (*Mat. Med.*) *U. campestris*, πτελέα, *Com'mon Elm*. The inner, rough bark of this tree is inodorous; and has a bitter, austere, and mucilaginous taste. It is considered tonic, alterative, and diuretic; and has been used, chiefly, in lepra and other cutaneous affections. (F) *Orme*.

(G) *Ulmenbaum*, *Küstenrinde*.

UL'MUS ALA'TA (*Mat. Med.*) *Lynn Wahoo*. The bark of the root has been used successfully as a cataplasm in phlegmonous inflammation by Dr. LUCKIE, of Clinton, Mississippi.

The UL'MUS AMERICA'NA, *Rough-leaved Elm*, *Red Elm*, *Slip'pery Elm*. The inner bark is highly mucilaginous, and is used in coughs, diarrhœas, and dysenteries. Also, as a poultice for tumors; lacerated and contused wounds, &c.

UL'NA (*Anat.*) οὐλῆνη, *Cu'bitus*, ζυβίτος, *Cu'bit*, *Arun'do bra'chii maj'or*; the *Elbow* (q. v.) Anatomists have given this name to the bone of the forearm, that forms the prominence of the elbow, during the flexion of that joint. It is the longer and larger of the two bones, and is inserted at the inner side. Its upper and larger extremity has, behind, a considerable process, called *olecranon*; and, before, a smaller one, called *coronoid*. These two eminences are separated from each other by the greater *sigmoid* or *semilunar fossa*, which receives the articular trochlea of the humerus. The tubercle of the ulna is a small, rough spot, under the root of the coronoid process, for the insertion of the *Brachialis internus*. On the outside of

this extremity of the bone, is the *lesser sigmoid cavity*. It is articulated with the head of the radius. The inferior extremity of the cubitus, which is much smaller than the superior, and articulated with the radius, has a surface, that corresponds to the fibro-cartilage which separates it from the os cuneiforme; and a pointed process, called *styloid*. The body of the ulna is manifestly triangular. It is articulated with the os humeri and radius, and, mediately, with the os cuneiforme. It is developed by three points of ossification.

(G) *Ellenbogenbein*.

ULON'CUS (Path.) from *ουλον*, 'the gum,' and *οζος*, 'a tumor.' Swelling of the gums.

ULORRHA'GIA (Path.) *Stomatorrhagia gingiva'rum*, from *ουλον*, 'the gum,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break forth.' Bleeding from the gums.

UL'TIMI-STER'NAL (Anat.) Professor BÉCLARD has given this appellation to the 6th or last bony portion of the sternum. He calls it also *Ensi-sternal*.

UL'TIMUM MO'RIENS (Med.) A term given to the part of the economy which dies last.

UMBIL'ICAL (Anat.) *Umbilica'tis*, from *umbili'cus*, 'the navel.' That which belongs or relates to the navel.

The UMBIL'ICAL RE'GION is the middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. The sides of this are called the *flanks* or *lumbar regions*. In the umbilical region, are the omentum majus; the inferior extremity of the duodenum; the jejunum; and the greater part of the mesentery; the aorta; vena cava; the trunks of the renal arteries and veins; the origin of the spermatic arteries, &c.

(F) *Région ombilicale*.

The UMBIL'ICAL RING is a fibrous ring that surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.

(F) *Anneau ombilical*.

The UMBIL'ICAL VES'SELS include the two arteries, and umbilical vein. The umbilical vein arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fœtus; to which it conveys the blood, necessary for its nutrition.

The UMBIL'ICAL AR'TERIES, which exist only in the fœtus, are continuations of the primitive iliacs. They clear the umbilical ring, and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the fœtus by the umbilical vein. As soon

as respiration is established, the blood ceases to pass by the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated, as well as the vein, and are transformed into two very strong ligamentous cords; — the vein forming the *Ligamen'tum rotun'dum* of the liver.

(F) *Vaisseaux ombilicaux*.

UMBILI'CUS (Anat.) *Om'phalos*, *ομφαλος*, *Umbili'cum Mesompha'lium*, *μεσομφαλιον*, *Protome'sis*, *προτομησις* (navel of a new-born child); the navel, from *umbo*, 'the button or prominence in the midst of a buckler.' A round cicatrix, situated about the median line of the abdomen. It is in the situation of an aperture, which, in the fœtus, afforded passage for the umbilical cord.

(F) *Ombilic*, *Nombril*.

(G) *Nabel*.

UMBILI'CUS MARINUS (Mat. Med.) *Cotyle'don mari'na*, *Andros'acē*, *Acetab'ulum mari'num*, *Andros'acē MATHTH'OLI*, *Fun'gus petræ'us mari'nus*. A submarine production, found on rocks and the shells of fishes, in the south of France. It is reputed to be anthelmintic and diuretic.

UN'CIA (Pharm.) *ογγια*. A weight, consisting of 8 drachms, or 24 scruples. See PONDERA ET MENSURE.

UN'CIFORM (Anat.) *Uncifor'mis*, from *un'cus*, 'a hook.' That which has the shape of a hook.

Os uncifor'mē, *Os hama'tum*, *Os uncinat'tum*. The fourth bone of the second row of the carpus. Its shape is very irregular. Inwards and forwards, it has a considerable eminence, which is curved upon itself, and gives attachment to the annular ligament of the carpus. It is articulated with the os semilunare, os magnum, os cuneiforme, and the 4th and 5th metacarpal bones. It is developed from a single point of ossification.

(F) *Os crochu*. (G) *Hakenbein*.

UNDIM'IA (Path.) A name given, by PARACELSUS, to a tumor, filled with a gelatinous matter, like the white of egg.

UNGUENTA'RIOUS (Med.) *μυροποιος*, *μυροψος*, *μυροπωλης*, *Pigmenta'rius*. One who sells ointments. A perfumer.

UNGUEN'TUM (Pharm.) *Un'guen*, *My'ron*, *μυρον*, from *un'gere*, 'to anoint.' Ointments are topical applications, of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. They are used, chiefly, as local applications to ulcers and wounds; but are sometimes rubbed upon a part, in cutaneous affec-

tions; and, especially, where it is desired that the constituents of the ointment should be absorbed. Ointments are of less consistence than cerates, although the terms are often used indiscriminately.

(F) *Onguent*. (G) *Salbe*.

UNGUENTUM DE ALTHÆA, *Marshmallow Ointment*, *U. de Terebinthinâ et cetrâ*, *Cera'tum de Althæâ*, *Emplas'trum mucilaginosum*, *E. emolliens*, *E. citrinum*, *E. flavum*, *E. de althæâ*, *Unguentum flavum*, *U. citrinum*, *U. resinæ pini sylvestris compositum seu resumptivum seu lenitivum*. (*Olei de mucilagibus*, 1000 p., *cera flavæ*, 250 p., *resinæ terebinthin.*, 250 p., 125 p. Liquefy; strain; and stir till cold. *Ph. P.*) *Common Olive oil* might be substituted for the *Oil of Mucilages*.

(F) *Onguent de guimauve*, *O. d'althæa*.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI, *Ointment of Nitrous Acid*, *Poma'tum vel Unguentum Nitricum vel Oxygenatum*. (*Adip. scillæ*, ℥j, *acid. nitros.* 3vj. Melt the fat and rub in the acid, gradually, till cold. *Ph. E.*) *Stimulant*. Used in itch and other cutaneous eruptions, and in foul ulcers.

(F) *Pommade oxygénée*.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TAR-TARIZATI, *Ointment of tartarized antimony*. (*Antimon. tartarizat.* 3j, *adipis suillæ* 3vij.) If a drachm of this ointment be rubbed upon any part, night and morning, it will excite, in a few days, a painful pustular eruption. Hence, it is employed as a counter-irritant. This preparation, is also, called, *Ung. Tartari stibiali seu emellici*, *Ung. e Tartaro stibiat.*, *A'deps Tartaræ stibii medicaltus*, *Ung. Tartaratis Potassæ stibiali*, *Pommade d'Autenreith*, *Pommade stibiée*.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ (*albæ vel flavæ*) *Wax Ointment*. *Unguentum simplex*, *Linimentum simplex*, *Oil and Bees Wax*. (*Cera* ℥j, *adipis suillæ* ℥iv. *Ph. D.* or — *cera* 3ij, *ol. oliv.* 3v.) *Emollient*. A mild dressing. Also, the basis of most of the compound ointments.

(F) *Onguent de cire*.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI, *Unguentum Sper'matis Ceti*, *U. album*, *Linimentum album*, *Spermaceti ointment*. (*Cetacci* 3vj, *cera albæ* 3ij, *ol. oliv.* 3ij. *Ph. L.*) The ordinary dressing for blisters and excoriations.

(F) *Onguent de blanc de baleine*.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM SIM-

PLEX, *U. Terebinthinæ et ovo'rum vitelli*, *Simple digestive ointment*. (*Terebinthin. pur.* 64 p. *Vitell. ovor.* No. 2. vel 32 p. Mix for a long time, in a glass mortar, and add, gradually, enough of the *Oil of the Hypericum* (*Millepertuis*) to make a soft ointment. *Ph. P.*) *Detergent*. It may be rendered more so by the addition of a little of the *Acetate of copper*.

(F) *Onguent digestif simple*.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM, *Linimentum Arcæi*, *Unguentum e gum'mi el'emi*, *Ung. de Terebinthina et Adip'ibus*, *U. el'emi*, *Ointment of Elemi*. (*Elemi* ℥j, *terebinthinæ vulgaris* 3x, *sevi præparati* ℥ij, *olivæ olei* 3ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire; and mix in the turpentine and oil. Strain the mixture through a linen cloth. *Ph. L.*) *Stimulant and digestive*. To keep open issues, &c.

(F) *Baume d'Arcéus*.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM DE DAPHNE GNIDIO, *Ad'eps Corticæ daph'nes gnid'ii medicaltus*. (*Adip. præpar.* 320 p., *cera*, 32 p., *cort. daphn. gnid.* ppt. 128 p. Melt the fat and wax; and add the bark, softened in water. Boil until the moisture is evaporated: then pass through cloth. *Ph. P.*) To keep open blisters, issues, &c.

(F) *Pommade de Garou*.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI, *U. cæruleum*, *U. Neapolitanum*, *Blue ointment*, *Cera'tum mercurial'le*, *A'deps hydrargyro medicaltus*, *Mercurial ointment*, *Uction*.

The *Strong Mercurial Ointment*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius* of the London Pharmacopœia is thus made — *Hydrarg. purif.* ℥ij, *adipis præparat.* 3xxij, *sevi præp.* 3j. Rub till the globules entirely disappear.

The *Milder Mercurial Ointment*, — *Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius*, — is made by adding, to one pound of the strong, two pounds of lard.

(F) *Onguent mercuriel ou Napolitain*.

Mercurial ointment is antisypilitic and discutient. It is rubbed on the inside of the thigh, in venereal affections; especially in those cases where mercury, given internally, runs off by the bowels. The *stronger* ointment is used for this purpose. The *weaker* is employed as a dressing, or as an application to cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS, *U. H. nitrati*, *U. supernitrat'is hydrargyri*, *Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury*, *Citrine Ointment*, *A'deps*

nitra'tē hydrar'gyri medica'tus, Unguen'tum citrinum ad sca'biem. (Hydrarg. purif. ʒj, acid. nitric. f. ʒxj, adipis præp. ʒvj, ol. olivæ, ʒiv. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and, while hot, add the fat and melted lard. Ph. L. & E.)

A milder ointment — *Ung. Nitra'tis Hydrar'gyri mi'lltius* — is made with triple the quantity of oil and lard. It is stimulant and detergent, and is much used as an application to herpes, porrigo, and other cutaneous eruptions. The weaker ointment is, sometimes, used in ophthalmia tarsi, &c.

(F) *Onguent de nitrate de mercure, O. citrin contre la ga'e.*

UNGUEN'TUM HYDRAR'GYRI NITRICO-OXYDI, *Ung. subnitra'tis hydrar'gyri*, *Ung. Ox'ydi Hydrar'gyri rubri*, Oint'ment of Ni'tric Ox'yd of Mer'cury, Bal'samum ophthal'micum rubrum, Unguen'tum deutox'ydi hydrarg. nitra'ti, Red Precip'itate Oint'ment, Gol'den Oint'ment, **SINGLETON'S Eye Salve**, *U. Hydrar'gyri rubri*, *U. ex Hydrar'gyro oxyda'to rubro*, *U. mercu'rii rubrum*, *U. ophthalmicum rubrum*, *U. subnitra'tis hydrar'gyrici*. (Hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd. ʒj, ceræ albæ ʒij, adipis præparatæ ʒvj. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil. Ph. L.) Stimulant and escharotic. Applied to foul ulcers, to inflammations of the tarsi, &c. &c.

UNGUEN'TUM HYDRAR'GYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI, *U. submuria'tis hydrar'gyri ammonia'ti*, Unguen'tum ad sca'biem **ZELLERI**, *U. mercuria'le album*, *U. mundificans ZELLERI*, Oint'ment of white precipitate, *Ung. e mercu'rio præcipita'to*, *Ung. cal'cis hydrar'gyri albæ*. (Hyd. præcip. alb. ʒj, adipis suillæ ʒiss. Melt the fat, and add the precipitate. Ph. L.) Detergent. Used in cutaneous eruptions, to destroy vermin, &c.

UNGUEN'TUM LAURINUM, *Oleum laurinum*, Ad'eps lau'ro-medica'tus, Bay Oint'ment. (Fol. lauri, 500 p, adip. suillæ. 1000 p. Bruise in a marble mortar; evaporate all humidity by boiling; and add Bay berries, in powder, 500 p. Digest and pass through linen. Ph. P.) Reputed to be corroborant and nervine. Is simply emollient.

(F) *Onguent ou huile de laurier.*

UNGUEN'TUM LYT'TJÆ, *Ung. canthar'idis*, *U. vesicato'rium*, *U. ir'ritans*, *U. ad vesica'ta*, Blis'tering Salve, *Ung. infu'si mel'oës vesicato'rii*, Oint'ment of

Span'ish Flies, Oint'ment of Infu'sion of *Span'ish Flies*, Unguen'tum espi'spas'ticum mi'lltius, Mi'd'er blis'tering Oint'ment. (Meloës vesicat., resinae pini, ceræ flavæ, sing. p. j, resina liquidæ pini laricis, adipis suillæ, sing. p. ij, aquæ bull. p. iv. Macerate the flies in the water for a night; strain strongly; boil the fluid with the lard till the humidity is consumed. Add the resin and wax; and, when these are melted, take the ointment from the fire and add the turpentine. Ph. L.) It is stimulant and epispastic; and is chiefly used for keeping up the discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUEN'TUM LYT'TJÆ MEDICATUM, Ad'eps cantharid'ibus medica'tus, Poma'tum seu unguen'tum epispas'ticum vir'idē stim'ulans ac'ribus — Green blis'tering Oint'ment. (Pomati vel unguenti cantharid. 64 p., unguent. populei 168 p., ceræ albæ, 256 p., cupri acetat., ext. opii, aa 24 p. Melt the ung. populeum, and wax, and add, as they cool, the oxyd of copper, cantharides, and opium. Ph. P.) Use, same as the last.

(F) *Pommade épispastique verte.*

UNGUEN'TUM LYT'TJÆ MEDICATUM ALIUD, Ad'eps cantharid'ibus medica'tus al'ius, Poma'tum epispas'ticum fla'vum et mi'lltius, Yel'low Blis'tering Oint'ment. (Pulv. cantharid. 120 p., adip. præp. 1680 p., aquæ 250 p. Melt the lard; mix in the cantharides and add the water at the same time; place the whole on a gentle fire; stir, continually, for two hours, and add a little water to replace that which has been evaporated. Pass through linen and strain. Keep it in a water bath, and add powdered turmeric, 8 p. Let it cool till the superfluous liquid separates; pour off and add yellow wax, 250 p., Oil of Lemon, 8 p. Ph. P. A complex preparation.) Use, same as the last.

(F) *Pommade épispastique jaune.*

UNGUEN'TUM MURIA'TIS HYDRAR'GYRI OXYGENA'TO MEDICATUM, Ad'eps muria'tē hydrar'gyri oxygena'to medica'tus, **CYRIL'LO'S** Oint'ment. (Hydrarg. oxymur. 4 p., adipis suillæ præp. 32 p. Ph. P.) Antivenereal and alterative. Used in friction, ʒss at a time.

(F) *Pommade de Cyrillo.*

UNGUEN'TUM OPHTHAL'MICUM, Ad'eps ox'ido hydrar'gyri rubro et plum'bi aceta'te medica'tus, **RE'GENT'S** Pommade ophthalmique. (Butyr. recent. aq. rosar. lavat. 4½ p., camphor., oxyd. hydrarg. rubr., acetatis plumbi aa 0.25 p. Mix intimately. Ph. P.) In chronic

inflammation of the conjunctiva or tarsi.

(F) *Pommade ophthalmique.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINE'RI. *A'deps seu unguentum ex hydrargyro mi'tius dic'tum cine'reum, Oint'ment of gray ox'ide of mer'cury. (Oxyd. hydrarg. ciner. p. j, adipis suillæ, p. iij. Ph. E.) Properties like the mercurial ointment. It is not much used.*

(F) *Onguent gris.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI, *Ung. cerus'sæ, Ung. al'bum, Ung. subaceta'tis plum'bi, Oint'ment of white ox'ide of lead, white oint'ment. (Ung. simplicis, p. v, oxyd. plumb. alb. p. j. Ph. E. & P.) Cooling and desiccative. Applied to excoriated and burnt surfaces.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI, *Unguentum tu'tiæ, Ung. ophthalmicum, Eye salve, A'deps ox'ido zin'ci medica'tus, Tut'ty oint'ment, Oint'ment of impure ox'ide of zinc. (Linim. simpl. p. v, oxyd. zinc. impur. præp. p. j. Ph. E.) Generally used in ophthalmia tarsi and atonic ophthalmia.*

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ, *Ung. Pi'cis, Ung. e Pi'cæ, Tar Oint'ment. (Picis liquid., sevi præpar., sing. ℥j. Melt and strain through linen. Ph. L. & D.) Stimulant and detergent. Used in tinea capitis, and other cutaneous eruptions.*

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUPERCETATIS, *U. aceta'tis plum'bi, Oint'ment of Sug'ar of Lead, Unguentum Saturni'num U. cerus'sæ aceta'tæ, Bal'samum universa'lle. (Olive oil, ℥ss, white wax, ℥iss, superacetate of lead, ℥ij.) Cooling, desiccative. Called, also, Ba'sa'mum Saturni'num, Buty'rum Satur'ni, Linimen'tum plumba'tum, Poma'tum satur'ni, Ung. triphar'macum.*

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM, *A'deps papav'ere, hyoscy'amo, et belladonnâ medica'tus. (Fresh buds of the Populus nigra, 500 p., macerated — in adeps suillæ præp. melted, 1500 p. — for 24 hours. Preserve this. Again, take black poppy leaves, belladonna, hyoscyamus, and black nightshade, aa 128 p.; bruise in a mortar with the former preparation; boil until all the humidity is evaporated, and strain. Ph. P.) Anodyne. Applied to local inflammations, hemorrhoids, sore nipples, cancer, &c. Green elder ointment is often sold for this.*

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS, *Ointment of Hydri'odate of*

Potass. (Hydriodate of potass 3ss, hog's lard ℥iss.) Half a drachm of this ointment is rubbed on scrophulous glands, goitre, &c.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ, *Ung. resi'næ ni'grum, Ung. basil'icon ni'grum, Ung. tetrapharm'acum, Black Basilicon, Black res'in oint'ment, Unguentum pi'cis ni'græ. (Resin. nigr., ceræ flavæ, resinæ flav. aa, ℥ix, olei olivæ ℥j. Ph. L.) Uses, the same as the Ceratum resinæ or Yellow basilicon (q. v.)*

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI, *Ung. sambu'cinum, Green oint'ment, Unguentum ner'cinum, Elder ointment. (Sambuci flor. ℥ij, adipis præp. ℥ij. Boil. Ph. L. & D.) Emollient.*

(F) *Onguent de sureau.*

UNGUENTUM SUBACETATIS CUPRI, *Ung. deter'gens, Ung. basil'icum vir'idè, Ung. æru'ginis, Bal'samum vir'idè, Ointment of subac'etate of cop'per, Ver'digris oint'ment. (Ung. resinæ, p. xv, subacet. cupri, p. j. Ph. E.) Detergent and escharotic.*

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS, *Ung. e Sul'phurè, Sul'phur oint'ment. (Sulph. sublim. ℥ij, adip. præp. ℥ss. Ph. L. E. D.) Used chiefly in itch and some herpetic affections.*

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM, *Com'pound Sul'phur Oint'ment, Itch Oint'ment, Unguentum Antipsor'icum, JACK'SON'S Itch Oint'ment. (Sulph. sublim. ℥ss, veratri rad. contus. ℥ij, potassæ nitrat. ℥j, saponis mollis, ℥ss, adipis præpar. ℥ss. Ph. L.) Use, the same as the last; but it is more stimulating.*

UNGUENTUM SULPHURATUM AD SCABIEM, *A'deps sul'furè et am'moniæ muria'te medica'tus. (Adipis, 120 p., sulph. lot. 60 p., ammoniæ muriat., aluminæ sulphat. aa, 4 p., fiat unguentum. Ph. P.) Antipsoric.*

BATLEY'S ITCH OINTMENT is composed of olive oil, lard, nitre, alum, sulphate of zinc, and cinnabar, scented with oil of aniseed, oil of origanum, and oil of spike, and colored with alkanet root.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURATUM ALCALINUM AD SCABIEM, *Ad'eps sul'furè et carbona'te, Potas'sæ medica'tus, HEL'MERICK'S A'caline Sulphura'ted Itch Oint'ment. (Adip. præp. 800 p., sulphur. lot. 200 p., carbonat. potass. pur. 100 p., fiat. ung. Ph. P.) Use, same as the last. BATE'MAN'S Itch Oint'ment resembles this. It is colored with cinnabar and scented with essence of bergamot.*

UNGUENTUM VERA'TRI, *Unguentum hellebore albi*, White hellebore ointment. (*Veratr. rad. cont.* ʒ ij, *adipis præp.* ʒ viij, *olei limon. gtt.* xx. *Ph. L.*) Used in cases of itch, where sulphur is objected to. It is not equally efficacious.

The principal ingredients in the **ED'INBURGH OINTMENT** are white hellebore and muriate of ammonia.

UNGUENTUM ZIN'CI, *Ung. oxidi zin'ci*, Zinc Ointment. (*Zinci oxyd.* ʒ j, *adipis præparat.* ʒ vj. *Ph. L.*) Use, the same as that of the *Unguentum tutiæ*.

UN'GUIS OS (*Anat.*) *Os Lachryma'le*. A small, quadrilateral, very thin, and semi-transparent bone, which has been compared to a human nail, and is situated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit. It aids in the formation of the lachrymal gutter and the nasal duct. It is articulated with the frontal, superior maxillary, ethmoid, and the inferior spongy bones, and is developed by a single *punctum ossificationis*. (G) *Thränenbeine*, *Nagelbeine*.

UNITING BAND'AGE, (F) *Bandage unissant*. A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation. The arrangement of such a bandage differs according as the wound is transverse or longitudinal.

U'PAS (*Toxicol.*) A word, used in the Archipelagoes of Molucca and Sunda, and signifying *Vegetable Poison*, *Ipo*, *Bo'hon U'pas*, *Bo'a U'pas*, and *Po'hon An'tiar*, *Boon U'pas*. A substance, used by the natives of those places for poisoning their arrows. The smallest quantity is capable of destroying the largest animals. The tree, which produces it, is said to be the *Antia'ris Toxicaria*. Another species of upas — the *U. tieuté* is the produce of a *Strychnos*. Many idle stories are told regarding the upas; most of which are fabulous.

WRITERS. A. RAFFENEAU DELILE, Paris, 1809 (F). J. SCHNELL, Tubing. 1815 (L).

U'RACHUS (*Anat.*) *U'racus*, *Urinaculum*, *ουραχον*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *εχω*, 'I contain.' The urachus, in certain animals, is a long membranous canal, which arises from the bladder, makes its exit from the abdomen by the umbilicus, and terminates in the pouch called *allantois*. According to SABATIER, this is the arrangement of the urachus in the human foetus; but BICHAT and other anatomists consider,

that when the canal exists in the human foetus it is a malformation. They consider it as a kind of suspensory ligament of the bladder, extending from the top of that organ to the umbilicus; and, at the umbilicus, confounded with the abdominal aponeuroses. (F) *Ouraque*.

(G) *Blasenschnur*.

URA'NION (*Pharm.*) *ουρανιον*, "celestial." An epithet for a collyrium, referred to by PAULUS of Ægina.

U'RATE (*Med. Chym.*) *Uras*; from *ουρον*, 'urine.' A generic name for salts, formed by the combination of uric acid with different bases.

U'RATE OF SO'DA is found in arthritic calculi: — *U'rate of Ammo'nia* in some urinary calculi.

URE'A (*Med. Chym.*) Same etymon. A white, pearly, brilliant substance, in transparent plates, inodorous and of a cool taste; very soluble in water; deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. It exists, in great quantity, in the urine; and is an essential part of it. It has been used as a diuretic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj.

(F) *Urée*. (G) *Harnstoff*.

URE'TER (*Anat.*) Same etymon. *ουρητηρ*, *U'raua*, *ουρανη*. A long, excretory canal — membranous and cylindrical — which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. It extends, obliquely, between the pelvis of the kidney, with which it is continuous, and the *Bas fond* of the bladder, into which it opens. It enters at the posterior and inferior part, for some distance, between the coats, and opens into the cavity of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the *Trigone vésical*.

The ureter is formed of an exterior, white, opaque, and fibrous membrane; and of an inner which is mucous.

(F) *Uretère*.

(G) *Harn gang*.

URETERALG'IA (*Path.*) from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the course of the ureter.

(G) *Harnleiterschmerz*.

URETERI'TIS (*Path.*) Inflammation of the ureter. Generally, caused by calculus.

URETER'ICUS (*Path.*) An epithet to ischury, &c. arising from affection of the ureter.

URETEROLITH'ICUS (*Path.*) from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' An epithet applied to ischury or other affection caused by a stone in the ureter.

URETERO-PHLEGMAT'ICUS, (*Path.*)

from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and φλέγμα, 'phlegm or mucus.' Any affection, caused by mucus accumulated in the ureter.

URETERO-PY'ICUS (*Path.*) from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and πύον, 'pus.' An epithet applied to affections, caused by the presence of pus in the ureter.

URETERO-STOMAT'ICUS (*Path.*) from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and στόμα, 'orifice.' That which is dependent upon obstruction of the orifice of the ureter.

URETERO-THROMBO'IDES (*Path.*) from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' θρομβος, 'grumous blood,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' Ischury, from grumous blood in the ureter.

URE'THRA (*Anat.*) ουρηθρα, *Canalis urinarius*, *U'rias*, ουρίας, *Fistula urinaria*; from ούρος, 'urine.' The excretory duct for the urine, in both sexes; and for the sperm, in man. In the latter, it is 10 or 12 inches long; and extends from the neck of the bladder to the extremity of the penis, in which its external aperture is situated. In the male urethra, three portions are distinguished:—1. A *Prostatic portion*, near the bladder about an inch and a quarter in length, which traverses the prostate gland:—2. A *membranous portion*, from 8 to 10 lines long, is separated from the rectum by cellular tissue only:—3. A *spongy portion*, which expands, anteriorly, to form the glans, and which commences at the *bulb of the urethra*. Before opening externally, the canal has a dilatation, called the *Fossa* or *Fossicula navicularis*. On the interior of the urethra two white lines are perceptible—the one above, the other below. The latter commences at the *verumontanum*; and at the surface of this, the *ejaculatory ducts* and *prostatic ducts* open. The urethra is lined, in its whole extent, by a mucous membrane; on which are seen, particularly at the bulb, the orifices of a number of follicular ducts, called *Sinuses* of **MORGAGNI**.

The arteries of the urethra are numerous, and proceed from the internal pudic,—the largest branches entering the bulb. The veins follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics pass into the inguinal and hypogastric plexuses. The nerves come from the pudic and gluteal.

In the *female*, the urethra is only about an inch long. It is wider than in man and susceptible of great dilata-

tion. It is very wide at its commencement; and descends obliquely forwards, to terminate at the top of the external aperture of the vagina, by the *meatus urinarius*. In its course, it is slightly curved, the concavity being forwards.

(F) *Urèthre*, *Urètre*.

(G) *Harnröhre*.

WRITERS. A. BENEVOLE (*Caruncles*), Florence, 1724 (I). TH. GOULARD (*diseases*), Montpellier, 1746 (F). LE DRAN, Paris, 1750 (F). ANDRÉ (Do.), Paris, 1756 (F). DARAN (Do.), Paris, 1758 (F). G. ARNAULD, Lond. 1763. JESSE FOOT (Do.), Lond. 1774. LAFONT DE FRESSINET (*Caruncle*), Paris, 1785 (F). Sir EVERARD HOME (*Stricture*), Lond. 1795. TH. WHATELY (Do.) Lond. 1804. F. LARBAUD (Do.), Paris, 1805 (F). M. W. ANDREWS (Do.), Lond. 1807. T. LUXMORE (Do.), Lond. 1809. W. WADD (*Stricture*), Lond. 1811. HOWSHIP (*Diseases*), Lond. 1816. SÖMMERING (*Diseases in old people*), Francf. 1809 (G). T. ABERNETHY (*Diseases*), Lond. 1809–10. CH. BELL (Do.), Lond. 1810,—with notes by J. SHAW, Lond. 1822. JAS. WILSON, (*Anat. Physiol. & Path.*), Lond. 1821. JAMES ARNOTT (*Stricture*), Lond. 1819. ROBT. BINGHAM (Do.), Lond. 1820. E. MACILWAIN, (*Stricture*), Lond. 1824. R. A. STAFFORD (Do.), Lond. 1828. T. DUCAMP, Paris, (F) in Engl. by W. M. HERBERT, New York, 1827.

URETHROPHRAX'IS (*Path.*) from ουρηθρα, 'the urethra,' and εμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the urethra.

URETHRORRHA'GIA (*Path.*) from ουρηθρα, 'the urethra,' and ρήγνμι, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the urethra. FRANK.

URETHRORRHÆ'A (*Path.*) from ουρηθρα, 'the urethra,' and ρέω, 'I flow.' A discharge from the urethra.

URE'THROTOME (*Surg.*) from ουρηθρα, 'the urethra,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' An instrument, so called by LECAT, with which he divided the skin, and laid open the urethra, in the operation for lithotomy.

URETHRYMENO'DES (*Path.*) from ουρηθρα, 'the urethra,' and ὑμην, 'a membrane.' That which is caused by a membrane, formed in the urethra.

URIC AC'ID (*Physiol. &c.*) *Ac'idum Uricum*, *Li'thic Ac'id.* ‡An acid, which exists in human urine, and which constitutes the greater part of urinary calculi. It is often deposited from the urine, in health.

U'RI'NAL (*Surg.*) *Urinato'rium*, *Cher-mib'ium*, *χερμιβιον*, *ουρητρις*. A name, given, 1. To certain vessels, with an appropriate neck, used to pass the urine into. 2. To reservoirs, of different shapes and character, which are adapted to the penis, in cases of incontinence of urine, and which are intended to receive the urine as it flows off.

(G) *Harngefäß*.

U'RI'NARY (*Anat.*) *Urina'rius*. That which relates to the urine.

The **U'RI'NARY PAS'SAGES**, (F) *Voies urinaires*. The aggregate of canals and cavities, intended to contain the urine and convey it externally. These *ways* are composed of excretory ducts; which form the tubular portion of the kidney; of calices; pelvis; ureters; bladder; and urethra.

WRITERS on diseases of the urinary organs. J. HOWSHIP, Lond. 1816. F.

LALLEMAND, Paris, 1827 (F). W. **PROUT**, Lond. 1821. by S. **CALHOUN**, Philad. 1826. S. T. **SÖMMERING** (*of old people especially*), in French by H. **HOLLARD**, Paris, 1824 (F). JAS. **WILSON** (*Anat. Physiol. & Path. of*), Lond. 1821. **CHOPART**, by M. E. H. **FELIX PASCALIS**, Paris, 1830.

U'RI'NARY CAL'CULI. The calculi, which form in the urinary passages. See **CALCULI**, **URINARY**.

Modern chymists have demonstrated the existence of several components of urinary calculi, viz. *Lithic Acid*, *Phosphate of Lime*, *Ammoniaco-Magnesian Phosphate*, *Oxalate of Lime*, *Cystic Oxide*, and *Xanthic Oxide*, with an animal cementing ingredient. The varieties of calculi, produced by the combination or intermixture of these ingredients, are thus represented by Dr. PARIS.

A TABULAR VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF URINARY CALCULI.

SPECIES OF CALCULI.	EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.	CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.	REMARKS.
1. LI'THIC OR U'RIC.	FORM, a flattened oval. S. G. generally exceeds 1.500. Color, brownish or fawn-like. Surface, smooth. Texture, laminated.	It consists principally of <i>Lithic Acid</i> . When treated with nitric acid a beautiful pink substance results. This calculus is slightly soluble in water, abundantly so in the pure alkalies.	It is the prevailing species; but the surface sometimes occurs finely tuberculated. It frequently constitutes the nuclei of the other species.
2. MUL'BERRY.	Color, dark brown. Texture, harder than that of the other species. S. G. from 1.428 to 1.976. Surface, studded with tubercles.	It is <i>oxalate of lime</i> , and is decomposed in the flame of a spirit lamp, swelling out into a white efflorescence, which is quicklime.	This species includes some varieties, which are remarkably smooth and pale colored, resembling hemp-seed.
3. BONE EARTH.	Color, pale brown or gray; surface, smooth and polished; structure, regularly laminated; the laminae easily separating into concrete crusts.	Principally <i>phosphate of lime</i> . It is soluble in muriatic acid.	
4. TRIPLE.	Color, generally brilliant white. Surface, uneven, studded with shining crystals less compact than the preceding species. Between its laminae small cells occur, filled with sparkling particles.	It is an <i>ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate</i> , generally mixed with <i>phosphate of lime</i> . Pure alkalies decompose it, extracting its ammonia.	This species attains a larger size than any of the others.
5. FU'SIBLE.	Color. Grayish white.	A compound of the two foregoing species.	It is very fusible, melting into a vitreous globule.
6. CYS'TIC.	Very like the triple calculus, but it is unstratified and more compact and homogeneous.	It consists of <i>cystic oxide</i> . Under the blowpipe it yields a peculiarly fetid odor. It is soluble in acids, and in alkalies even if they are fully saturated with carbonic acid.	It is a rare species.
7. ALTER-NATING.	Its section exhibits different concentric laminae.	Compounded of several species, alternating with each other.	
8. COM'-POUND.	No characteristic form.	The ingredients are separable only by chymical analysis.	

For the WRITERS on Calculi, see **CALCULI**, **URINARY**.

The *U' RINARY BLAD' DER*, *Vesi'ca Urina'ria*, *κύστις*, *Cystis*. A musculo-membranous reservoir, intended for the reception of the urine, until the accumulation of a certain quantity solicits its excretion. The bladder is situated in the hypogastric region, between the rectum and pubis, in man, and between the pubis and vagina, in the female. Its upper region is not covered, except by the peritoneum posteriorly. From its centre arises the *urachus*. Its lower region is bounded, anteriorly, by the prostate, in man; and rests on the vesiculæ seminales and rectum. In the female, it corresponds to the vagina. The lowest portion of this region bears the name *Bas-fond*. The anterior surface of the organ is not covered by peritoneum. It is attached to the symphysis pubis by a fibro-cellular expansion called the *anterior ligament*. The posterior ligaments are the duplicatures of the peritoneum on its posterior surface, which extend from this surface to the rectum, in the male, and to the uterus, in the female. The bladder is composed of a serous membrane, formed by the peritoneum; — of a muscular membrane; of a somewhat thick layer of cellular tissue; and is lined, on its inner surface, by a mucous membrane, which is, sometimes, raised up, here and there, in long prominences or *columns* by the muscular fibres beneath. To this condition, the French anatomists give the term — *vessie à colonnes*. In the *Bas-fond* the two ureters open, and the urethra commences; and the triangular space, which the apertures of these three canals leave between them, is called, by the French, the *Trigone vésical* or *Ves'ical Triangle*, *Trigo'nus Lieutau'di*. In the orifice of the urethra, which is also called the neck of the bladder, there is, at its lower part, a more or less prominent tubercle, which is formed by the anterior angle of the *Trigone vésical*, and is called the *Ves'ical u'vula*, (F) *Luette vésicale*.

The arteries of the bladder proceed from the hypogastriacs, umbilical, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and internal pudic. Its veins, which are more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric venous plexus. Its nerves emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and its lymphatic vessels pass into the hypogastric ganglia.

(F) *Vessie*.

(G) *Blase*, *Harnblase*.

WRITERS. FR. SYLVIUS DE LE BOE

(*Inflammation and ulcer*), Lugd. Bat. 1668 (L). CH. VATER (*Ulcer*), Vitteimb. 1709 (L). T. BORDENAVE (*Paracentesis of*), Paris, 1765 (L). FR. LALLIER (*Disorders of neck of the bladder*), Lond. 1772. A. MURRAY (*Paracentesis*), Upsal. 1777 (L). M. TROJA, (*Diseases*), Naples, 1786 (I). W. WELDON (*Different modes of puncturing the B. in cases of retention of the urine*), Lond. 1793. J. SHERWEN, Lond. 1799. A. BONN, (*Paracentesis*), Leipz. 1744 (G). W. SCHMID (*Diseases*), Vienna, 1806 (G). S. T. SOMMERING (*Do.*), Francf. 1809 (G).

U' RINE (*Phys. &c.*) *Uri'na*, *ουρον*, *Lotium*, *Baul*, *Lot*, *La'pis au'reus*, *Ad-samar*, *Albor*, *Alcolita*, *Ano'dus*. (G) HARN. An excrementitious fluid; secreted by the cortical part of the kidneys; filtered through their tubular portion; poured *guttatim* from the apices of the tubular papillæ into the pelvis of the kidney; and transmitted by it to the ureters; which convey it slowly, but in a continuous manner, into the bladder, where it remains deposited, until its accumulation excites a desire to void it. The excretion of the fluid takes place through the urethra; and is caused by the action of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm and the contraction of its own fibrous coat.

Urine is transparent; of a citron-yellow color; of a peculiar odor, and of an acid, saline, and slightly bitter taste. That which is passed, a short time after having drunk, is less colored, and less odorous and dense than that which is voided 7 or 8 hours after eating. The first is called by the French, *Urine de la Boisson*, *Urine from drink*: — the latter *Urine de la digestion*, *Urine de la coction*, *Urine cuite*, *Cocted urine*, *Urine of digestion*. According to the analysis of BERZELIUS, urine contains, in 1000 parts, 933 of water, 30.10 of urea, 3.71 of sulphate of potass, 3.16 of sulphate of soda, 2.94 of phosphate of soda, 4.45 of muriate of soda, 1.65 of phosphate of ammonia, 1.50 of muriate of ammonia, 17.15 of free lactic acid, of lactate of ammonia united with an animal matter soluble in alcohol and of an animal matter insoluble in that agent: — 1.00 of earthy phosphate, with an atom of lime, 1.00 of uric acid, 0.32 of mucus of the bladder and 0.03 of silica. There are found in it, moreover, albumen, gelatine, sulphur, &c.

Sometimes, the urine, in health and disease, exhibits appearances, that have received special names. At times, a

pellicle forms on the surface (*Cre'mor uri'næ*) which consists of mucus and some salts: at others, there is a *cloud*, (*Nube'cula*, *nu'bes*) towards its upper part, which is called *Encore'ma*, when suspended, as it were, about the middle of the liquid. Occasionally, there is a sediment, to which the names *Hypos'tasis*, *Sedimen'tum*, &c. have been given. (See these various words.)

The urine is often deserving of attention in disease; but it has been considered a matter of more importance than it merits. Some empirics have presumed to pronounce on the nature of a disease by simply inspecting the urine. See *UROSCOPY*.

The urine has been variously designated by pathologists, according to its appearance.

CRUDE U'RINE, (F) *Urine crue*. Urine that is thin; transparent, and but little colored, affording neither cloud nor deposit.

DIABETIC U'RINE, the urine, passed in *Diabetes mellitus*. It does not contain, apparently either urea or uric acid, except in accidental cases; but has a large quantity of sugar, analogous to that of the grape, which may be separated in the form of crystals. In other respects, the urine is very abundant and very limpid in that affection.

DYSPEPTIC U'RINE has been found to precipitate tannin abundantly and to soon putrefy.

U'RINE OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES. This is, generally, small in quantity and very high colored.

U'RINE OF NERVOUS FE'VERS is generally very thin; and often deposits a mixture of uric and rosacic acids.

FLOC'CULENT U'RINE, (F) *Urine floconneuse* is when the fluid is troubled by flocculi, suspended in it.

GOUTY U'RINE, (F) *Urine des gouteux* contains much phosphate of lime, and, after severe attacks of gout, precipitates a mixture of the uric and rosacic acids.

OILY U'RINE is that which pours like oil, or which has an oily pellicle at its surface. (F) *Urine huileuse*.

DROP'SICAL U'RINE is an ammoniacal urine, containing much albumen and scarcely any urea.

HYSTERICAL U'RINE is clear, colorless, and similar to the *Urins de la Boisson*.

ICTERICAL U'RINE contains bile.

U'RINE JUMENTEUSE (F) a term used, by the French, for ammoniacal urine, rendered turbid by a substance

similar to small grains of dust, which cause it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals.

MILKY U'RINE, (F) *Urine lactescente ou Laitieuse*. White and troubled urine.

MUCILAG'INOUS U'RINE, (F) *Urine épaisse*. Urine, containing much mucus.

NERVOUS U'RINE. Thin, and very limpid urine;—such as is passed shortly after the attack of nervous diseases.

RICKETY U'RINE contains much phosphate of lime.

THIN U'RINE, (F) *Urine ténue*. Urine that is transparent, slightly colored, and but little dense.

HUMAN U'RINE was, at one time, considered aperient; and was given in jaundice, in the dose of one or two ounces.

COW'S U'RINE, *Uri'na vac'cæ*, *All-flower water*, was once used, warm from the cow, as a purge, in the dose of ℥ss.

WRITERS on the Urine, in general. ISAAC JOUBERT, Lugd. 1515 (L). EU. CORDUS, Francf. 1543 (L). ACTUARIUS, Basil. 1529 (L). CH. A VEGA, Complut. 1554 (L). A. LOPEZ, Saragoss. 1573 (L). P. LEO, Ven. 1574 (L). M. DE KRONLAND, Ratisbon. 1578 (L). ÆGID. MONACHUS, Ven. 1594 (L). FR. PERRELLI, Paris, 1597 (L). W. RONDELET, Francf. 1610 (L). J. ZECCHIUS, Bonon. 1613 (L). M. SEBIZ, Basil. 1610 (L). D. SENNERTUS, Vittemb. 1622 (L). B. BONACURSIUS, Bonon. 1650 (L). CH. DELAFONT, Ultraj. 1670 (L). J. ARGENTERIUS, Lips. 1682 (L). A. O. GÖLICHE (*de sedimentis urinæ*), Francf. ad Viadr. 1727 (L). DRUMMOND, Edinb. 1740 (L). H. J. REGA, Francf. 1761 (L). G. PROCHASKA, Vind. 1776 (L). TH. LAUTH (*analysis of urine*), Argent. 1781 (L). H. F. LINK (Do.), Gotting. 1788 (L). C. FR. GARTNER, Tubing. 1796 (L). G. WETZLAR, Frankf. 1821 (G).

URINIFEROUS (*Anat.*) *Uriniferus*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *φέρω*, 'I carry.' That which carries urine.

The **URINIFEROUS TUBES** or **DUCTS OF BELLINI**, *Tubuli vel ductus uriniferi BELLINI*, are the collection of small tubes, converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ.

UROCRIS'IA (*Path.*) *ουροκρισία*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *κρίνω*, 'I judge.' *Urocrite'rion*, *ουροκριτήριον*. A judgment formed either of the urine, or of disease after inspecting the urine.

WRITERS. P. MONTAGNANA, Patav. 1489 (L). J. VASSÆUS, Paris, 1541 (L). C. ODONUS, Bonon. 1658 (L). B. SEIDEL, Erford. 1560 (L). J. RIOLAN, Paris, 1576 (L). J. FR. ULMUS, Ven. 1578 (L). J. BELLOFORTI, Paris, 1581 (L). S. SALVIANI, Rom. 1587 (L). M. DE ODOIS, Patav. 1591 (L). J. RHENANUS, Marburg, 1610 (L). N. BERTRAND, Rhedonibus, 1630 (L). H. MARTINIUS, Francf. 1650 (L). G. B. METZGER, Tubing. 1677 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1680 (L). J. MUNNICKS, Traj. ad Rhen. 1674 (L). S. P. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1743 (L). J. LÖW, Landshut. 1809 (G).

URODYN'IA (Path.) from οὐρον, 'urine,' and ὀδυνη, 'pain.' Pain, during the excretion of the urine.

UROMANTI'A (Path.) οὐρομαντεία, from οὐρον, 'urine,' and μαντεία, 'divination.' Uroscopia. The art of divining diseases by simple inspection of the urine. One, professing to be able to do this, is called Uroman'tes, οὐρομαντής.

WRITERS. EU. CORDUS, Francf. 1543 (L). JAC. BORDINGUS, Rostoch. 1605 (L). C. HORLACHER, Ulmæ, 1691 (L). M. SEBIZ, Jun., Argent. 1700 (L). TH. ZWINGER, Basil. 1705 (L). J. PH. EYSEL, Erford. 1711 (L). B. EWALDT, Regiom. 1718 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1732 (L).

URONOL'OGY (Path.) Uronologia, οὐρονολογία, from οὐρον, 'urine,' and λογος, 'a description.' The part of medicine which treats of the urine.

URO'SES (Path.) from οὐρον, 'urine.' Diseases of the urinary organs. ALIBERT.

URTICA (Mat. Med.) U. Dioica; the Com'mon sting'ing nettle; Adicē, ἀδική. This plant has been long used for medical and culinary purposes. The young shoots, in the spring, are considered to possess diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

(F) Ortie. (G) Nessel.

URTICA PILULIF'ERA, Pill-bearing Nettle, U. Pilulosa, U. Roma'na. The seed was formerly given in diseases of the chest. Both nettles have been used as stimulants to paralytic limbs.

(F) Ortie romaine.

URTICA U'RENS. A less variety of the nettle, and possessing similar virtues.

(F) Ortie brulante.

URTICA'RIA (Path.) from urtica, 'a nettle'; Enanthe'sis urtica'ria, Ure'do, Scarlati'na urtica'ta, Fe'bris urtica'ta, Pur'pura urtica'ta, Sal'tans ro'sa, Net'tle rash; from urtica, 'a nettle,'

because the eruption resembles that produced by the sting of a nettle. A disease, distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle called wheals. They have a white top, and are often surrounded by a diffuse redness. They excite intolerable itching, especially when the person is warm in bed. The eruption frequently goes and comes, once or more in the 24 hours, and is generally dependent upon gastric derangement. In some people, nettle rash is induced by shell-fish, eggs, nuts, &c. It is not, usually, a disease of any consequence, and its treatment is limited to the use of absorbent laxatives, and some general means. WILLAN has described six varieties of the complaint; — the Urtica'ria febrilis, U. evan'ida, U. persians, U. confer'ta, U. subcutanea, and U. tuberosa.

(G) Nesselsucht.

URTICA'TIO (Therap.) from urtica, 'a nettle.' A sort of flagellation, with nettles; — used with the intention of exciting the skin.

US'TION (Surg. operat, &c.) Us'tio, ζαυσις, from ὤρω, 'I burn.' The act of burning, or of applying the actual cautery. Also, the effect of cauterization; — a burn.

USTULA'TIO (Pharm.) An operation by which a substance is dried by warming.

UTERINE (Anat.) Uteri'nus, from uterus, 'the womb.' That which belongs or relates to the womb.

The U'TERINE AR'TERY, Arte'ria uteri'na hypogas'trica, in size, is always in a ratio with the greater or less state of development of the uterus. It arises from the hypogastric, either separately or with the umbilical, or from the internal pudic. It passes upon the lateral parts of the vagina, to which it gives branches; and afterwards ascends on the sides of the uterus, and divides into a considerable number of very tortuous branches, which enter the tissue of the organ.

The U'TERINE MUS'CLE of RUYSCH consists of some fleshy fibres at the fundus of the uterus, which he regarded as forming a particular muscle.

UTERUS (Anat.) ὕστερα, Ma'trix, Al'ger natu'ræ, Hys'tera, Me'tra, Utric'ulus, μυτρά; the Womb, Ste'ra, Amarr'y, An'gos, αγγος, Del'phys, δελφύς. The uterus, — destined to lodge the fœtus, from the commencement of conception till birth, — is a hollow, symmetrical organ, having the shape of a truncated conoid: it is situated

in the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum, above the vagina, and below the convolutions of the small intestine. The uterus is flattened from before to behind, and is nearly an inch in thickness. It is two inches broad, in its highest part, and becomes narrower towards the vagina; terminating in a contracted portion, called the *cervix* or *neck*;—to distinguish it from the rest of the organ, called the *body*.

From its *fundus* or upper portion the Fallopian tubes pass off. The mouth is called *Os Uteri* or *Os Tinæ*. The cavity is very small, and its parietes are thick. The portion of the cavity, corresponding with the body, is triangular and flattened. Its superior angles present the extremely fine orifices of the Fallopian tubes. The cavity of the neck is slightly dilated before opening into the vagina.

The uterus is composed. 1. Of a *serous membrane*. This is external, and furnished by the peritoneum; which is reflected, upon the uterus, from the posterior surface of the bladder and the anterior surface of the rectum. It forms, also, the *broad ligaments of the uterus*, *Ligamenta lata*, *À la vesper-tilio'nis*. These contain, above, the Fallopian tube; beneath and anteriorly, the round ligaments; and, behind, the ovary. They are two membranous productions or duplicatures of the peritoneum, sent from the edges of the uterus and posterior extremity of the vagina, in a transverse direction, to be fixed to, and to line, the sides of the pelvis. 2. Of a *mucous membrane*, which is a prolongation of that of the vagina, and extends into the tubes. 3. Of a *proper tissue*, whose thickness is considerable. It is of a close texture; is grayish and elastic; and resists the instrument that divides it. Its intimate nature is but little known. During gestation it becomes truly muscular.

The arteries of the uterus proceed from the spermatic and hypogastric. Its veins follow the same course, and bear the same name as the arteries. They are very tortuous, and form large sinuses in the parietes of the organ,—called *Uterine Si'nuses*. Its nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels are very multiplied; and, during pregnancy, acquire enormous dimensions. The changes experienced by the uterus during gestation, and after delivery, are very numerous, and important to be known. They regard its situation, di-

rection, size, shape, texture, connexions, vital properties, &c.

(F) *Matrice, Sein*.

(G) *Mutter, Gebärmutter*.

WRITERS. MONTANUS (*diseases*), Paris, 1556 (L). J. VISCHER (Do.), Tubing. 1584 (L). M. A. ULMUS, Bonon. 1603 (L). ÆM. CAMPOLONGUS, Paris, 1634 (L). A. VATER (*diseases*), Vitemb. 1709 (L). J. A. TERENCEZANUS, Luccæ, 1715 (L). J. G. RÖDERER (*scirrhus*), Gotting. 1754 (L). W. HUNTER (*anatomy of the gravid U.*), Birmingham, 1774 (L). J. BURNS (*anatomy of gravid U.*), Glasg. 1799. C. REES (*diseases*), Lond. 1805. C. WENZEL, Mainz. 1816 (G). NAUCHE (*diseases*), Paris, 1816 (F). T. N. GUILBERT (Do.), Paris, 1826 (F). FR. TIEDEMANN (*nerves of*), Heid. 1822 (L).

U'TERUS, INVERSION OF THE, *Inver'sio U'teri, Metranas'trophê, Ædopto'sis U'teri inver'sa*, (F) *Inversion de la Matrice, Renversement de la Matrice*. The uterus, displaced and turned inside out. This can only happen, through want of caution on the part of the medical practitioner. It is a fatal accident, unless speedily reduced. This must be done by gradually returning the superior part, by grasping it with the hand, and making the rest follow.

WRITERS. C. A. A. BERGEN, Francf. ad Viadr. 1732 (L). F. B. WACHTER, Hal. 1745 (L). J. S. FR. BÖHMER, Hal. 1745 (L). G. F. FRIES, Munster, 1804 (G). E. B. HERZOG, Wurzb. 1817 (L). W. NEWNHAM, Lond. 1818.

U'TERUS, RUP'TURE OF THE, *Rup-tu'ra U'teri, Perfora'tio U'teri, Laceration of the Womb*. This dreadful accident occurs during labor, and is known to have taken place, when the child's head suddenly recedes during a pain, with vomiting, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, &c. When it is evident that this has occurred, the hand must be passed into the uterus, and the feet of the child be brought down.

Cases are on record, in which partial lacerations of the uterus have healed, and the patient has done well. This is a rare event, and not to be anticipated.

(F) *Rupture de la Matrice*.

WRITERS. J. J. MULLER, Basil. 1745 (L). CRANTZ, Vienn. 1756 (L). A. DOUGLAS, Lond. 1785. I. CHRISTINI, Paris, 1804 (F). L. CH. DENEUX, Paris, 1804 (F). TH. DENMAN, Lond. 1810. TH. M'KEEVER, Lond. 1824.

U'VÆ PAS'SÆ (Phar.) Dried grapes, Raisins. See VITIS VINIFERA.

UVE'A (Anat.) from *u'va*, 'an unripe grape.' *Tu'nica acino'sa*, *Tu'nica aciniformis*, *Rhagōides*, *Rhor*, ρωζ. Some anatomists have given this name to the choroid coat of the eye; others, to the posterior surface of the iris, on account of the black and very thick varnish that covers it.

(F) *Uvée*.

(G) *Traubenhaut*.

U'VULA (Anat.) *Pinnaculum fornicis gutturalis*, *U'va*, *Staph'ylē*, σταφυλή, *Tintinnabulum*, *Columella*, *Cilonis*, κίωνις, *Garga'reon*, *Colum'na o'ris*, *Gur-*

gal'lio, *Intersep'tum*, *Pap of the Throat*. A fleshy appendix or prolongation, which hangs from the middle or free edge of the velum palati. The uvula has a conical shape, and is of greater or less size in individuals. It is formed, especially, by the mucous membrane of the velum palati; and contains, within it, the azygos uvulæ muscle. Its use is not clear.

(F) *Lurette*. (G) *Zäpfchen*.

U'VULAR (Anat.) *Uvula'ris*, from *u'vula*. That which belongs to the uvula.

The U'VULAR GLANDS are small follicles, belonging to the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

V

VACCA-BERLINGHIERI, FRANCIS (Biogr.) An Italian physician; Professor of Surgery at Pisa; near which place he was born in 1732; died in 1812. WORKS. *Considerazioni intorno alle malattie putride*. Lucca. 1781. 8vo. *Saggio intorno alle principali malattie del corpo umano*, &c. Pisa. 1799. 8vo. *Lettere fisico-mediche*. Ibid. 1790. 4to. *Riflessioni su' i mezzi di stabilire e di conservare nell' uomo la sanità*. Ibid. 1792. 4to. *Codice elementare di medicina pratica*. Ibid. 1794. 2 vols. 8vo. *Meditazioni sull' uomo malato e sulla nuova dottrina di BROWN*. Ibid. 1795. 8vo. *Filosofia della medicina*. Lucc. 1801. 8vo. *Di un nuovo potere della missione di sangue*. Pisa. 1804. 8vo. His son,

VACCA-BERLINGHIERI, Professor at Pisa, who died in 1826, was one of the most eminent surgeons of the age. A memoir of his on the *Rectovesical operation of Lithotomy* was translated into French by J. C. MORIN. Geneva. 1823. 8vo.

VACCI'NA (Path.) *Vari'ola vacci'na*, *Exanthe'ma vacci'na*, *Syn'ocha vacci'na*, *Cow-pox*, *Kine Pock*, *Inoc'ulated Cow-pox*, *Em'phlysis vaccin'ia inser'ta*, from *vac'ca*, 'the cow.' The cow-pox is a disease of the cow, produced by the matter of grease; and which, if transmitted to man, by means of inoculation, preserves him from small-pox contagion.

The promulgation of this valuable property of the vaccine virus is due to Dr. JENNER. When inoculating for the small-pox in Gloucestershire, in 1775, he was surprised to meet with a number of persons in the same district, in whom the insertion of the virus produced no effect; although they had never had the small-pox. On investigation, he found that all these persons had previously been affected by a pustular eruption of the cow, which they had taken, by milking the animal; and which eruption they called *Cow-pox*. This discovery induced him to institute experiments, and he found that such preservative effect actually existed.

The *Vaccine Virus*, or the fluid of the eruption, is not now taken immediately from the cow; experience having demonstrated, that it is nearly, if not wholly, as efficacious when obtained from the human vesicle.

The characteristic of cow-pox eruption is; — a semi-transparent, pearl-colored vesicle, with a circular or somewhat oval base; its upper surface, until the end of the 8th day, being more elevated at the margin than in the centre; and the margin itself being turgid, shining, and rounded, so as often to extend a little over the line of the base. This vesicle is filled with clear lymph, contained in numerous little cells, that communicate with each

other. After the 8th or 9th day from the insertion of the virus, it is surrounded by a bright red, circumscribed aureola, which varies, in its diameter, in different cases, from a quarter of an inch to two inches; and is usually attended with a considerable tumor, and hardness of the adjoining cellular membrane. This aureola declines on the 11th and 12th day: the surface of the vesicle then becomes brown in the centre; and the fluid, in the cells, gradually concretes into a hard, rounded scab, of a reddish-brown color, which at length becomes darker, contracted, and dry, but is not detached till three weeks after vaccination. It leaves a permanent, circular cicatrix, about five lines in diameter, and a little depressed; the surface being marked with very minute pits or indentations, denoting the number of cells, of which the vesicle had been composed.

This is the progress of the *genuine cow-pox*. Sometimes fever occurs about the 9th or 11th day; but, at others, not the slightest indisposition is felt. Aberrations from this progress occur, which must be attended to; as the same preservative influence is not exerted by *irregular* or *spurious cow-pox*. If the eruption runs speedily to a height; has an aureola too early; is irregular at its edges; and contains pus, instead of a limpid fluid, it cannot be at all depended upon.

Small-pox occurs, at times, as an epidemic, after vaccination. For a time, the enthusiastic advocates of vaccination would not admit the affection to be small-pox; and, accordingly, they gave it the name *Varioloid* (q. v.) It is unquestionably small-pox, but modified, and almost divested of its terrors, by previous vaccination; and it is said to happen less frequently after vaccination than after *small-pox inoculation*.

Vaccination is now practised every where, except amongst those in whom ignorance and prejudice exclude the lights of reason and philanthropy.

(F) *Vaccine*.

(G) *Kuhpocken*.

VACCINATION (*Therap. Hyg.*) *Vaccinatio*, from *vac'ca*, 'a cow.' *Cow-pox Inoculation*, *Jenne'rian Inoculation*. An operation, which consists in inserting the vaccine virus under the cuticle, so that it may come in contact with the absorbents. It is extremely simple, and requires merely that the point of a lancet should be held under the cuticle for a short time.

The best time for taking the matter for vaccination, is about the 7th or 8th day; before the appearance of the aureola, when it ought to be limpid and transparent. The most certain method is, to pass it from arm to arm; but this is not always convenient; and, hence it is taken upon *points*, or pieces of quill, or between glasses. It must, of course, be softened for use. This is done by means of a little water, which does not destroy its efficiency. The scab, too, which falls off about the end of three weeks—more or less—is capable of communicating the affection, if dissolved in water; and this is the most common method of transmitting the vaccine virus, in some countries.

(G) *Kuhpockenimpfung*.

WRITERS on Vaccina and Vaccination. EDWARD JENNER, Lond. 1798. Further observations, Lond. 1799. W. SIMMONS, Lond. 1798. GEO. PEARSON, Lond. 1798. W. WOODVILLE, Lond. 1799. A. H. MACDONALD, Hamb. 1800. RICHARD DUNNING, Lond. 1800. W. H. CHRISTIAN, Erfurt, 1800 (L). LE MAIRE TERNANTE, Paris, 1801 (F). G. H. MAR HALL, Palermo, 1801 (I). R. TARBES, Toulouse, 1801 (F). A. O. H. TELLEGEN, Groning. 1801 (L). FR. A. ROUGER, Montpel. 1801 (F). J. M. J. VIGAROUS, Montpel. 1801 (F). F. VOISIN, Versailles, 1801 (F). J. S. VAUME, Paris, 1800 (F). JOHN RING, Lond. 1801 and 1803. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE, Paris, 1801 (F). L. ODIER, Genev. 1801; also, 1804 (F). H. RANQUE, Paris, 1801 (F). L. SACCO, Milan, 1801 (I). J. M. REYNALD, Albi, 1801 (F). P. J. MOULET, Paris, 1801 (F). L. J. F. PAGÈS, Alais, 1801 (F). C. G. KUHN, Lips. 1801 (L). H. M. HUSSON, Paris, 1803 (F). FR. COLON, Paris, 1801 (F). A. J. CHRESTIEN, Montpel. 1801 (F). N. CHAUVOT, Strasburg, 1801 (F). V. L. BRERA, Crema, 1801 (I). BALLHORN and STROMEYER, Leipz. 1801 (F). A. AUBERT, Paris, 1801 (F). S. HILL, Lond. 1801. L. VALENTIN, Nancy, 1802. J. G. LOY, Lond. 1802. P. J. FERRO, Vienn. 1802 (G). BENJ. WATERHOUSE, Cambridge, U. S., 1802. B. L. OLIVER and W. CURRIE, Philad. 1802. L. A. MONGENOT, Paris, 1802 (F). FOURNIER, Bruxelles, 1802 (F). J. R. COXE, Philad. 1802. G. BELL, Edinb. 1802. TH. G. DENNEY, Edinb. 1802 (L). J. DE CARRO, Vienn. 1802 (F). A. L. BLANCHE, Rouen, 1802 (F). J. ADDINGTON, Birmingham, 1802. D. DE BANCES, Ma-

drid, 1802 (S). G. H. MASIVS, Leipz. 1802 (G). J. BRYCE, Edinb. 1802 and 1809. A. TARANGET, Douai, 1803 (F). L. SACCO, Milan, 1803 (I). BRAUMANN, Marb. 1803 (L). J. N. HALLÉ, Paris, 1803 (F). BIRAGO, Milan, 1803 (I). R. HERNANDEZ, Mahon, 1804 (S). J. RING, Lond. 1804. M. BUNIVA, Torino, 1804 (I). G. M. J. RAGOT-DESPARANCHES, Paris, 1804 (F). RICHARD DUNNING, Dock, 1804. J. J. BREMER, Berlin, 1804 (G). COOPMANS, Franequer, 1804 (L). J. RING (answer to Dr. MOSELEY), Lond. 1805. J. H. SARROIS, Montpel. 1805 (F). CH. E. AUBER, Paris, 1805 (F). JOS. ADAMS, Lond. 1805. J. E. GRANIER, Montpel. 1806 (F). R. WILLAN, Lond. 1806. R. J. THORNTON, Lond. 1806. CL. A. BARREY, Besançon, 1807 (F). WM. ROWLEY, Lond. 1805. B. MOSELEY, Lond. 1800. FR. CALCAGNI, from the Italian by E. CUTBUSH, Philad. 1807. SQUIRREL, Paris, 1807 (F). G. J. SCHALLER, Strasburg, 1808 (F). L. PONZA, Savigliano, 1808 (I). B. P. DESPEAUX, Paris, 1808 (F). J. DELAROCHE, Paris, 1808 (F). L. BIAGINI, Florence, 1808 (I). C. C. H. MARC, Paris, 1809 (F). FR. BRUNI, Florence, 1809 (I). G. PONTA, Parma, 1810 (I). V. F. J. B. VARLERAY, Paris, 1810 (F). O. W. BARTLEY, Gloucester, 1810. J. GUÉRIN, Avignon, 1810 (F). P. BRION and F. PH. BELLAY, Lyon. 1810 (F). T. GENSANA, Cuneo, 1809 (I). SEGAUD, Marseille, 1812 (F). S. SCOTFIELD, New York, 1810. E. LEESE, Lond. 1812. A. MIGLIETTA, Napol. 1812 (I). J. N. HALLÉ, Paris, 1812 (F). L. SACCO, Milan, 1809 (I). V. SEAMAN, N. York. 1816. J. MOORE (history of V.), Lond. 1817. J. C. REY, Bourg, 1818 (F). J. A. F. GOUAUX, Paris, 1819 (F). F. J. M. HIROU, Paris, 1820 (F). G. FR. KRAUSS, Nürnberg, 1820 (G). J. G. CALVERT, Edinb. 1820 (L). SIR G. BLANE, Lond. 1820. CHAMBON DE MONTAUX, Paris, 1821 (F). J. MARSHALL, Lond. 1830.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS (Mat. Med.) The *Myrtle Berry*, *Vaccinia myrtillus*, *Bilberry*, *Blea-berry*, *Whortleberry*, *Black Whorts*, *Vaccinium nigrum*, *ῥαζινθος μελάς*. The berries — *Baccae Myrtillorum* — are esteemed to be antiscorbutic, when prepared with vinegar. They are also said to possess antiseptic and subastringent properties, when dried. They are not used in medicine; but are frequently eaten with milk and sugar.

(F) *Airelle anguleuse*, *Raisin des Bois*.

(G) Heidelbeere.

VACCINIUM OXYCOC'COS, *Oxycoccus*, *Vaccinia palustris*, *Vitis Idaea palustris*, *Moorberry*, *Cranberry*. The berries are pleasantly acid and cooling. They make an agreeable preserve.

(F) Canneberge.

(G) Moosbeeren.

VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆ'Æ, *Red Bilberry*, *Am'pelos Idaea*, *αμπελος Ιδαία*, *Whortleberry*, *Cowberry*. A decoction of the leaves has been used in calculous affections. They are astringent. The ripe berries are pleasantly acid, and refrigerant.

(F) *Airelle ou Canneberge ponctuée*.

(G) Preusselbeeren, Mehlbeere, rothe Bernitzbeere, Kronsbeeren.

VAGINA (Anat.) *Vagina Uteri*, *Sinus muliebris*, *S. Pudoris*, from *vagina*, 'a sheath.' *Vulvo-uterine canal*. A cylindrical canal, five or six inches long; situated within the pelvis, between the bladder and rectum. It communicates, by one extremity — *Aulos*, *αυλος* — with the vulva; by the other, with the womb, — the neck of which it embraces. The vagina is lined, internally, by a mucous membrane; and is partly closed, in young females, by the hymen, and carunculæ myrtiformes. Around the mucous membrane is a layer of spongy, erectile tissue; and a cellulo-vascular membrane. A constrictor muscle; numerous vessels furnished by the vaginal artery particularly; veins and nerves, proceeding from the sciatic plexus, also, enter into the composition of the organ.

(F) *Vagin*.

(G) Mutterscheide.

The term, *VAGINA* or *SHEATH*, is extended to many parts, which serve as envelopes to others.

The *Vagina* or *Sheath of the Vena Porta*, (F) *Gaine de la Veine-porte*, is the cellular membrane that accompanies the divisions of the vena porta into the substance of the liver.

Sheath, (F) *Gaine*, (G) *Scheide*, is sometimes applied to the fasciæ enveloping the limbs; to cellular membrane, enveloping the muscles, and entering between their fibres; to that which surrounds the blood-vessels; to the synovial membranes surrounding tendons, and lining the gutters of bones, &c.

VAG'INAL (Anat.) *Vagina'lis*, from *vagi'na*, 'a sheath.'

The VAG'INAL AR'TERY exists, as a matter of course, only in the female. It arises from the hypogastric or from the uterine, vesical, internal pudic, umbilical, &c.; and sends its branches, first to the lateral parts of the vagina; and, afterwards, to the anterior and posterior surfaces.

The VAG'INAL PROC'ESS of the temporal bone is a bony crista, which embraces the base of the styloid process.

(F) *Apophyse vaginale ou engainante, Gaine de l'apophyse styloïde, Chaton.*

The TU'NICA VAGINA'LIS, *T. Elytroi'des*, is the serous membrane, which envelopes the testicle. Before the descent of the testicle, the tunica vaginalis does not exist. It is formed by a prolongation, furnished by the peritoneum to the testicle, when it issues from the abdomen; and which, subsequently, contracts; and, ultimately, is entirely separated from it, constituting a distinct coat. The tunica vaginalis forms a close sac, which is reflected over the testicle and epididymis, without containing them in its cavity. Its inner surface is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid. Its outer surface adheres to the fibrous coat, common to the spermatic cord and testicle; the other surface covers the testicle and epididymis.

VAGI'TUS (Physiol.) The cry of the new-born child. *Squalling.*

(F) *Vagissement.*

(G) *das Quäken.*

VAIRON (F) (Path.) *Dis'par oculis.* One who has his eyes of different colors. It also means a *wall-eyed* animal; or one whose iris is surrounded by a whitish circle.

VALENTI'NI, MI'CHAE' BER'NARD (Biog.) A renowned German physician, and professor at Giessen; born in 1657; died in 1729. *WORKS. Historia morbi, &c. Lugd. Bat. 1686 (L). Discursus academicus de chinâ chinâ. Giess. 1697. 4to. De ipecacuanha, novo Gal-lorum antidysenterico. Ibid. 1698. 4to. Medicina novantiqua, &c. Francf. ad Mœn. 1698 (L). Pandectæ medico-legales, sive, responsa medico-forensia ex archivis academiarum et celebriorum medicorum desumpta. Ibid. 1701. De magnesiâ albâ. Giess. 1707. 4to. Cynosura materiæ medicæ. Argent. 1710. 4to. Novellæ medico-legales, seu, responsa medico-forensia. Francf. 1711.*

4to. *Praxis medicinæ infallibilis, cum nosocomio academico. Ibid. 1711. 2 vols. 4to. Physiologica biblicæ capita selecta. Giess. 1711. 4to. Corpus juris medico-legale, constans e pandectis, novellis, &c. Ibid. 1722. fol.*

VALERIA'NA (Mat. Med.) *V. officina'lis, Wild Valerian, Valeria'na minor, Offi'cinal Vale'rian.* The root has been long extolled as an efficacious remedy in epilepsy, and in a variety of nervous complaints. It has been also advised as a tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It has a strong, fetid odor; bitterish, subacid, and warm taste; and its virtues are extracted by water and alcohol.

(G) *Baldrian, Katzenkraut.*

WRITERS. J. C. SPIES, Helmst. 1724 (L). SIR JOHN HILL, Lond. 1758. W. DRESKY, Erlang. 1776 (L).

VALERIA'NA CEL'TICA, *Celltic Nard, Spica Celltica. S. Alpi'na, Nardus Celltica, ραρδος Κελεταινη, ραρδος αργια, Saliunca, Nardum Gallicum, Spica Celltica DIOSCORIDIS.* The roots of this Alpine plant have been recommended as stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. It has a moderately strong smell; and a warm, bitterish, subacid taste.

(F) *Nard Celtique.*

(G) *Speikwurz, Nardenbartgras, Spiknardenmannsbart.*

VALERIA'NA PHU, *V. ma'jor, Garden Vale'rian.* The root has been recommended in rheumatism; especially in sciatica, and in epilepsy, &c.

(G) *Grosse Baldrianwurzel.* (F) *Grand Valériane.*

VALERIA'NA DENTA'TA, *V. locus'ta, Corn Salad.* A wholesome, succulent plant, cultivated in Europe as a salad. It is antiscorbutic and gently aperient.

VALET A PATIN (Surg.) *Volsell'a Pati'ni.* The common ligature forceps is a modification of this instrument invented by one PATIN. It consists of two branches, united at the middle by a hinge; and which may be separated or approximated by means of a screw or running ring. It is used for seizing hold of vessels that are to be tied.

VALETU'DINARY (Path.) *Valetudina'rian, Valetudina'rius*, from *valetudo*, 'health.' One of delicate health. One subject to frequent diseases. An *Invalid.*

WRITERS. J. M. ADAIR (*cautions to*), Bath, 1787. W. NISBET (*guide for the invalid*), Lond. 1804.

VALLISNIE'RI, ANTONY (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Professor of Physic at Padua; born at Trasilico, in the Modenese, in 1661; died in 1730. **WORKS.** *Considerazioni ed esperienze intorno la generazione de' vermi nel corpo umano.* Padua. 1710. 4to. *Nuove osservazioni ed esperienze intorno all' oraia scoperta ne' vermi tondi dell' huomo, e de' vitelli, con varie lettere spettanti all' istoria medica e naturale.* Padua. 1713. 4to. *Esperienze ed osservazioni spettanti all' istoria medica e naturale.* Padua. 1713. 4to. *Istoria della generazione dell' huomo, e degli animali, se sia da vermicelli spermatici.* Ven. 1721. 4to. *Dell' uso e dell' abuso delle bagnature, e bevande calde o fredde.* Modena. 1726. 4to. *Opere fisico-mediche, &c.* Ven. 1733. 2 vols. fol.

VAL'LUM (*Anat.*) The eyebrow. Also, a species of bandage. **GALEN.**

VALS, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A French acidulous chalybeate, at Vals, six leagues from Viviers, in the department of Ardèche. There are five springs; containing carbonic acid, sulphate of iron, and alum. They are employed in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c.

VALSALVA, ANTONY MARIA (*Biog.*) A celebrated Italian physician and anatomist; born at Imola, in Romagna, in 1666; died in 1723. **WORKS.** *ANTONII MARIE VALSALVÆ opera, hoc est, de aure humanâ, et dissertationes anatomicæ, cum additionibus J. B. MORGAGNI.* Ven. 1740. 2 vols. 4to.

VALVE (*Anat.*) *Valvula*, from *volvo*, 'I fold up.' A small door. Any membrane or duplicature of a membrane, which prevents a reflux of humors or other matters in vessels and canals of the animal body. There are some valves, whose function appears to be, — to retard or to modify the course of substances along canals, &c. See *Mitral*, *sigmoid*, *tricuspid*, *ileocæcal valve*, &c.

(F) *Valvule.* (G) *Klappe.*

The **VAL'VULÆ CONNIVEN'TES** are numerous circular folds in the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine. They are folds of the mucous membrane; and their chief use appears to be, — to retard the course of the alimentary mass, and to afford a larger surface for the origin of chyliferous vessels.

VAL'VULA vel **PLICA SEMILUNARIS.** A small doubling of the tunica conjunctiva, which lies between the carun-

cula lachrymalis and the ball of the eye. In birds, this is large, and called *Membrana nictitans* vel *Palpebra tertia*.

VAL'VULA VIEUSSE'NII, *Velum VIEUSSE'NII.* A thin, medullary lamina, over the under end of the Aquæductus Sylvii, and upper part of the 4th ventricle. At the sides of the valve are two medullary tracts, called *Processus ad Testes*, or *Columnæ Valvulæ VIEUSSE'NII*.

VANDER LINDEN, JOHN ANTONIDES (*Biog.*) A learned and renowned Dutch physician; born at Enckhuysen in 1609; died in 1664. **WORKS.** *Universæ medicinæ compendium decem disputationibus propositum.* Franeker. 1630 (L). *Manuductio ad medicinam.* Amstelod. 1637. 8vo. *De scriptis medicis libri duo.* Ibid. 1637. 8vo. *Medulla medicinæ partibus quatuor comprehensa.* Franeker. 1642. 8vo. *Medicina physiologica, novâ curatâque methodo ex optimis quibusque auctoribus contracta et propriis observationibus locupletata.* Amst. 1653. 4to. *Dissertatio de lacte.* Groning. 1655. 16mo. *Selecta medica et ad ea exercitationes Batavæ.* Lugd. Bat. 1656. 4to. *De hemicranîâ menstruâ historia et consilium.* Ibid. 1660. 4to. *Meltemata medicinæ HIPPOCRATICÆ.* Ibid. 1660. 4to. He published editions of **SPIGELIUS**, **CARDAN**, **CELSUS**, **HIPPOCRATES**, &c.

VANIL'LA (*Mat. Med.*) *Banill'ia*, *Banill'as*, *Banill'oës*, *Banill'la*, *Benzo'enil*, *Ar'acus aromaticus*. The *Vanell'loe* is a long, flattish pod; containing, under a wrinkled, brittle shell, a reddish-brown pulp, with small, shining, black seeds. The plant, which affords this pod, is the *Epidendrum vanill'la*. *Vanelloes* have an unctuous, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, like that of some of the finer balsams, heightened with musk. Although chiefly used as perfumes, they are reputed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

(F) *Vanille*, *Baume de Vanille.*

(G) *Vanilje.*

VAPORARIUM (*Therap.*) ἀτμιστήριον, *Bal'neum Lacon'icum*, *Sudato'rium*; a *Va'por bath*. A useful remedy in rheumatic and cutaneous affections; and wherever it is important to relax the cutaneous capillaries.

WRITERS. **J. SYMONS**, Lond. 1766. **NICOLAI**, Jenæ, 1783 (L). **DOPPET**, Turin, 1790. **R. BLEGBOROUGH** (*air-pump and vapor-bath in gout, palsy, &c.*), Lond. 1808. **J. PLAYFAIR** (*mode of constructing*), Lond. 1783. **T. RAPOU**,

Paris and Lyon, 1819 (F). PAUL AS-SALINI, Naples, 1820 (F).

VARANDAL, VARANDÉ or VARANDÆUS, JOHN (*Biogr.*) An eminent professor of medicine at Montpellier; born at Nismes, in Languedoc; died in 1617. WORKS. *Formulae remedium internorum et externorum*. Hanover. 1617. 8vo. *Tractatus de affectibus renum et vesicæ*. Hanov. 1617. 8vo. *Physiologia et pathologia, quibus accesserunt tractatus prognosticus et tractatus de indicationibus curativis*. Hanov. 1619. 8vo. *De morbis et affectibus mulierum libri tres*. Lugd. 1619. 8vo. *Tractatus therapeuticus primus de morbis ventriculi*. Monspel. 1620. 8vo. *Tractatus de elephantiasi seu leprâ, item de lue venerea et hepatitide*. Genev. 1620. 8vo. *Opera omnia, &c.* Lugd. 1658. fol.

VARICEL'LA (*Path.*) (diminutive of *Variola*. Small Pox), *Emph'lysis varicell'la*, *Exanthema varicell'la*, *Syn'ochus varicell'la*, *Chick'en pox*. *Vari'ola lymphat'ica*:—a disease, characterized by vesicles scattered over the body, which are glabrous, transparent, and of about the size of peas. They appear in successive crops; are covered by a thin pellicle; and, about the 3d, 4th, or 5th day from their appearance, they burst at the tip, and concrete into small, puckered scabs, which rarely leave a pit in the skin.

Three varieties have, sometimes, been designated, 1. the *V. lentiformis*, or *lenticular chick'en pox*, which are irregularly circular, and flattened at the top; the fluid being at first whitish, and afterwards straw-colored. This is the common chicken pox. 2. The *Varicell'la coniformis*, or *Conoid'al Chick'en Pox*, *Pem'phigus variolo'des*, *Vari'ola lymphat'ica*, *Hydrach'nis*, *Swine Pox*, *Wa'ter Pox*, *Wa'ter Jags*, in which the vesicles are generally acuminate, and the fluid pellucid throughout; and 3dly, the *Varicell'la globula'ris* or *Hives*, in which the vesicles are globular and larger; the fluid being, at first, whey-colored, and afterwards yellowish.

These divisions, are, however, largely arbitrary, for they are generally confounded.

Variola has been, sometimes, mistaken for this disease, and *vice versa*. A little attention to the history of the eruption in the two affections will prevent error. Varicella is not contagious. At times, it prevails epidemically. It cannot be propagated by inoculation.

The treatment is extremely simple; rest, abstinence, and the antiphlogistic regimen being all that is, generally, required.

(F) *Varicelle*, *Petite vérole volante*, *Vérolette*.

(G) *Wasserblattern*, *Wasserpocken*, *falsche Blattern*.

WRITERS. HATTÉ, Paris, 1759 (F). DEBEAUX (*parallel between V. and vari'ola*), Avignon, 1761 (F). SEGUY, Paris, 1803 (F). BERARD ET DELAVIT, Montpellier, 1812 (F).

VARICIFOR'MES PARAS'TATÆ (*Anat.*) A name given, by some authors, to the ducts of the epididymis, because they seem knotty and varicose.

VARICOCE'LE (*Path.*) from *varix* and *κηλη*, 'a tumor.' A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord. This latter variety of the disease is more common on the left side than the right. It appears under the form of a soft, doughy, unequal, knotty, compressible, and indolent tumor; situated in the course of the cord, and increasing from below upwards. It is less, when the individual is in the recumbent posture, and increases when he is erect. It is, ordinarily, an affection of no moment, and is very common. See CIRSOCELE.

VARICOMPH'ALUS (*Path.*) from *varix*, and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.' Varicose tumor of the umbilicus.

VARICOSE (*Path.*) *Varico'sus*, affected with varix, or belonging to, or connected with, varix; as a *varicose vein*; a *varicose ulcer*, i. e. one kept up by varices. (F) *Variqueux*.

VARIC'ULA (*Path.*) *Va'rix par'va*. Diminutive of *varix*. Also, a varicose swelling of the veins of the tunica conjunctiva. M. A. SEVERINUS.

VARI'OLA (*Path.*) *Vari'olæ*, *Vari'oli*, *Small Pox*, *Emphy'sis Vari'ola*, *Pox* (N. of England), *Pes'tis variolo'sa*, *Febris variolo'sa*; from *va'rius*, 'spotted,' or from *va'ri*, 'pimples.' A disease now of much less interest than before the discovery of vaccination. It is of a very contagious nature, and is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Asia, at an early period of the middle ages. It is characterized by fever, with pustules, appearing from the 3d to the 5th day, and suppurating from the 8th to the 10th, and it possesses all the distinctive properties of the major exanthemata. It is capable of being produced by inoculation (q. v.); but this *inoculated small pox*—*Vari'ola inser'ta*—communicates

the disease as readily through the air as the *natural small pox*, or that received without inoculation.

Small pox is distinguished into two classes, according to the character of the eruption, the *discrete* or *distinct*, and the *confluent*.

1. In the *VARIOLA DISCRE'TA*, *Empy'sis vari'ola discre'ta*, *Vari'ola discre'ta benign'a*, *Vari'olæ regula'res discre'tæ*, or *Distinct Small Pox*, the pustules are usually of the size of peas; distinct, distended, and circular; the intervening spaces being red; the fever inflammatory throughout; and ceasing when the eruption is complete.

2. In the *VARIOLA CONFLUENS*, *Empy'sis vari'ola confluens*, *Vari'olæ regula'res confluen'tes*, *Vesic'ulæ di'væ bar'baræ*, or *Confluent Small Pox*, the pustules are confluent or run together; flaccid and irregularly circumscribed; the intervening spaces being pale and the accompanying fever typhoid. In children, diarrhœa, and, in adults, ptyalism, with swelling of the hands and feet generally appear towards the period of the *sec'ondary fever*, which occurs from the 10th to the 13th day. The fever, that precedes and accompanies the eruption, is called the *Eruptive fever*. The prognosis is favorable in the distinct kind, if properly managed. The confluent is always dangerous:—the unfavorable symptoms being—flattening of the pustules, or subsidence of the eruption; the breathing becoming much obstructed or oppressed; or marks of inflammatory and congestive conditions in the different viscera.

The treatment, in the distinct kind, is very simple. The antiphlogistic regimen, with cathartics, being all that is necessary.

The confluent kind requires the same management as typhus fever.

(F) *Variolæ*, *Petite vérole*, *Picote*.

(G) Blattern, Pocken, Kinderpocken.

WRITERS. ÆM. CAMPOLONGUS, Ven. 1586 (L). BRUNO, Lips. 1592 (L). CH. CACHET (*Preservative*), Toulouse, 1617 (F). A. FUELDEZ, Lyon, 1645 (F). TH. BARTHOLIN, Hafn. 1656 (L). TH. SYDENHAM, Genev. 1684 (L). A. PORCHON, Paris, 1683 (F). G. FRANCUS DE FRANCKENAU, Vittemb. 1692 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1698 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1699 (L). A. SIDOBRE, Lugd. 1699 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1699 (L). ETTMULLER, Lugd. Bat. 1700 (L). J. G. BERGER,

Vittemb. 1711 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1711 (L). J. CH. RICHTER, Jenæ, 1711 (L). A. EYSELIIUS, Erford. 1717 (L). E. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1717 (L). S. A. PFEIFFER, Sedin. 1719 (L). J. WOODWARD, Tigur. 1720 (L). BELLINGER, Lond. 1721. C. MARESCOTTI, Bonon. 1723 (L). A. O. GÖLICHE, Hal. 1725 (L). HELVETIUS, Paris, 1725 (F). P. V. DUBOIS, Paris, 1725 (F). G. D. COSCHWIZ, Hal. 1727 (L). G. W. BEUSSER, Heidelb. 1731 (L). J. TH. FABER, Heidelb. 1731 (L). B. KLEIN, Erfard. 1732 (L). J. G. HAHN, Brigæ, 1733 (L). P. G. WERLHOFF, Hanov. 1735 (L). J. LEMBKEN, Gryphiswald, 1735 (L). M. L. VERNAGE, Paris, 1737 (L). FR. HILSCHER, Jenæ, 1738 (L). G. CH. DETHARDING, Hafn. 1739 (L). A. COCCHI (*Theses of HALLER*, Tom. v.), De LA METTRIE, Paris, 1740 (F). J. PH. BERGER, Jenæ, 1741 (L). FR. CLIFTON, Leid. 1742 (L). A. HOFFMANN, Lips. 1742 (L). J. G. DITTMAR, Hal. 1744 (L). DANL. A. RASFELD, Jenæ, 1745 (L). L. G. FABBRI, Florent. 1746 (L). RICH'D. MEAD, Lond. 1747 (L). TH. LOBB, Lond. 1757. F. DE BUCHNER, Hal. 1751 (L). TH. THOMPSON, Lond. 1752. ROSEN, Upsal. 1754 (L). W. PH. SARNIGHAUSEN, Jenæ, 1758 (L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1758 (L). FR. G. BEER, Lips. 1762 (L). C. CH. KRAUSE, Lips. 1762 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1767 (L). J. G. KRUEINITZ (*History*), Leipz. 1768 (G). J. J. PAULET, Paris, 1768 (F). Another work, Paris, 1768 (F) &c. H. A. WRISBERG, Gotting. 1770 (G). Ph. G. SCHRÖDER, Gotting. 1770 (L). D. COTUNNI, Vien. 1771 (L). J. BARBEU DU BOURG, Paris, 1772 (L). H. FOUQUET, Amsterdam and Montpellier, 1772 (F). S. D. LISSOVING, Amsterd. 1772 (F). CH. G. GRUNER (*Antiquities of*), Jenæ, 1773, and 1786 and 1790 (L). JOS. AMAR, Madrid. 1774 (S). VAN SWIETEN, in French by DUHAUME, Paris, 1776 (F). T. MUDGE (*Inoculated*), Lond. 1777. FOWLER, Edinb. 1778 (L). GROSSIN DAHAUME, Paris, 1779 (F). MARET, Paris, 1780 (F). PH. H. FRIES, Munster, 1780 (G). W. BLACK, Lond. 1781. J. CL. TODE (*History*), Hafn. 1782 (L). F. ASTI, Florence, 1785 (I). W. LYNN (*Small Pox communicated to fetus in utero*), Lond. 1786. A. J. G. C. BETSCH, Jenæ, 1786 (L). DE SALLABA, Vien. 1788 (L). F. G. A. BUCHHOLZ, Gotting. 1790 (L). C. L. HOFFMANN, Mainz. 1789 (G). HUFELAND,

Leipz. 1789 (G). ROBT. WALKER, Lond. 1790. W. BARROW, Edinb. 1791 (L). W. MACDOUGAL, Edinb. 1791 (L). J. H. LAPI, Rome, 1791 (I). ERXLEBEN, Gotting. 1792 (L). JERMYN (*V. of fetus in utero*), Leid. 1792 (L). J. M. PLINTA, Erlang. 1792 (L). R. DESGENETTES, Grand Cairo, 1799 (F and Arabic), HAYGARTH, Bath, 1801. L. N. GUERIN, Paris, 1811 (F). A. FOUCARD, Paris, 1815 (F). H. DESTOUCHES, Paris, 1817 (F). J. BARTHE, Paris, 1819 (F). MOORE (*History*), Lond. 1815. A. MUNRO, Jun. Edinb. 1818. J. C. ALBERS, Berlin, 1831 (G).

VARIOLOID (*Path.*) from *variola*, 'small pox,' and *ειδος*, 'form,' — resembling small pox. This is, really, small pox, modified by previous inoculation or vaccination; and hence it has been properly called *modified small pox*. That it is small pox is proved by the fact, that matter, taken from a varioloid pustule, will communicate small pox to one who has never had it naturally or by inoculation, or who has never been vaccinated. It is, almost always, a milder disease than small pox; and this circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination. It has appeared epidemically.

WRITERS. J. THOMSON, Edinb. 1820. J. CROSS, Lond. 1820. J. D. FISHER, Boston, 1829. A. MONRO, Jun. Edinb. 1818. J. STRANG, Bridp. 1826.

VA'RIX (*Path.*) *Phlebeurysma*, *Cir'cus*, *Var'icose Vein*, *ζιγώος*. Considered, by some, to come from the verb *varia're*, 'to turn,' 'to twist'; on account of the sinuosities of varicose veins. Dilatation of a vein. Varices are owing to retardation of the venous circulation; and in some cases, to relaxation of the parietes of the veins. They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, especially in the case of pregnant females. The tumor or tumors, formed by varices, are soft, knotty, unequal, indolent, and livid; without pulsation, and yielding readily to the impression of the finger; but returning, as soon as the compression is discontinued. Sometimes, the vein bursts and gives rise to hemorrhage. The treatment is usually palliative, and consists in exerting a uniform and constant pressure upon the part, by means of an appropriate bandage. The radical cure has, also, been obtained by extirpation, division of the vein, or ligature.

(F) *Varice*. (G) *Krampfader*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1699 (L). T. BORDENAVE, Paris, 1762 (L). C. CH. HAASE (*V. of pregnancy*), Lips. 1782 (L). J. CH. POHLIUS, Lips. 1785 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1806 (L).

VARO'LI, CONSTANT'NIUS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Italian anatomist; born at Bologna in 1542; died in 1575. WORKS. *De nervis opticis epistola*. Patav. 1573. 8vo. *Anatomie, sive, de resolutione corporis humani, libri quatuor*. Patav. 1573. 8vo.

VAS'SA VASO'RUM (*Anat.*) Small vessels that supply larger. However minutely we descend, we always find the parietes of a vessel supplied with blood for its nutrition.

(G) *Ernährungsgefäße*.

VAS'SA VORTICO'SA (*Anat.*) The contorted vessels which creep on the choroid coat of the eye.

(F) *Tourbillon vasculaire*.

VAS'ULAR (*Anat.*) *Vascula'ris*, *Vasculo'sus*. That which belongs or relates to vessels; — arterial, venous, or lymphatic; but generally restricted to blood vessels only. BICHAT gave the name — *Vas'cular system* — to the blood vessels, and of this he made two divisions.

1. The *Arte'rial system* or *Sys'tem of red blood*, (F) *Système vasculaire à sang rouge*, which commences with the radicles of the pulmonary veins; and includes the pulmonary veins, the left cavities of the heart and the aorta, with all its ramifications. The blood, in this system, is distributed to the general capillary system, where it loses its arterial quality and becomes venous.

2. The *Ve'nous system* or *Vas'cular system of black blood*, (F) *Système vasculaire à sang noir*, carries the venous blood from every part of the system to the lungs. It takes its origin in the general capillary system; continues in the veins, right auricle, and ventricle of the heart and the pulmonary artery and its branches, and is finally lost in the capillary system of the lungs. See CIRCULATION.

WRITER. JAMES WILSON (*Anatomy, physiology, &c. of the V. system*), Lond. 1819. G. BRESCHET, Paris, 1829 (F).

VAS'TUS (*Anat.*) That which is *vast* or has a great extent. The *VAS'TUS EXTER'NUS* and *V. INTER'NUS* are two considerable, fleshy masses, which form part of the TRICEPS CRURIS (q. v.)

VA'TER, A'BRAHAM (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician, and profes-

sor at Wittemberg; born in that city, in 1684; died in 1752. *WORKS.* *Norum diverticulum bilis.* Witteb. 1710 (L). *Programma de modo quo foramen ovale clauditur.* Ibid. 1719. 4to. *De methodo transplantandi variolas per insitionem.* Ibid. 1720. 4to. *De vulnere intestinum lethali.* Witteb. 1720 (L). *Observatio de novo ductu salivari glandula lingualis.* Ibid. 1720. 4to. *Programma de anatomie utilitate in morbis.* Ibid. 1723. *De valore et sufficientia signorum infantem recens natum, vivum aut mortuum editum argumentum, ad dijudicandum in infanticidio.* 1735.

VAULT (*Anat.*) (old F. *Voulte*), *For'nix*, *Cam'era*. A name, given, by anatomists, to several parts, which are rounded superiorly; concave and arched inferiorly, — as the *Vault of the cranium*, or the upper part of the skull, — the *Palatine vault* or *roof of the mouth*, &c. &c.

(F) *Voûte*. (G) *Gewölbe*.

VEGETATION (*Path.*) *Vegetatio*. A morbid part, which rises as an excrescence in syphilis, &c. — as the *Cauliflower excrescence*, &c. The term is, also, applied to fleshy granulations or *Hypersarcoses*, which, sometimes, arise at the surfaces of wounds or ulcers.

VEHICLE (*Pharm. &c.*) *Vehiculum*; from *ve'here*, 'to carry.' Any thing, which serves to carry; thus, air is the *vehicle* of sound; the arteries are the *vehicles* of the blood. In *Pharmacy*, the name *vehicle* is given to any excipient; or to substances which serve as the media of administration for any medicine.

(F) *Véhicule*.

VEIN (*Anat.*) *Vena*, *Phlebs*, *φλέψ*. The veins are vessels for the conveyance of black blood from every part of the body to the heart. They are found wherever there are arteries; and, altogether, form the *venous system*, which may be subdivided into two distinct secondary systems. 1. The *General venous system*, which commences in all the organs, by very minute radicles; and terminates in the heart by the *venae cavæ* and the *coronary vein*. 2. The *Abdominal venous system*, which is limited to the abdominal cavity; commences, also, by a great number of branches, and terminates in the liver by a single trunk, which subdivides in that organ. It is called, also, the *System of the Vena Porta*, or the *Portal System*. See **PORTA**.

The veins form two sets, one *deep-seated*, *Ve'næ satellit'es*, *V. concom'ites*, which accompany the arteries; the other *superficial* or *subcutaneous*. Their parietes, which are thinner than those of the arteries, are composed of two coats; the one, external, loose, extensible, and with parallel, longitudinal fibres — the *proper membrane*; the other, the *common* or *inner membrane*, which is thin, polished, and has numerous duplicatures or folds forming parabolic valves. These valves are most numerous in the veins of the lower extremities. The coats of the veins are supplied with small arteries or *vasa vasorum*, veins, and lymphatics. They have not as many nervous filaments as the arteries. These filaments are from the great sympathetic.

(F) *Veine*.

(G) *Ader*, *Blutader*.

VELUM MEDULLARÉ INFÉRIUS (*Anat.*) A name given, by REIL, to the medullary band or strip, by which the cerebellum communicates with the medulla.

(F) *Voile médullaire inférieure*.

VELUM PENDULUM PALATI (*Anat.*) *Velum*, *Velum Palati'num*, *Velum Pala'ti*, *Velum Pen'dulum*, *Velum Staphyli'num*, *Claw'strum Pala'ti*, *Soft Pal'ate*, *Pala'tum Moll'e*, *Septum Staphylin* (CH.) A movable, soft, and broad septum, attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine arch, and separating the mouth from the pharynx. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. Its *anterior surface* corresponds to the mouth; the *posterior* to the pharynx. Its *superior edge* is fixed to the palatine arch; the inferior is free, floating, and has an appendix at its middle, — the *uvula*. The lateral margins of the velum are held down by two folds, separated from each other by a triangular space; these are called the *pillars*; the anterior passes to the base of the tongue, the posterior to the sides of the pharynx. The velum palati is formed of a mucous coat, which contains numerous follicles, and of a muscular stratum, in which are the peristaphylini interni and p. externi muscles, the glosso-staphylini, the pharyngo-staphylini and the palato-staphylinus.

The arteries of the velum palati are furnished by the internal maxillary, the labial and the superior pharyngeal. Its veins open into the internal jugular. Its nerves are sent off from the ganglion of MECKEL and come from the palatine branches. The glosso-

pharyngeal nerve, likewise, sends it some filaments. (F) *Voile du Palais*.

(G) Gaumensegel, weiche Gaumen.

VENE'REAL (Path.) *Vene'reus*, ἀποδισιαζος, *Vene'rean*; from *Venus*, 'the Goddess of pleasure.' That which relates to the pleasures of love. In a more restricted sense—the word *Veneréal* is synonymous with *syphilitic*, and also with *syphilis*. Some authors have proposed, that those diseases should be called *veneréal*, which are produced by excess in venery; and that *syphilitic* should be limited to those which are the result of impure connexion.

(F) *Vénérien*. This term, also, means one laboring under syphilis, — as *Hôpital des vénériens*.

VEN'ERY (Physiol.) Same etymon. The pleasures of love. Sexual communication.

(G) Venusspiel.

VENESECTIO (Surg.) Phlebotomy. φλεβοτομία, from *ve'na*, 'a vein,' and *se'co*, 'I cut.' *Bloodletting*. The abstraction of blood from a vein. The veins at the bend of the arm, and the external jugular are those chiefly used for this purpose. See BLOODLETTING.

(F) *Saignée*. (G) Aderlassen.

WRITERS. J. DE KETAM, Ven. 1522 (L). G. VALLA, Argent 1529 (L). P. BRISSOT, Basil. 1529 (L). G. COLLIMITIUS, Argent. 1531 (L). TH. DUNUS, Paris, 1544 (L). J. A. BOAZAVOLTA, Rom. 1545 (L). L. FUCHSIUS, Paris, 1549 (L). JAC. PORES, Lugd. 1566 (L). L. BOTALLUS, Lugd. 1577 (L). B. GRANGER, Paris, 1578 (L). H. AUGENIUS, Taurin. 1584 (L). J. ZECCHIUS, Bonon. 1586 (L). J. A. DE CONTECILLIS, Rom. 1590 (L). J. N. ROGERIUS, Ven. 1597 (L). C. BERNARDINUS, Basil. 1607 (L). J. R. MOXIUS (*in acute diseases of females*), Colon. 1612 (L). O. MONTI, Pisa, 1627 (L). J. M. CASTELLANI, Argent. 1628 (L). P. CASTELLUS (*abuse of*), Rom. 1628 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent. 1631 (L). D. LAIGNEAU, Paris, 1635 (F). Z. BRENDÉL, Jenæ, 1636 (L). H. COURRAIGNE, Monspel. 1643 (L). E. BACHOT, Paris, 1646 (F). W. DE PRÉ, Paris, 1647 (L). G. FR. LAURENTIUS, Hamb. 1647 (L). J. A. DE LA COURVÉE, Paris, 1647 (L). FR. LANDREY, Paris, 1648 (F). G. PATIN, Paris, 1649 (L). G. MOEBIUS, Jenæ, 1654 (L). M. A. SEVERINUS, Hanov. 1654 (L). H. CONRING, Helmst. 1651 (L). M. HOFFMANN, Altdorf. 1660

(L). PH. JONDOT, Paris, 1662 (F). G. FRANCUS, Heidelb. 1673 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1674 (L). H. STUBBE, Lond. 1671. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1675 (L). L. A. PORTIUS, Rom. 1682 (L). J. FR. DE FRANCISCO, Lips. 1685 (L). B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1686 (L). A. DE HEIDE, Amster. 1686 (L). A. CAUFAPÉ, Toulouse, 1691 (F). DODART, Paris, 1691 (L). D. LA SCALA, Patav. 1696 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1698 (L). Another work, 1701 (L). PH. HECQUET, Paris, 1707 (F). J. G. DE BERGER, Vittemb. 1709 (L). N. ANDRY, Paris, 1711 (F). J. BOHN, Lips. 1713 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1714 (L). Also Hal. 1723 (L). (*abuse of*), Hal. 1730 (L). R. J. CAMERARIUS (*Do.*), Tubing. 1715 (L). J. A. FISCHER, Erford. 1724 (L). M. ALBERTI, various works, from 1724 to 1735, Hal. (L). J. B. SILVA, Paris, 1727 (F). J. VAN COXIE, Lugd. Bat. 1728 (L). G. E. HAMBERGER, Jenæ, 1729 (L). A. O. GÖLICHE, Francf. ad Viadr. 1730 (L). J. MORRISON, Paris, 1730 (F). FR. QUESNAY, Paris, 1730 (F). Other works, Paris, 1736 and 1750 (F). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1751 (L). R. BUTLER, Lond. 1734. J. J. WALBAUM, Götting. 1749 (L). G. P. JUCH, Erford. 1732 (L). L. TH. LUTHER (*in acute puerperal cases*), Erford. 1733 (L). A. VATER, Vittemb. 1735 (L). DE SYLVA MOURA, Lisb. 1735 (P). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1738 (L). G. DETHARDING, Hafn. 1738 (L). CH. ST. SCHEFFELIUS, Gryphisw. 1747 (L) and 1756 (L). G. B. CÆDER, Gotting. 1749 (L). A. E. DE BÜCHNER, various works, Hal. 1749, 1753, and 1758 (L). L. HEISTER (*abuse of*), Helmst. 1750 (L). J. BROUWER, Amsterd. 1756 (D). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1762 (L). J. P. DAVID, Paris, 1763 (F). TH. DICKSON, Lond. 1765. CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1767 (L). G. M. GATTENHOF, Heidelb. 1771 (L). E. G. BALDINGER, Gotting. 1778 (L). CH. G. GRUNER, Jenæ, 1779 (L). J. WERNISCHECK, Vindob. 1783 (L). BÜCKING, — 1781 (G). BACH, — 1789 (G). J. G. WOLSTEIN, Vienn. 1791 (G). FR. X. MEZLER, Ulm. 1793 (G). G. CH. SIEBOLD, Wurzb. 1798 (G). B. RUSH (*Defence of*), Philad. 1796. J. CH. REIL, Hal. 1798 (L). LE GALLOIS, Paris, An. x. (F). J. V. F. VAIDY, Paris, 1803 (L). A. N. LEVERT, Paris, 1803 (F). J. JOULLIETTON, Paris, 1803 (F). FR. VACCA BERLINGHIERI, Pisa, 1804 (I). L. MERLHIOT, Paris, 1805 (F). P. DESRAY, Paris,

1806 (F). A. LEROY, Paris, 1807 (F). J. B. A. DELIVET, Genoa, 1810 (F). J. F. FR. MONTAIN, Lyon, 1810 (F). J. F. FAUCHIER, Paris, 1810 (F). G. VIEUSSEUX, Paris, 1815 (F). FRÉTEAU, Paris, 1816 (F). L. V. J. BERLIOR, Paris, 1816 (F). J. VAN ROTTERDAM (*in fevers*), from the French by J. TAYLOR, Lond. 1818. A. P. F. LEGOUAIS (*in puerperal peritonitis*), Paris, 1820 (F). T. H. MILLS (*in fever*), Dubl. 1816. B. WELSH (*in epidemic fever*), Edinb. 1819. M. HALL, Lond. 1829. J. POLINIÈRE, Paris, 1827 (F).

VEN'OM (*Path.*) *Vene'num*, *Tox'icum*. A poisonous fluid, secreted by certain animals, as the viper, in a state of health, and which they preserve in a particular reservoir, to use as a means of attack or defence. It differs from *virus*, as the latter is always the result of a morbid process, may be produced by the individuals receiving it, in their turn, and be transmitted to others.

(F) *Venin*. (G) Gift.

WRITERS. H. MERCURIALIS, Francf. 1584 (L). J. B. CODRONCHUS, Venet. 1591 (L). AMOREUX, Avignon, 1762 (L). J. N. LAURENTI, Vienn. 1768 (L).

VEN'OMOUS (*Path.*) *Venena'tus*. An epithet, applied to animals which have a secretion of venom, as the viper, rattlesnake, &c., and, also, to liquids, in the animal body, which have been so perverted by previous disease, that their contact occasions serious disease in sound individuals; — as happens in hydrophobia.

(F) *Venimeux*.

(G) Giftig.

VEN'NER, TOBI'AS or THOM'AS (*Biogr.*) An English physician of the 17th century; born in Somersetshire, in 1577; died in 1660. WORKS. *Via recta ad vitam longam, or a discourse of the nature, faculties, and effects of all such things as by way of nourishment make for the preservation of health*, &c. Lond. 1620. 4to. He published, also, *Essays on the Bath and Bristol waters*, and *A brief and accurate treatise concerning the taking of the fume of tobacco*. 1638. 4to.

VENTILA'TION (*Hyg.*) *Ventila'tio*; from *ventus*, 'wind.' The act of renewing the air of vessels, hospitals, and apartments, or of situations where many people are collected together. The utility of such renewal must be evident, when it is considered that the atmospheric air loses its oxygen during respiration, and that carbonic acid sup-

plies its place. Stagnant air, also, becomes loaded with numerous impurities; and hence one of the greatest hygienic improvements, of modern times, has been a proper attention to circulation of air; and it is one of the most valuable additions to our stock of therapeutical agents in many diseases. Instruments, used for the purpose of renewing the air, in vessels, apartments, &c. have been called *ventilators*.

WRITERS. T. TREDGOLD (*principles of warming and ventilating public buildings*), Lond. 1824. J. WHITEHURST (*V. of rooms, &c.*) Lond. 1794.

VEN'TRICLE (*Anat.*) *Ventric'ulus*; from *venter*, 'belly.' Literally, a little belly. A name given, in anatomy, to various parts.

The VEN'TRICLES OF THE LAR'YNX, *Sac'culi laryngæ'i*, *Si'nuses of the Lar'ynx*, are two depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments.

(F) *Ventricules ou sinus du larynx*.

The VEN'TRICLES OF THE BRAIN (F) *Ventricules du cerveau*, (G) *Hirn-höhlen*, are five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished into the *lat'eral ventricles*, *mid'dle ventricle*, *4th ventricle* or *ventricle of the cerebel'lum*, and *5th ventricle*.

The *mid'dle ventricle*, or *3d ventricle*, is situated in front of the pineal gland. It is bounded, *above*, by the tela choroidea and the fornix; *below*, by a portion of cerebral substance, which separates it from the base of the cranium; *laterally*, by the thalami *ner-vorum opticorum*; *anteriorly*, by a medullary cord, called the *anterior commissure*; and, *posteriorly*, by another medullary cord, called the *posterior commissure*. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by two openings, situated behind the anterior pillar or crus of the fornix.

(F) *Ventricule moyen du cerveau*.

The LAT'ERAL VEN'TRICLES, *Ventric'uli majo'res*, *V. prio'res*, *V. superio'res*, *V. trico'nes*, are two in number. They are large; and, owing to their considerable curvature, occupy a great part of the cerebral centre. They are bounded, *above*, by the inferior surface of the corpus callosum; *anteriorly*, by the curved portion of the same body; *posteriorly*, by a considerable mass of cerebral substance; and, *internally*, they are separated from each other by the septum of the ventricles,

a medullary plate, which is given off from the lower part of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles have, in their upper and anterior portion, the *Corpora striata*, *Thalami optici*, and *Tenia semicircularis*:—their inferior portion contains the *corpus fimbriatum*, *cornu Ammonis*, &c.

(†) *Ventricules latéraux.*

The **FOURTH VEN'TRICLE** is situated beneath the *aqueduct of SYLVIVS*, by which it communicates with the third ventricle. It extends from this aqueduct to the upper part of the medulla; and is seated in the substance of the *tuber annulare*.

(F) *Quatrième ventricule.*

The **FIFTH VEN'TRICLE** is the small serous cavity between the laminae of the *septum lucidum*, called, also, *Fis'sure* or *Fossa of SYLVIVS* or *Sinus of the septum lucidum*.

(F) *Cinquième ventricule.*

The **VEN'TRICLES OF THE HEART** (F) *Ventricules du cœur*, (G) *Herz-kammern*, are two in number.

The **RIGHT VEN'TRICLE**, *Pulmonary ventricle*, *Ventriculus anterior*, *V. primus*, *V. pulmonalis*, is situated on the fore part of the heart, the base and apex corresponding to those of the heart. In it are seen the *Columnæ carneæ* and *Cordæ tendineæ*. The right ventricle communicates with the right auricle by the *Ostium venosum*, and from it the *Pulmonary artery* issues. Around the auricular orifice is a tendinous margin or ring, from which the tricuspid valve is given off. The use of the ventricle is to send the blood, by its contraction, along the pulmonary artery to the lungs.

(F) *Ventriple droit ou pulmonaire.*

The **LEFT VEN'TRICLE**, *Ventriculus aorticus*, *V. posterior*, *V. secundus*, is situated at the posterior and left part of the heart. Its parietes are much thicker and stronger than those of the right, owing to its having to send the blood over the whole system. The inner surface has the same general appearance as that of the right. The *Columnæ carneæ* and *Cordæ tendineæ* are, however, much stronger. It communicates with the left auricle by means of the *Mitral valve*; and from it proceeds the largest bloodvessel of the body,—the *aorta*.

(F) *Ventriple gauche ou aortique.*

From some experiments, by **LEGAL-LOIS**, it would appear that the right ventricle in the adult has a larger

capacity than the left, but that the contrary is the case in the *fœtus*.

VEN'ULA (*Anat.*) *γλεβιον*. A small vein. **HIPPOCRATES** seems to use it in the sense of *Arteria*.

VERATRI'NA (*Pharm.*) *Vera'tria*, *Ver'atrine*. A vegetable alkali, found in the seeds of the *Vera'trum Sabadilla* and in the *Vera'trum album* and *Colchicum autumnale*. It is solid, white, pulverulent, and inodorous; of a very acrid taste; decomposable by heat; very soluble in water, and soluble in alcohol. It is extremely poisonous and is not used in medicine. **MAGENDIE** has given it as an emetic and drastic in very small doses.

VERA'TRUM ALBUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Helleb'orus albus*, *Elleb'orum album*, *Cherbachem*, *White hellebore*. The root of this common European plant is indebted to the *Veratrine* for its properties. It is inodorous; has a bitterish, acrid, and nauseous taste, and is violently emetic and purgative, even when applied to an ulcerated surface. It is, also, possessed of *errhine* properties, and acts, externally, as a stimulant. It is rarely exhibited internally. Sometimes it is given as a *sneezing powder*; but it operates with great violence. It forms, also, an itch ointment. See **UNG. VERATRI**.

(F) *Hellébore blanc.*

(G) *Nieswurz*, *Weissnieswurz*, *Läusekraut*.

The **VERA'TRUM SABADIL'LA** or *Sabadilla*, *Ca'nis Interfec'tor*, *Cau'sticum America'num*, *Cevadil'la Hispano'rum*, *Sevadilla*, *Hor'deum causticum*. (F) *Cevadille*, (G) *Sabadill*, *Läuse-saamen*. The seeds of this plant have been used, mostly, as anthelmintics. Dose, gr. ij to a child, four years old. It possesses the same general properties as the *veratrum album*.

VERBAS'CUM NI'GRUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Black Mullein*, *Candella re'gia*, *Thap'sus barba'tus*, *Candela'ria*, *Lana'ria*, and the **VERBAS'CUM THAP'SUS**, *great broad leaved Mullein*, *High Taper*, *Cow's Lungwort*, or *Yellow Mullein*,—especially the latter,—have been used as emollients, applied, externally, in the form of fomentation. The large leaves have been chosen for this purpose. Occasionally, the mucilage, which they contain, has been extracted by decoction or infusion, and administered in pectoral affections.

(F) *Molène*, *Bouillon blanc*.

(G) Weisses Wollkraut, Himmelbrand, Königsherzenkraut.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Verbe'na*, 'Ιερα βοτάνη, *Dichro'mos*, διχρῶμος, *Verbena'ca*, *Periste'rium*, *Hierobot'anē*, *Her'ba sa'cra*, *Ver'vain*. A plant, formerly held sacred; used in sacrifices, and suspended round the neck as an amulet. In the form of cataplasm, it is said to have relieved most obstinate headaches, and to have been of service in scrophula. It is not used.

(F) *Verveine*.

(G) *Eisenkraut*.

WRITER. J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1721 (L).

VERCOQUIN (*Path.*) *Phreni'tis vermino'sa*. A kind of phrenitis, attributed to the presence of a worm in the brain.

VERDIER, JOHN (*Biog.*) A French physician; born at Ferté Bernard in 1735; died at Paris in 1820. WORKS. *Jurisprudence générale de la médecine en France*. 1763. 2 vols. 12mo. *Jurisprudence particulière de la chirurgie en France*. 1764. 2 vols. 12mo.

VERGETURES (F) (*Path.*) from (F) *verge*, 'a rod.' Linear, reddish impressions, similar to those which would be produced by the strokes of a rod, and which are seen in some diseases.

(G) *Hautstriemen*.

VERHEY'EN, PHIL'IP (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Dutch physician and anatomist; Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Louvain; born at Verbrouck in 1648; died in 1710. WORKS. *Compendii theoriæ practicæ in quatuor partes distributi*. Pars I. and II. Lovan. 1683. 8vo. *De febris*. Ibid. 1692. 12mo. *Anatomia corporis humani*. Ibid. 1693. 4to. *Lettre à un maître chirurgien*. Paris. 1698. 12mo.

VER'JUICE (*Mat. Med.*) *Omphac'ium*. A sour kind of grape. Also, an acid liquor prepared from very sour grapes or crab-apples. It is principally used in culinary preparations; although, occasionally, an ingredient in medicinal compounds.

(F) *Verjus*.

(G) *Sauerwein*, *Sauertraubensaft*.

VERMIC'ULUM (*Pharm.*) *Vermicul'um*. An elixir, a tincture. RULAND and JOHNSON.

VER'MIFORM (*Anat. &c.*) *Vermic'ular*, *Vermicula'ris*, *Vermifor'mis*, from *vermic'ulus*, 'a small worm.' That which resembles a worm.

The PROCES'SUS VERMIFOR'MES, *Protuberan'tiæ vermifor'mes*, *Appendices vermifor'mes*, are two medullary projections, at the surface of the cerebellum.

(F) *Éminences vermiformes du cer-velet*.

The supe'rior ver'miform proc'ess, *Ver'mis supe'rior cerebel'li*, is an elongated projection, at the anterior and middle part of the superior surface of the cerebellum; and the infe'rior ver'miform proc'ess, *Ver'mis infe'rior cerebel'li*, is a somewhat large projection, situated in the depression at the inferior surface of the same organ.

VER'MINOUS (*Path.*) *Vermi'no'sus*. That which is caused by worms; as a verminous affection.

(F) *Vermineux*.

VER'NEY, JO'SEPH GUISCHARD DU (*Biog.*) A celebrated French physician; born at Feurs, in Forest, in 1648; died in 1730. WORKS. *Traité de l'organe de l'ouïe, contenant la structure, les usages, et les maladies de toutes les parties de l'oreille*. Paris. 1683. 12mo. *Traité des maladies des os*. Paris. 1751. 12mo.: in Engl. by SAMUEL INGHAM. Lond. 1762. 8vo. *Œuvres anatomiques*. Paris. 1761. 2 vols. 4to.

VERONI'CA (*Mat. Med.*) *Veroni'ca officina'lis*, *Veroni'ca mas*, *The'a German'ica*, *Beton'ica Pau'li*, *Chamæ'drys*, *Male Veroni'ca*, *Fluel'lin*, *Offic'inal Speed'well*. This plant was once used as a pectoral.

(F) *Véronique*, *Thé d'Europe*.

(G) *Ehrenpries*, *Grundheil*.

WRITERS. FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1694 (L). J. FRANK, Ulmæ, 1690 (L).

VERONI'CA BECCABUN'GA, *Beccabunga*, *Anagal'lis aquat'ica*, *La'ver German'icum*, *Veroni'ca aquat'ica*, *Cepæ'a*, *Wa'ter Pim'pernel*, *Brook'lime*, *Brooklime Speed'well*. This plant was formerly used in a variety of diseases. It is, however, almost insipid and inodorous; and has been long banished from practice.

(F) *Véronique cressonnée*.

(G) *Bachbungen*, *Bachbohlen*, *Wasserbungen*.

VERRU'CA (*Path.*) *Ecphy'ma verru'ca*, *Phymato'sis verruco'sa*, a Wart. A small, hard, mammillary tumor, which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. Warts are generally rugous at the surface, and broad at the base; their roots being implanted in the dermis by whitish filaments, which are dense, semifibrous, and very numerous.

Warts may be destroyed by caustic, or removed by excision. Their vitality is, generally, not great.

(F) *Verrue*. (G) *Warze*.

WRITERS. G. FRANCUS, Heidelb. 1688 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1696 (L). VAN KLINKENBERGH, Lugd. Bat. 1733 (L).

VERTEBRÆ (Anat.) *σπονδυλοι*; from *ver'terē*, 'to turn.' This name has been given to the bones, which, by their union, form the vertebral or spinal column. The vertebræ are short, thick, very angular bones; 24 in number, and situated one above another. The *body* of the vertebra is the middle and anterior portion. Above and below, it is articulated, by means of a fibro-cartilage, with the contiguous vertebræ. The *Processes*, *Masses apophysaires*, of each vertebra are: 1. The *spinous process*, situated behind, and in the median line. 2. The two *transverse processes*, standing off from each side. 3. The *four articular processes* — two *superior*, and two *inferior* — which serve to unite the vertebræ with each other. These transverse and articulating processes are made continuous with the lateral and posterior parts of the body of the vertebra by narrow bony portions or pedicles, on each of which are notches. These, by their union with similar notches in the contiguous vertebræ, form the lateral foramina, (F) *Trous de conjugaison*, through which the spinal nerves leave the vertebral canal.

The different processes are united with each other, so as to form a kind of ring of the lateral and posterior parts of the vertebra; and the foramen, within this, i. e. between the body and processes, concurs in forming the vertebral canal.

The vertebræ have particular characters, according to the regions they occupy. They are divided into 7 *cervical*, 12 *dorsal*, and 5 *lumbar*.

The first cervical is called *atlas*; the second, *axis* or *vertebra dentata*; and the seventh, *vertebra pro-eminentis*.

The vertebræ are articulated with each other. Those of the back are joined, moreover, to the ribs. The first or atlas is articulated with the occipital bone; and the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum.

The cervical vertebræ are developed by 9 points of ossification; the dorsal and lumbar by 8.

(F) *Vertèbre*.

(G) *Wirbelbein*.

VERTEBRAL (Anat.) *Vertebra'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the vertebræ.

The VERTEBRAL COLUMN, *Rachis*; the *Spine*; the *Back bone*, *Acan'tha*, *ακανθα*, *Cari'na*, *Spi'na dor'si*, *Colum'na spina'lis*, *Colum'na vertebra'lis*. A kind of bony column, situated at the posterior and central part of the trunk; extending from the head to the sacrum; flexible in every direction, yet very solid; and hollowed by a canal called *vertebral*, which gives it lightness without diminishing its strength, and runs through its whole length.

The vertebral column is formed by the superposition of the vertebræ. It represents a pyramid, whose base is below. Anteriorly, it is convex in the neck; concave in the back, and convex, again, in the loins. Behind, the curvatures are of course the reverse of these. There is also in the dorsal region, a lateral curvature, the concavity of which is towards the left side.

Considered as a whole, the vertebral column has an *anterior* or *præspinal* surface; a *posterior* or *spinal*; two *lateral*; a *base*, and an *apex* or *top*. In the nomenclature of CHAUSSIER, the anterior surface, in the neck, is called *trachelian*; in the back, *prædorsal*; and, in the loins, *prælumbar*. The dorsal surface has, at its middle, the spinous processes; and, at its sides, the *vertebral gutters*, (F) *Gouttières vertébrales*, formed by the succession of the *vertebral plates*, (F) *Lames vertébrales*, which, by their junction, constitute the spinous processes. These are filled by the sacro-spinalis muscle. The sides or lateral surfaces present the foramina, resulting from the union of the *vertebral notches*, (F) *Échancrures vertébrales*. These are called *vertebral foramina*, (F) *Trous de conjugaison*, and give passage to the *vertebral nerves*. The base of the vertebral column is oblique, to unite with the sacrum; and forms with it an angle, called *sacro-vertebral angle* or *promontory*. The apex or top of the vertebral column is articulated with the occipital bone. Sometimes, the term *vertebral column* includes the whole of the column from the occipital bone to the extremity of the coccyx.

(F) *Colonne vertébrale*, *Épine du dos*, *Échine*.

(G) *Rückgrath*, *Wirbelsäule*. The VERTEBRAL or SPINAL Canal, *Rachid'ian Canal*, exists through the

whole of the vertebral column, whose curvatures it follows. It is continuous, above, with the cranium; below, with the sacral canal, if we consider the vertebræ to terminate at the sacrum. It is lined by a prolongation of the meninges, and lodges the spinal marrow.

The vertebral column, which unites lightness with solidity, serves to support the head and chest. It is the seat of all the movements of the trunk, the weight of which it transmits to the pelvis. It lodges and protects the spinal marrow, and gives passage to the vertebral nerves, and to numerous vessels.

The VER'TEBRAL LIG'AMENTS, (F) *Ligamens vertébraux*, Surtouts *ligamenteux de la colonne vertébrale*, are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They consist of long, ligamentous coverings; the *anterior* occupying the anterior part of the vertebral column; and the *posterior* seeming to arise from the occipito-axoid ligament, and existing, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, from the axis to the sacrum.

The VER'TEBRAL AR'TERY, *Posterior cerebral artery* (CH.), is the largest of the branches of the subclavian. It arises from the posterior part of that vessel; is lodged in a canal, (F) *Petit canal vertébral*, formed by the foramina in the transverse processes; enters the cranium, and proceeds to anastomose with its fellow of the opposite side, and to form the *Basilar artery* (q. v.). Besides the branches sent to the neck, the vertebral artery gives off—the *anterior* and *posterior spinal arteries*, and the *inferior cerebellous*, in the cavity of the cranium.

The VER'TEBRAL or SPINAL NERVES, spring successively from the spinal marrow; from its origin to its termination. These nerves—30 pairs in all—arise by two roots; one *anterior*, and the other *posterior*, and afterwards issue by the vertebral and sacral foramina. Each of these roots seems to have a distinct function; the *posterior* being destined to convey sensation to parts; the *anterior*, motion. On the posterior root, before its junction with the anterior, there is a ganglion.

Of the 30 pairs, 7 are *cervical nerves*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 6 *sacral*.

WRITER. A. C. BOCK, Lips. 1828 (L).

VER'TEBRAL DISEASE, *Rachialgia* (of some); *Ca'ries of the Ver'tebræ*. The spinal column is liable to distor-

tion (see HUMP), at times, without the vertebræ being much, if at all, diseased. At other times, a more formidable affection is induced; the vertebræ becoming carious, and the intervertebral cartilages ulcerated; followed by a more or less complete loss of power over the lower extremities. In such a case, on examining the spine, one or more of the spinous processes is found to project beyond the rest. The disease was first well described by Mr. PERCIVAL POTT; and, hence, it has been called, by the French, *Maladie de POTT*. It usually occurs in scrophulous subjects, and the treatment consists in establishing a counter-irritation by blisters, issues, or the moxa, opposite the transverse processes of the diseased vertebra. The sore must be suffered to remain open, and the patient kept in the horizontal posture until the use of the limbs is recovered: employing tonics—the free admission of fresh air &c. at the same time.

WRITERS. G. GEBB, Lond. 1782. PH. JONES (*curvatures*), Lond. 1788. S. T. SOMMERING (*fracture and luxation*), Berlin, 1793, 8vo. C. H. WILKINSON (*distortion of the spine*), Lond. 1798. J. C. FRANK (*diseases of the spine*), Pavia, 1791 (L). C. VAN ROY (*scoliosis*), Lugd. 1774 (L). SIR J. EARLE (*crooked spine*), Lond. 1803. T. BAYNTON, Bristol, 1813. T. COPELAND, Lond. 1815. J. L. CHOULANT, Lips. 1818 (L). G. MALSCH, Berol. 1818 (L). R. W. BAMPFIELD (*curvatures and diseases*), Lond. 1824. C. BELL (*injuries of the spine*), Lond. 1824. E. HARRISON, Lond. 1827. JOHN SHAW (*distortions*), Lond. 1823 and 1825 (plates). (*On defects in the form of the spine, chest, &c.*), Lond. 1827. W. T. WARD (*distortions*), Lond. 1822. M. JAGER, Erlangen, 1831 (G).

VER'TEX (Anat.) *Cor'lyphē*, *zoovφη*. The top or highest part of the head. See SINCIPUT.

VERTIGO (Path.) from *ver'tere*, 'to turn'; *Dī'nos*, *δι'νος*, *ιλιγ'γος*, *Ilin'gos*, *Gid'diness*, *Diz'ziness*, *Dī'nus verti'go*, *Hallucina'tio verti'go*, *Autal'gia verti'go*, *Swim'ming of the head*. A state, in which it seems that all objects are turning round; or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyration. Two varieties have been designated:—*simple vertigo*, where the objects are seen; and *scotodynia*, in which the sight is obscured, and the individual often falls. Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the

brain; and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy.

(F) *Vertige, Étourdissement.*

(G) *Schwindel.*

WRITERS. W. BAILLOU, Paris, 1597 (L). W. ROLFINK, Jenæ, 1633 (L). G. CH. SCHELHAMMER, Jenæ, 1650 (L). H. CONRINGIUS, Helmst. 1650 (L). J. A. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1682 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1690 (L). CH. VATER, Vittemb. 1698 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1704 (L). D. SENNERT, Vittemb. 1610 (L). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1733 (L). A. NICOLAI, Jenæ, 1759 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1783 (L). M. HERZ, Berlin, 1791 (G).

VESA'LIIUS, AN'DREW (*Biogr.*) A renowned anatomist and physician; born at Bruxelles in 1513 or 1514; died in the island of Zante in 1564. WORKS. *Paraphrasis in nonum librum RHASE ad ALMANSOREM, de affectuum singularium corporis partium curatione.* Basil. 1537. 8vo. *Epistola docens venam axillarem cubiti in dolore laterali secandam et melancholicum succum ex venæ portarum ramis ad sedem pertinentibus purgari.* Basil. 1539. 4to. *Suorum de corporis humani fabricâ librorum epitome.* Basil. 1542. fol.: and Lond. 1642. fol. *De humani corporis fabricâ libri septem.* Basil. 1543. fol. *De radice chinæ epistolæ, &c.* Ven. 1542. 8vo. *Anatomicarum GABRIELIS FALLOPII observationum examen.* Matrit. 1561. 4to. *Chirurgia magna in septem libros digesta.* Ven. 1569. 8vo. *Opera omnia, anatomica, et chirurgica.* Lugd. Bat. 1725. fol.

VESA'NIA (*Path.*) *Vesa'niæ.* Derangement of the intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever. Many nosologists have used this as a generic term; under which they have included the different species of mental alienation, hypochondriasis, somnambulism, and even hydrophobia. See NOSOLOGY.

VES'ICAL (*Anat.*) *Vesica'lis.* That which belongs or relates to the bladder.

The VES'ICAL AR'TERIES vary in number and origin. The umbilical artery always sends off two or three; the middle hemorrhoidal, internal pudic, and obturator furnish others, which ramify and anastomose in the parietes of the bladder; the hypogastric furnishes one, which is somewhat larger, the *Ves'ico-prostat'ic* (CH.), and proceeds to the *bas-fond* of the bladder, sending numerous ramifications to it as well as to the surrounding parts.

The VES'ICAL VEINS, much more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogstic plexus.

VESIC'ULA (*Anat. & Path.*) *νεστιγξ*; a diminutive of *vesica*, 'a bladder.' A small bladder.

The VESIC'ULÆ SEMINA'LES are two small membranous sacs, which serve as reservoirs for the sperm. They are situated beneath the bladder, and above the rectum, behind the prostate, and to the outer side of the vasa deferentia. They are of an irregular conoidal shape; flattened from above to below; embossed on their surface, and of a grayish tint. Their *posterior extremity* or *fundus* terminates by a round cul-de-sac. Their *anterior extremity* or *neck* is narrow and elongated, and is continuous with the excretory duct of the vesicula. This duct joins the vas deferens, and forms with it, the ejaculatory duct. The interior of the vesiculæ exhibits several cells, which communicate with each other, and are lined by a very thin, mucous membrane.

(F) *Vésicules séminales, Gardouches, Greniers.*

(G) *Saamenbläschen.*

VESIC'ULA UMBILICA'LIS, *V. alb.* A small bag, filled with a milk-like fluid, observed on the amnios, near the insertion of the umbilical cord. See ALLANTOIS.

VESIC'ULA (*Path.*) A *ves'icle*, *νεστιγξ*, *Ec'phlysis*, *Cys'tinx*. A small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colorless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl colored. It is succeeded, either by a scurf, or by a laminated scab.

VESICULÆ constitute the 6th order of BATEMAN's classification of *Cutaneous diseases*.

(G) *Bläschen.*

VES'LING or VESLIN'GIUS, or WESLING, JOHN (*Biog.*) An able German anatomist and botanist; born at Minden, in Westphalia, in 1598; died in 1649. WORKS. *Syntagma anatomicum publicis dissectionibus in auditorium usum aptatum.* Patav. 1641. 8vo.: in Engl. by CULPEPER. 1653. fol. *Opobalsami veteribus cogniti vindiciæ, &c.* Patav. 1644. 8vo. *Observationes anatomicæ et epistolæ medicæ, &c.:* a TH. BARTHOLIN. Hafn. 1664. 8vo.

VES'SEL (*Anat.*) *Vas, Angei'on, αγγειον, An'gos, αγγος.* A canal, more or less elastic, formed by the superposition of several membranes, and

distinguished, according to its uses and general arrangement, into *Artery*, *Vein*, and *Lymphatic* (q. v.). See also **VASCULAR**.

(F) *Vaisseau*. (G) *Gefäss*.

VES'TI, JUS'TUS (*Biog.*) A German medical writer, and Professor at Erfurt; born at Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, in 1651; died in 1715. **WORKS**. He published numerous dissertations, of which the following are a part. *De strumâ: - Doctrina de purgatione: - De pulvere sympathetico. De symbolo Pythagoræ, "Fabis abstineto."* *De fructuum hortensium et esculentorum abusu. De panis usu alimentoso et medicamentoso. De præstantiâ medicamentorum simplicium et Galenicorum, præ chymicis, &c. Æconomia corporis humani*. Erford. 1688 (L).

VES'TIBULE (*Anat.*) *Vestibulum*. A cavity of an irregular shape, which forms part of the labyrinth or internal ear. The vestibule is situated on the inner side of the tympanum; on the outer side of the meatus auditorius internus; before the semicircular canals, and behind the cochlea. It is lined by a particular membrane, and contains the liquor of **COTUNNIUS** and branches of the auditory nerve. There are three contiguous cavities in the vestibule, one of which, the *sem'i-oval*, is situated above: another, the *hemispher'ical*, below; and the third or *sul'ciform*, which is the orifice of the aquæductus vestibuli, behind.

(F) *Vestibule*.

(G) *Gehörvorhof*.

VESTIB'ULUM is, also, a smooth cavity between the perinæum and nymphæ in the female, which leads to two passages; — to the urethra above, and to the vagina below.

VESTI'TUS (*Hyg.*) *Cloth'ing, Res vestia'ria, Dress, Ves'ture*. Any substance used for the purpose of covering our nakedness, or preserving us from atmospheric temperature, by being worn on the body.

(F) *Vêtement*.

(G) *Kleidung*.

WRITERS. **BAYFIUS**, Paris, 1536 (L). **O. FERRERIUS**, Patav. 1654 (L). **J. J. BAIER**, Altd. 1704 (L). **M. ALBERTI**, Hal. 1729 (L). **J. H. SCHULZE**, Hal. 1737 (L). **A. E. DE BÜCHNER**, Hal. 1750 (L). **G. B. J. GLADBACH**, Francf. ad Viadr. 1761 (L). **LEROY** (*of women and children*), Paris, 1772 (F). **C. A. VOGT**, Vittemb. 1789 (L). **W. VAUGHAN**, Lond. 1792. **I. WALLICH**, Jenæ, 1793

(L). **HUGHES**, Edinb. 1795 (L). **J. MEYERHOF**, Berol. 1815 (L).

VI'ABLE (*Leg. Med.*) *Viab'ilis*, from *vi'a*, 'way'; not from *vie* (F), 'life' (**ORFILA**). A word, which might be introduced, with great advantage, from the French into our language. It is an epithet, applied to a fœtus, whose organs are properly formed, and so developed as to permit its continued existence. Every fœtus is not *viable*. Anencephali have lived ten or twelve days, yet they were not viable; — a part or the whole of the brain being wanting. The older the fœtus, the more viable is it. It is an idle prejudice that a child, born at the end of eight months, is less likely to live than one born at the end of seven. The signs of *viability* are drawn from the weight, length, external conformation &c. of the fœtus.

(G) *Lebensfähig*.

VIBICES (*Path.*) *Mo'lops*, *μολοψ*. Large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are unfavorable indications, as they denote great prostration. (G) *Blutstreifen*.

VI'BRATORY (*Path.*) *Vibrative, Vv-brans*, from *vibra'rē*, 'to quiver.' An epithet applied to the pain that accompanies some neuralgiæ; and which seems to the patient to vibrate along the nerves.

(F) *Douleur vibratile*.

VIBRIS'SÆ (*Anat.*) The hairs, which grow at the entrance of the nostrils.

VIC-LE-COMPTÉ, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) *Vic-Le-Compte* is a small village in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, three leagues from Issoire; where there is an acidulous chalybeate, which is aperient.

VICHY, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) Carbonated chalybeates, the sources of which are at Vichy, six leagues from Moulins, in the department of Allier. The springs are seven in number. Almost all are thermal; give off bubbles of carbonic acid gas, and have a slightly sulphureous odor. They deposit carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a little oxide of iron; and afford, on analysis, carbonates of lime, soda, iron, and magnesia, carbonic acid, sulphate and muriate of soda. They are employed as tonics, particularly in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera, in old catarrhs, diseases of the joints, &c.

WRITERS. J. FR. CHOMEL, Montpel, 1734, 12mo. (F). M. DESBREST, Paris. 1781 (F).

The *FACTITIOUS VICHY WATER*, *Aqua Viciensis*, (F) *Eau de Vichy*, is made of simple acidulous water, impregnated with twice its bulk of carbonic acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ xxss; subcarbonate of soda, gr. xxxij; sulphate of soda, gr. xvj; muriate of soda, gr. iv; subcarbonate of magnesia, gr. ss; muriate of iron, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Mix. Ph. P.

VIC'IA FA'BA (Mat. Alim.) The Common Garden Bean. A native of Egypt, of which there are many varieties. Beans are not easy of digestion. They are proverbially flatulent, especially when old. When young, they are more digestible and wholesome. The meal was one of the four resolvent meals of the ancients.

(F) *Fève ou fève des marais*.

(G) *Saubohnen*, *Welsche Bohnen*.

VICQ D'AZYR, FELIX (Biog.) A French physician of eminence; born at Valogne, in Lower Normandy, in 1743; died in 1794. WORKS. *Observations sur les moyens que l'on peut employer pour préserver les animaux sains de la contagion, et pour en arrêter les progrès*, &c. Bordeaux. 1774. 12mo. *Instructions relatives à l'épizootie*, &c. Rouen. 1775. 4to. Another work, 1775. 4to. He published several other works on Epizooties. *Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie*. Paris. 1786. fol. plates. *Œuvres de*, par J. L. MOREAU. Paris. 1805.

VID'IUS, VI'DUS (Biog.) An Italian physician; native of Florence; Professor at Paris, and afterwards at Pisa. He died in 1569. WORKS. *De chirurgiâ lib. v.* (from HIPPOCRATES), translated into Latin. Lutet. 1544. fol. *De febribus libri vii, quibus accedunt institutionum medicinalium libri iii.* Florent. 1585. 4to. *Ars medicinalis in quâ cuncta quæ ad humani corporis valetudinem præsentem tuendam et absentem revocandam pertinent, methodo exactissimâ explicantur.* Florent. 1594. fol. *De anatome libri vii.* Ven. 1611. fol. *Opera omnia medica, chirurgica, et anatomica.* Ven. 1611. fol.

VIEUSSENS, RAYMOND (Biogr.) A celebrated French physician and anatomist; born at Rouergue in 1641; died at Montpellier in 1716. WORKS. *Neurologia universalis, hoc est, omnium humani corporis nervorum, simul ac cerebri, medullæque spinalis descriptio anatomica.* Lugd. 1685. fol. *Deux*

dissertations, la première sur les acide du sang, et la seconde sur la quantité proportionnelle des principes de cette liqueur. Montpellier. 1698. 8vo. *Novum vasorum corporis humani systema.* Amst. 1705. 12mo. *De la structure et des causes du mouvement naturel du cœur. De la structure de l'oreille. Des liqueurs, c'est à dire, des humeurs du corps humain.* Toulouse. 1715. 12mo. *Nouvelles découvertes sur le cœur.* Paris. 1706. 12mo. *Consultations.* Aix. 1691. 12mo. *Expériences et réflexions sur la structure et l'usage des viscères.* Paris. 1755. 12mo. *Histoire des maladies internes.* Paris and Toulouse. 1774 and 1776. 4 vols. 4to.

VIEUSSENS, VALVE OF (Anat.) *Valvula magna Cerebri*, *Velum Cerebri Medullare*. A grayish, pulpy, medullary layer, which passes from the inferior tubercula quadrigemina towards the cerebellum, and forms the vault of the fourth ventricle. VIEUSSENS thought, erroneously, that this layer was a sort of valve, intended to shut off communication between the 4th ventricle and the aqueduct of SYLVIVS.

(F) *Valvule de VIEUSSENS*, *Voile médullaire supérieur*.

VIL'LOUS (Anat.) *Villo'sus*, from *villus*, 'a hair.'

VIL'LOUS MEMBRANES or COATS, *Velamen'ta Bombycina*, are such as are covered with soft papillæ, constituted of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents; or such as are covered with fine down, so as to cause them to feel soft and velvety. The term is, however, chiefly restricted to the former. CHAUSSIER gives the name *simple villous membranes* to the serous membranes; and that of *complicated or follicular villous membranes* to the mucous membranes.

(F) *Membranes villeuses*, *Membranes veloutées*.

VIN'CA MI'NOR (Mat. Med.) *Vin'ca pervin'ca*, *Clem'atis daphnoides major*, *Les'ser periwinkle*. It has bitter and astringent properties, and has been used in gargles, and diseases of the chest.

(F) *Pervenche*, *Violette des Sorciers*.

(G) *Immergrün*.

VINUM MEDICINALE (Pharm.) A Medicated Wine. Wine, holding in solution one or more medicines. Medicinal wines are obtained by macerating or digesting medicinal substances in wine. They differ, of course, ac-

cording to the nature of the medicine employed, the strength of the wine, &c.

In the last Pharmacopœia of the London College, all the wines have been changed into weak tinctures; but the old names have been left unaltered. Sherry is the wine usually employed.

VINUM AL'OEES, *V. al'oēs socotori'nae*, *Vinum aloëticum*, *V. aro'mo-olēticum*, Wine of Aloes, *Tinctura hīera*, *Tinctura sa'cra*. (*Aloēs spicat. extract.* \mathfrak{z} viij, *canellæ corticis* \mathfrak{z} ij, *vini* \mathfrak{h} vj, *sp. tenuioris* \mathfrak{h} ij. Macerate for 14 days, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Purgative and stomachic, according to the dose. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij.

VINUM ABSINTHITES, Wine of Worm'wood. (*Fol. absinth. exsicc.*, *absinth. Pontic.*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} vj, *vini albi* \mathfrak{h} iv. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, &c.

VINUM ANTIMO'NII TARTARIZA'TI, *V. tartri'tis antimo'nii*, Solution of tartarized antimony, *Essen'tia antimo'nii seu stib'ii*, *Antimo'nial wine*, *Vinum benedic'tum*, *Vinum antimo'nia'tum* HUXHA'MI, *V. antimo'nia'le*, *Aqua benedic'ta* RULAN'DI, *Vinum emet'icum*. (*Ant. tart.* \mathfrak{D} j, *aq. distillat. ferv.* \mathfrak{z} viij, *sp. rectific.* \mathfrak{z} ij. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water, and add the spirit.)

The ordinary Antimonial wine is made with glass of antimony \mathfrak{z} j, sherry \mathfrak{h} iss.

WARD'S RED DROP consists of a strong vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

VINUM ANTISCORBU'TICUM, Antiscorbutic wine. (*Rad. armoraciæ recent.* \mathfrak{z} j, *fol. cochleariæ recent.*, *nasturtii aqual.*, *trifol. aquatic.*, *semin. sinap.*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ss, *ammoniaë muriat.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *vin. albi* \mathfrak{h} ij. Macerate for 36 hours; filter, and add *tincturæ cochlear.* \mathfrak{z} ss. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant and tonic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} ij.

VINUM AROMATICUM, Aromatic wine. (*Species aromatic.* \mathfrak{z} iv, *vin. rubr.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Macerate for 6 days, and filter. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, and tonic. Used, externally, in fomentations, embrocations, &c.

VINUM DIURET'ICUM AMA'RUM, *Vinum ama'rum scillit'icum compos'itum* in Charita'tis Nosocomi'o usurpa'tum, Bitter diuretic wine. (*Cort. cinchon.*, *winteran.*, *limon.*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ij, *rhus toxicodendr.*, *scillæ*, *cacumin. angelicæ*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ss, *fol. absinth.*, *melissæ*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} j,

baccar. junip., *macis*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ss, *vin. alb.* \mathfrak{h} vij. Macerate, and filter. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, tonic, and diuretic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} iss.

VINUM COL'CHICI, Wine of Colchicum, *Tinctura colchici*, *WANT'S EAU d'HUSSON*. (*Colchic. rad. recent.* \mathfrak{h} j, *sp. tenuior.* \mathfrak{z} iv, *aquæ distillat.* \mathfrak{z} viij. *Ph. L.*) Diuretic, sedative, and purgative. Chiefly used in gout. Dose, \mathfrak{g} tt. 40 to \mathfrak{z} j.

VINUM FER'RI, *V. chalybeat'um*, Steel wine, Wine of iron, *Vinum fer'rat'um*, *V. martial'um*, *V. Mart'is*, *Tinctura Mart'is vino'sa*, *Tinctura Mart'is cum vi'no*. (*Iron* \mathfrak{z} j, *super-tartrate of potass*, in powder, \mathfrak{z} vj, *distilled water* \mathfrak{h} ij or q. s., *proof spirit* \mathfrak{z} xx. Rub the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose to the air in a flat vessel, moistened with a fluid ounce of water for a fortnight; agitating every day with a spatula, and sprinkling it with water, to keep it moist. Then dry with a gentle heat, and mix with \mathfrak{z} xxx of distilled water. Filter the fluid, and add the spirit. *Ph. L.*) Tonic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} iv.

It is sometimes made by adding two pints of wine to two ounces of iron filings: — macerating and filtering.

VINUM GENTIA'NÆ COMPOS'I-TUM, *V. ama'rum*, Compound wine of Gentian, *Infu'sum ama'rum vino'sum*, *Vinum ama'rum cum spi'ritu vi'ni*, Wine bit'ters. (*Rad. gentian. lutea* \mathfrak{z} ss, *cort. cinchon. offic.* \mathfrak{z} j, *cort. aurant.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *canellæ alb.* \mathfrak{z} j, *alcohol. dilut.* \mathfrak{z} iv, *vini alb. Hispanic.* \mathfrak{h} iss. *Ph. E.*) Dose, \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} vj.

VINUM IPECACUAN'HÆ, *Ipecacuan'ha wine*. (*Rad. ipecacuan. cont.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *vini* \mathfrak{h} ij. *Ph. L.*) Emetic, and diaphoretic. Dose, as an emetic, \mathfrak{z} iv to \mathfrak{z} x.

VINUM DE KI'NA KI'NA COM-POSITUM, *V. cincho'næ compos'itum*, Compound bark wine. (*Cort. cinchon. pulv.* \mathfrak{h} ss, *quassia*, *cort. winteran.*, *cort. aurant. sicc.*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ss, *alcohol* (12° to 22° BEAUMÉ) \mathfrak{h} j. Macerate for 24 hours; and add *vini albi* \mathfrak{h} vj. Macerate for four days, and filter. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, febrifuge, and stomachic. Dose, \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} ij.

(F) *Vin de quinquina composé.*

VINUM O'PII, Wine of Opium, *Vinum de o'pio compos'itum*, *Laud'anum liq'uidum* SYDENHA'MI, *Laud'anum liq'uidum* HOFFMAN'NI, *Tinctura Theba'ica*, &c., *FORD'S laud'anum*. (*Ext. opii* \mathfrak{z} j, *cort. cinnam. cont.*, *caryoph.*

cont. sing. ʒj, vini ℥ij. Ph. L.) Narcotic. Dose, gtt. xv to ʒj.

VINUM QUININÆ, Wine of Quinine. (Wine ℥ij, sulphate of quinine gr. x. Mix.) Dose, ʒ iss or more; according as it is used for a stomachic, or to arrest ague. A *Vinum cinchoninæ* may be made in the same way.

VINUM RHEI PALMA'TI, Rhu'barb Wine, Tinctu'ra Rhubar'bari Vini'sa, Vinum Rhubar'bari. (Rad. rhei concis. ʒ ij, cort. cancellæ cont. ʒj, alcohol. dilut. ʒ ij, vini alb. Hispan. ʒ xv. Ph. E.) Laxative and stimulant. Dose, ʒ iv to ʒ iss.

VINUM TAB'ACI, Vinum Nicotia'næ Tab'aci, Tobac'co Wine. (Folior. nicotian. tabac. ʒj, vini alb. Hispanic. ℥ij. Ph. E.) Narcotic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. In dropsical cases, colica pictonum, and ileus. Not used. Dose, gtt. xx to xxxvj.

VINUM VERA'TRI, Wine of White Hel'lebores. (Rad. veratr. concis. ʒ viij, sp. ten. ℥ij, aquæ distillat. ℥iiss. Macerate for 14 days. Ph. L.) In cutaneous affections, and in gout. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ ij.

VIOLA (Mat. Med.) *Viola odorata*, cor, Matrona'lis, Viola'ria, the Sweet Violet. The flowers of the sweet violet have a pleasant, peculiar odor, and scarcely any taste. They are slightly laxative.

(F) *Violette à bouquets*, *V. odorante*.

(G) *Violen*.

VIOLA CAN'INA. The Dog Violet. The root of this plant is emetic and cathartic. Dose, ʒj.

VIOLA TRICOL'OR, Heart's ease, Pan'sies, Ja'cea, Her'ba Trinita'tis. The decoction of this beautiful little plant has been recommended in diseases of the skin, &c. Its roots are, also, emetic and cathartic.

(F) *Pensée*, *P. sauvage*.

(G) Freysamkraut, Dreyfaltigkeitsblume.

VIRGINIA, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF (Mat. Med.) There are several celebrated mineral springs in Virginia, on the Western side of the Blue Ridge. Two Thermal springs exist near Bath. The Warm Spring, as it is called, issues with a bold stream, sufficient to turn a mill, and to keep the water of its basin at the temperature of 97°. The Hot Spring is a few miles from the Warm. Its temperature is 108°. They are both slightly sulphureous.

The Sweet Springs are at the Eastern foot of the Alleghany, in Botetourt county; and 42 miles from the Warm

Spring. The water has a temperature of 70° and is highly impregnated with carbonic acid. The White Sulphur, as well as the Red Sulphur, and Salt Sulphur Springs, are also much celebrated. About 15 miles from Staunton is Stribling's Springs — a sulphuretted water.

WRITERS. J. BALTZELL (*On the Sweet Springs*), Baltimore, 1802.

VIRGIN'S MILK (Hyg.) *Lac Vir'ginis*, *Lac Virginalle*. A tincture of Benjamin or of any other balsam, precipitated by the addition of water, which gives it a milky appearance. Also, subacetate of lead precipitated by water. It has been used as a cosmetic to remove freckles, &c.

(F) *Lait virginal*.

VIRULENT (Path.) *Virulen'tus*, *Viro'sus*. That which is of the nature of a virus or which is caused by a virus.

VIRUS (Path.) A Latin word, which signifies poison; but which, in medicine, has a somewhat different acceptation.

By it is understood — a principle, unknown in its nature and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases. Thus we speak of the variolic, vaccine, and syphilitic virus. *Virus* differs from *venom*, in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process. A morbid poison.

WRITERS. JOS. ADAMS (*On morbid poisons*), Lond. 1807. L. F. R. A. RICHOND (*Non-existence of the venereal V.*), Paris, 1826 (F).

VIS MEDICA'TRIX NATU'RÆ (Physiol.) *Vis conservatrix*. A term, employed, by some, to express that instinctive, healing power in an animal or vegetable body, by virtue of which it can repair injuries inflicted upon it or remove diseases.

(G) Heilkraft der Natur.

WRITERS. JAS. MOORE (*In healing wounds, &c.*), Lond. 1789.

VIS MORTUA (Physiol.) Under this name, HALLER included the mechanical properties of membrane, — flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, &c. which are totally independent of the vital properties. They remain some time after the complete extinction of life in all its functions; seem to be connected with the mechanical arrangement of particles and the chymical composition of the substance in which they reside, and not to be affected until the progress of decomposition has become sensible.

VIS'CUM AL'BUM (*Mat. Med.*) *Mis'-letoe*, *Ix'os*, ἰξός, *Dabach*. A parasitic plant, which grows on a number of trees. That of the oak — *Viscum quer'-cinum* — has been most celebrated, but it does not differ from the others. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and other neuroses; — the wood or leaves being given in powder, in the dose of ʒss or ʒj. The berries, also, called *Pommes hemorrhoidales*, from their supposed virtues, are drastic; and, when applied externally, maturative.

(F) *Gui*.

(G) *Mistelholz*.

WRITERS. J. COLBATCH (*in convulsive affections*), Lond. 1723. H. FRASER (*in Epilepsy*), Lond. 1806.

VIS'CUS (*Anat.*) σπλῆγχνος, *Splanchnon*, from *ves'ci*, to nourish one's self; the word having been particularly applied to the digestive organs.

This term, taken in its most extensive signification, means any of the organs — of a more or less complicated texture — contained in any of the three splanchnic cavities, head, chest, or abdomen.

(F) *Viscère*.

(G) *Eingeweide*.

WRITERS. J. ABERCROMBIE (*Diseases of the abdominal viscera*), Edinb. 1828. J. LEAKE (*Do*), Lond. 1792. CH. R. PEMBERTON (*Do*), Lond. 1807. 2d edit. by J. HAYES, Richmond, Va. 1830. W. STOKES (*Use of stethoscope in diseases of the thoracic viscera*), Edinb. 1825. R. HOOPER (*anatomical plates of the thoracic and abdominal viscera*), 2d edit. Lond. 1806.

VIS'ION (*Physiol.*) *Vis'io*, *Vis'us*, οψις. The action of seeing. The sight. The sight is one of the five senses; and the eye is its organ. By it we distinguish colors and appreciate most of the physical qualities of external objects. The eye is composed of different transparent media, whose curvatures and refractive powers are so combined as to render insensible the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility, and to concentrate the luminous rays proceeding from more or less distant objects. These rays traverse, successively, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humor, the crystalline, the vitreous humor, and strike upon the retina, on which they impress the figure of the object whence they have emanated; and, in order that no obscurity may arise from the reflections,

that might otherwise occur, the interior of the eye is lined by a membrane — the choroid — which is, itself, covered internally by a dark pigment. This absorbs the light, exactly like the dark pigment in the interior of telescopes, and thus obviates confusion. As the rays, proceeding from an object, cross at the optic centre of the crystalline lens, it follows, that the rays, proceeding from the upper part of an object, must fall upon the lower part of the retina and *vice versa*. So that the object must be impressed upon the retina, in an inverted position, and experience alone teaches us to appreciate the position accurately. This experience is, however, gained in early infancy.

(F) *Vue*. (G) *Gesicht*, *Sehen*.

WRITERS. J. CRISP, Lond. 1796. J. ELLIOT, Lond. 1780. A. HORN (*seat of vision*), Lond. 1813. T. LUXMORE (*impaired V.*), Lond. 1812.

VIS'UAL (*Physiol.*) *Visua'lis*. That which concerns the sight or belongs to vision.

The **VIS'UAL AN'GLE** is the angle, formed by the crossing of two rays, — proceeding from opposite points of any body, — in their passage through the pupil. It is by the size of this angle, that we judge, to a certain extent, of the size of objects.

VIT'AL PRIN'CIPLE (*Physiol.*) The principle which, when allied to matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties, and distinguishes organized matter from the inorganic.

(G) *Lebenskraft*.

WRITERS. H. FR. LINK, Rost. 1794 (G). J. F. ACKERMAN, Francf. 1797 (G). TH. G. A. ROOSE, Brunsw. 1797 — 8 (G). J. C. PRICHARD, Lond. 1829. See **LIFE**.

VITET, LOUIS (*Biog.*) An eminent physician of Lyons, where he was born in 1736; died in 1809. **WORKS**. *Médecine vétérinaire*. Lyon. 1771. 3 vols. 8vo. *Pharmacopée de Lyon*, 1778. 4to. *Médecine expectante*. Paris. 1803. 8vo. *Médecine du peuple*. Lyon. 1804. 13 vols. 12mo. *Traité de la sangsue médicale*. Paris. 1809. 8vo. A notice of VITET was published by Dr. PARISSET, in 1809.

VIT'EX (*Mat. Med.*) *V. Ag'nus Cas'tus*, *Ag'nus Castus*, αἶνος. The *Chaste Tree*. The seeds, when fresh, have a fragrant smell and an acrid, aromatic taste. Formerly, they were celebrated as antaphrodisiacs.

(F) *Gattilier, Petit Poivre, Poivre sauvage.*

(G) Keuschbaum, Schaafmuller, Keuschlamm.

VITIS CORINTHIACA (*Mat. Med.*) This plant affords the *Uvæ pas'sæ mino' res*, *Pas'sæ Corinthi'acæ*, *Pas'sulæ mino' res*, *Uvæ Corinthi'acæ*, or *Cur'rants*. They are the dried fruit of the *Vitis Corinthi'aca* or *Vitis apy'rena*; and are similar, in their properties, to the raisin.

(F) *Raisins de Corinthe.*

(G) Korinthen, Kleine Rosinen.

VITIS VINIFERA. The Grape vine, the Vine. (F) *Vigne*, (G) *Weinstock*, *Rebe*, *αμπέλος*, *αμπέλος οινοφόρος*. Vine leaves and the tendrils have an astringent taste, and were formerly used in diarrhœas, hemorrhages, &c. The juice or sap, called *Lachryma*, has been recommended in calculous disorders and in cases of chronic ophthalmia. The juice of the unripe fruit is called *Ver'juice* (q. v.) The Grape, *Uvæ*, (F) *Raisin*, (G) *Weintraube*, *βοτρυς*, *σταφυλή*, when ripe, is a wholesome, delicious fruit; and, when dried, they form the *Uvæ pas'sæ majo' res*, *Pas'sulæ majo' res*, *Uvæ pas'sæ sol'is sicca'tæ*, *Rai'sins*, (G) *Rosinen*. These are inodorous; and, to the taste, subacidulous, sweet, and mucilaginous. They are demulcent and nutritive.

VITRUM (*Toxicol.*) *ύαλος*, *Hy'alos*, *Glass*, *Brancia*. Glass, coarsely powdered, has been sometimes used to remove specks of the cornea.

Powdered glass has been regarded, but erroneously, as a poison. It acts only mechanically.

The saline scum, which swims on glass when first made, has been used in tooth powders. It is called *Sandiver*, *Sel de verre*, *Glass Gall*, *Fel vitri*, &c.

(F) *Verre*. (G) *Glas*.

VIVIPAROUS (*Physiol.*) from *Vit'us*, 'alive,' and *pa'rio*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals whose young are brought forth detached, without requiring to be hatched, as in the *Oviparous*.

VIVISECTION (*Anat.*) *Viv'isectio*; from *vi'tus*, 'alive,' and *seca're*, 'to cut.' The act of opening or dissecting living animals.

VOGLER, VAL'ENTINE HEN'RY (*Biog.*) A learned German physician, and professor at Helmstadt; born at Helmstadt, in 1622; died in 1677.

WORKS. *Institutionum physiologicarum liber*, &c. Helmst. 1661. 4to. *Dieteticorum commentarius*, &c. Ibid. 1667. 4to. *Physiologia historię passionis JESU CHRISTI, nempe de angore, sudore, spinę coronę, vino myrrhę condito et aceto felleo, itemque de solis obscuratione, siti, hyssopo, aceto, clamore, repentină morte, terrę motu, humoribus ex latere fluentibus et conditurâ corporis*. Ibid. 1673. 4to. *De valetudine hominis cognoscendâ liber*. Helmst. 1674. 4to. *De rebus naturalibus et medicis, quarum in scripturis sacris fit mentio, commentarius*, &c. Ibid. 1682. 4to.

VOICE (*Physiol.*) *Voiz*, *φωνή*. *Au'dē*. *αὐδή*. An appreciable sound, produced by the air, when driven from the lungs, throwing the inferior ligaments of the glottis into vibration. The function, by which this is effected, has been called *Phona'tion*. It is a function of animal life; and, in animals, is limited to the production of the *simple* or *instinctive voice*, as well as in the idiot, but, in intellectual man, becomes much more complicated and articulated — an evidence of his intellectual superiority.

(F) *Voiz*. (G) *Stimme*.

The ARTICULATED VOICE or Speech, *Loque'la*, *λαλία*, is the voice, as produced by the glottis, modified by the motions of the tongue, lips, and other parts of the mouth. All physiologists agree in regarding the glottis or the space between the thyro-arytenoid ligaments plus the ligaments themselves, as the part where vocal sounds are formed, but the mechanism of this formation is a matter of dispute. The greater part of individuals regard the glottis and its ligaments, with the *vocal tube* — or the space which the sound has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, as a reed instrument, like the clarionet; — the inferior ligaments of the glottis constituting the reed.

In speech, as ordinarily effected, the tongue, lips, teeth, &c. are concerned; but there are some authentic cases on record, where it has been accomplished after the tongue had been removed. In such cases, the articulated voice must have been produced in the glottis, alone or aided by an obscure action of the parts above it.

(F) *Parole*, *Voiz articulée*.

(G) *Sprache*.

WRITERS. LEFEBURE, Paris, 1789 (F). M. F. RAMPONT, Paris, 1803 (F). C. FR. S. LISCOVIUS, Lips. 1814 (L). JAS. RUSH (*Philosophy of the V.*),

Phil. 1827. J. THELWALL (*On impediments of speech*), Lond. 1810. Also, Lond. 1814.

VOIX CONVULSIVE, (F) **VOX CONVULSIVA** (Path.) A neurosis of the voice, consisting in the production of discordant sounds, — acute and grave — which cannot be brought to the natural tones by any effort of volition. It seems to be caused by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx.

VOLATILIZATION (Pharm. Chym.) *Volatiliza'tio*. The operation of reducing volatilizable substances into gas or vapor.

(G) *Verflüchtigung*.

VOLCKAMER, JOHN GEORGE (*Biogr.*) A German physician; born at Nürnberg, in 1616; died in 1693. *WORKS.* *Opobalsami Orientalis in theriaca confectionem Romæ revocati examen*. Noriberg. 1644. 12mo. *Epistola de calculo frangendo*. Francf. 1669. 4to. *Epistola de stomacho*. Altdorf. 1642. 4to.

VO'MER (*Anat.*) in Lat. "a ploughshare." One of the bones of the face, so called from its resemblance. It is an azygous bone, forming the posterior part of the septum narium. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral; and is articulated, below, to the superior maxillary and palatine bones; and above, to the sphenoid, ethmoid and cornets of Bertin. It is developed by a single point of ossification.

(G) *Pflug scharbein*.

VOM'ICA (Path.) from *Vom'erē*, 'to vomit,' 'to spit up.' A term, used by some authors for any encysted collection of purulent matter in the interior of a viscus. The acceptance is commonly, however, restricted to purulent collections in the lungs, encysted or not, and which may be discharged by the mouth, by breaking into the bronchial tubes. Two kinds of vomicae are distinguished; the one, caused by the softening or breaking down of pulmonary tubercles; the other, of much more rare occurrence, formed by a circumscribed abscess of the lungs. Instead of opening into the bronchi, the abscess is sometimes discharged into the cavity of the pleura, causing empyema.

(G) *Eitersack, Lungengeschwür*.

(F) *Vomique, Crachement de pus*.

WRITERS. B. ALBINUS, Francf. ad Viadr. 1693 (L). J. VESTI, Erford. 1698 (L). D. W. TRILLER, Vittemb. 1769 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1758

(L). C. FR. KALTSCHMIED, Jenæ, 1759 (L). PH. A. BÖHMER, Hal. 1762 (L). J. CH. LODER, Jenæ, 1796 (L).

VOM'ITING (*Physiol. & Path.*) *Vom'itus*, *ἔμετος*, *Emesia*, *Exomi'tio*, *Vom'itio*, *ἔμεσις*, *Pal'mus vom'itus*, *Ægritu'do ventric'uli*, *Sick'ness of the Stom'ach*. The act by which solids and liquids, contained in the stomach, are ejected by the mouth. Vomiting is the effect of some special irritation of the nerves of the stomach. It is not accomplished solely by the contraction of the stomach, as was, for a long time believed. That organ, indeed, but feebly assists in the process; — the main cause is the compression exerted upon the parietes of the viscus by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles.

Vomiting is a symptom, common to numerous diseases. At times, it is sympathetic, as in affections of the kidney, uterus, brain, &c. At others, it is symptomatic, as in gastritis, peritonitis, &c.

When very troublesome, it may often be palliated by effervescent draughts, aromatics, sinapisms or blisters to the epigastric region, &c.

(F) *Vomissement*.

(G) *das Brechen, das Erbrechen, das Uebergeben*.

WRITERS. J. HEURNIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1613 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1673 (L). H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1678 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1686 (L). J. BOHN, Lips. 1688 (L). P. G. SPERLING, Wittemb. 1700 (L). H. LUDOLFF, Lugd. Bat. 1721 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1733 (L). J. H. SCHULZE, Hal. 1742 (L). W. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1791 (L). H. J. L. DÖRING, Marburg. 1792 (L). W. J. OFFERMANS, Marb. 1795 (L). J. F. G. GOETZ, Gotting. 1798 (L). C. L. BOUVENOT, Paris, 1801 (F). F. MAGENDIE, Paris, 1813 (F). MAINGAULT, Paris, 1813 (F). J. BOURDON, Paris, 1818 (F). PIÉDAGNEL, Paris, 1821 (F).

VOMITURI'TION (Path.) *Vomituri'tio*, *Dyseme'sia*, *ὑπομεσία*, *Vomen'di cona'men ina'nē*, *Retch'ing*, Ineffectual efforts to vomit. Some authors mean, by this term, the vomiting of but little matter, or that which occurs almost without effort. The first acceptance is the most general.

VUL'NERARY (*Mat. Med.*) *Vulnera'rius*; from *vul'nus*, 'a wound.' A name applied by the ancients, to medicines, which they considered capable of favoring the consolidation of wounds.

The epithet has been given to various plants.

(F) *Vulnéraire*.

VULTUEUX (*Path.*) *Vultuo'sus*. CORVISART has used the expression, *Face vultueuse*, — *Facies vultuo'sa* — for the face, when it is more florid and swollen than in the natural state. This appearance, which is observed in active aneurysm of the heart, according to CORVISART, is owing to the afflux of blood into the arterial capillaries, and hence differs from the livid and swollen appearance caused by the accumulation of blood in the venous capillaries, constituting the *Face injectée*.

VULVA (*Anat.*) from *val'va*, 'a door,' *Hor'tus*, *Cun'nus*, *Puden'dum mulie'bre*, *Choi'ros*, *Amphicaust'is*, ἀμφικαυστίς, *Con'cha*, χοι'ρος, *Por'cus*, *Por'ta*, the female pudendum, *Bouba'lios*, *Bys'sos*, βύσσος, *Ca'va*, *Caver'na*, *Del'phys*, δελφύς, *Del'ta*, δέλτα, *Fo'vea*, *Gynæce'um*, γυναικείον. The female or'gans of Generation. A longitudinal opening between the projecting parts of the exter-

nal organs of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the perineum, and which is called, also, *Fossa magna*. Some anatomists mean, by this term, the whole of the external genital organs of the female; mons veneris; labia majora, and the cleft or vestibule, separating them; the clitoris; nymphæ; meatus urinarius; entrance of the vagina; with the hymen or the carunculæ myrtiformes, fossa navicularis and fourchette.

(F) *Vulve*.

(G) weibliche Scham.

VULVA, *Fora'men commu'nē antel'rius*, *Pter ad infundib'ulum*, *Pter ad tertium ventric'ulum*. An opening, situated at the junction of the optic thalami; and immediately beneath the anterior crus of the fornix.

VULVAR (*Anat.*) *Vulva'ris*. That which relates to the vulva. CHAUSSIER gives this name to the external pudic arteries, because they are distributed to the vulva.

W

WAGSTAFF, WIL'LIAM, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biogr.*) Physician to St. BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital, London; born in 1685; died in 1724 - 5. **WORKS**. *Letter to DR. FREIND*, shewing the danger and uncertainty of inoculating the small pox. Lond. 1722. 8vo. He was better known for his contributions to general literature.

WALTER, JOHN THEOPHILUS (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German anatomist; born at Königsberg in 1734; died at Berlin in 1818. **WORKS**. *Experimentorum in vivis animalibus revisorum specimen*. Königsb. 1755. 4to. *Theses anatomico-physiologicæ*, &c. Ibid. 1757. 4to. *A treatise on the bones of the human body* (G). Berlin. 1763. 8vo. *Observationes anatomicæ*. Ibid. 1775. fol. *A manual of myology* (G). Ibid. 1777. 8vo. *Tabulæ nervorum thoracis et abdominis*. Ibid. 1783. fol. *On the diseases of the peritoneum and on apoplexy* (L. & G). Ibid. 1785. 4to. *On absorption, and on the decussation of the optic nerves* (G). Ibid. 1793. 4to. fig.

His son FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WALTER was professor of anatomy in the Collegium Medico-chirurgicum of Ber-

lin; where he was born in 1764; died in 1826. **WORKS**. *Annotationes academicæ*. Berl. 1786. 4to. fig. *A manual of angiology* (G). Berl. 1789. 8vo. *Researches on some diseases of the kidneys and bladder* (G). Ibid. 1800. 8vo. fig.

WAIST'COAT, STRAIGHT (*Hyg.*) *Indu'cula*. A dress, used for restraining maniacs, or those laboring under violent delirium. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them. It ought, of course, to be made of very resisting materials.

(F) *Camisole*, *Gilet de force*.

(G) *Kamisol*.

WALÆUS or DE WALE, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A Dutch physician; born at Koudekerke, near Middleburg, in 1604; died in 1649. **WORKS**. *Epistolæ duæ de motu chyli et sanguinis ad THOMAM BARTHOLINUM*, &c. Lugd. Bat. 1641. 8vo. *Methodus medendi brevissima, ad circulationem sanguinis adornata, ac in academiâ, quæ Lugduni Batavorum est, studiosæ juventuti privatim prælecta*. Ulmæ. 1660. 12mo. *Opera medica omnia, quæ hactenus intenuiri potuere, ad*

chyli et sanguinis circulationem eleganter concinnata. Lond. 1660. 8vo.

WALD'SCHMIDT, JOHN JAMES (*Biogr.*) A German physician; born at Rofdelheim, in Wetteravia, in 1644; died, in 1689. *WORKS.* *Fundamenta medicinae.* Lugd. Bat. 1685. 8vo. *Chirurgus Cartesianus detegens aliquot in chirurgiâ errores.* Marpurg. 1687. 4to. *Institutiones medicinae rationalis.* Marpurg. 1688. 12mo. *Decas epistolarum de rebus philosophicis et medicis.* Francf. 1689. 4to. *Anchora salutis pro variolosis.* Ibid. 1689. 4to. *Praxis medicinae rationalis succincta, per casus tradita.* Francf. 1690. 8vo. *Opera medico-practica.* Ibid. 1695. 4to. *Monita medica circa opii et opiatorum naturam.* Marpurg. 1697. 4to.

WALK'ING (*Physiol.*) *Progres'sio, Gres'sus, Inces'sus, Deambula'tio, Ambula'tio, βαδισις.* The action by which we change place, by means of a succession of steps succeeding each other in the same direction. In walking forwards, the centre of gravity is constantly altered; and a series of small, parabolic curves is described on the heads of the thigh bones, the extent of which is regulated by volition, under the guidance of vision.

(F) *La marche.* (G) *das Gehen.*

WALL JOHN, M. D. (*Biogr.*) A learned physician of Worcester, in England; born at Towick, in 1708; died in 1776. *WORKS.* *Medical tracts, collected and republished by Dr. MARTIN WALL.* Oxford. 1780. 8vo. *On musk, in convulsive disorders: — bark in small pox — on the cure of the putrid sore throat, — on the efficacy of oil in worm cases — on Malvern waters — on the poison of lead, — on angina pectoris — on the epidemic fever of 1640-1, &c.*

WAL'LIS, GEORGE, M. D. (*Biogr.*) Lecturer on medicine in London; died in 1802. *WORKS.* *An essay on the consequences attending injudicious bleeding in pregnancy.* Lond. 1778. 8vo. *Nosologia methodica oculorum; or a treatise on the diseases of the eyes; selected and translated from the Latin of SAUVAGES, with annotations.* Lond. 1785. 8vo. *The works of THOMAS SYDENHAM, &c. &c. with notes.* Lond. 1789. 2 vols. 8vo. *Annual oration, delivered March 8, 1790, before the London Medical Society.* Lond. 1790. 4to. *Third edition of MOTHERBY'S medical dictionary, revised and corrected, with considerable additions.* Lond. 1791. fol. *The art of preventing diseases and restoring health, founded on rational principles,*

and adapted to persons of every capacity. Lond. 1793. 8vo. *An essay on the gout, &c. &c.* Lond. 1798. 8vo.

WAL'THER, AUGUSTINE FRED'ERICK (*Biogr.*) A German physician and professor of anatomy and Surgery at Leipzig; died about 1746. *WORKS.* *Thesaurus observationum.* Lips. 1715. 8vo. *Oratio de usu et præstantiâ solidioris in anatomicis scientiæ.* Ibid. 1723. 4to. *De linguâ humanâ, novis inventis octo sublingualibus salivæ rivis, nunc ex suis fontibus glandulis sublingualibus eductis, irriguâ.* Ibid. 1724. 4to. *De articulis, ligamentis, et musculis hominis incessu statuque dirigendis, observationes.* Lips. 1728. 4to. *Historia suffocationis et observationes anatomicæ.* Lips. 1729. 4to.

WAL'TON, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) A mineral spring near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, England. It is an acidulous chalybeate.

WANT (*Physiol.*) from past participle of Sax. *panian*, 'to wane'; 'to fall away'; need of that which is necessary.' This word is sometimes used to express the imperious necessity, which compels us to take food, drink, &c. See HUNGER and THIRST. In a more general sense, it means the impressions, transmitted by the organs to the brain, when it is necessary that they should act; these wants are called *instinctive desires*, and *internal sensations* or *stimuli*. Such are the desires to eat, drink, void the urine, &c. &c.

Want in the sense of *Indigence*, (L) *Egestas, Indigentia*, is the cause of a number of diseases.

(F) *Besoin.*

WASP (*Toxicol*) *Ves'pa, αγκη.* A genus of gregarious insects, like the bee and the ant. They are armed with a sting, which pours, into a poisonous fluid into the puncture made by it. See POISONS, *Table of*. The best application is the *Sp. ammoniæ aromaticus*, or some preparation of ammonia.

(F) *Guêpe.*

(G) *Wespe.*

WASSERBURG, MINERAL WA'TERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) W. is a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 28 miles east of Munich. The water, called also *Aqua Agatii*, contains carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime and magnesia; muriate of soda, carbonate of soda and oxide of iron.

WA'TER, *A'qua, ὕδωρ, Al'ma, Au'ver, Cerober.* Water was, at one time,

regarded as a simple element. It is now known to consist of 8 parts by weight of oxygen and 1 of hydrogen. It freezes at 32° of FAHRENHEIT; and boils at 212°, and is taken as the unit in all tables of the specific gravity of solid and liquid substances. Water, as we meet with it, is very different in its state of purity: generally, it contains small quantities of saline matter; at other times, as in sea water and mineral waters, it is largely impregnated.

The characters of water, as met with under ordinary circumstances, are well compared by CELSUS. "*Aqua levis-sima pluvialis est: deinde fontana, tum ex flumine, tum ex puteo: post hæc ex nive, aut glacie: gravior his ex lacu, gravissima ex palude.*" Pure water is one of the best diluents that can be used. When cold, and, especially, when iced, it is one of the most useful refrigerants; and, in the form of the cold, tepid, and warm bath, it is serviceable in numerous diseases.

RAIN WATER, *A'qua pluvia'lis*, (F) *Eau de pluie*, (G) *Regenwasser*, when collected at a distance from houses or other elevated objects, is the purest natural water, and has the least specific gravity. The only bodies, which it usually holds in solution, are carbonic acid, and minute traces of carbonate and muriate of lime.

SPRING WATER, *A'qua fonta'na*, (F) *Eau de fontaine*, (G) *BRUNNEN WASSER*, contains, in addition to the substances detected in rain water, more or less sulphate of lime. When this is to such an extent as to curdle soap, the water is said to be *hard*; if not, *soft*. Hard water is, of course, inferior to soft, for domestic and medicinal purposes.

RIVER WATER, *A'qua fluvia'tilis*, is derived from the conflux of numerous springs and rain water. It is, generally, pretty pure.

WELL WATER, *A'qua putea'lis*, (F) *Eau de puit*, *Eau de source*, (G) *Quellwasser*, is the same as spring water, but liable to impregnation, owing to the land springs filtering through the wells and conveying impurities into them.

SNOW WATER, *A'qua niva'ta*, (F) *Eau de neige*, (G) *Schneewasser*, has, usually, been deemed unwholesome. It exactly resembles rain water, in composition, and is equally salubrious.

LAKE WATER, *A'qua ex la'cu*, (F)

Eau de lac, (G) *Seewasser*, is likely to be impure, from decayed animal and vegetable matter. A great deal will, however, depend upon the magnitude of the collection, and the degree of stagnation.

MARSH WATER, *A'qua paludo'sa*, (F) *Eau de Marais*, (G) *Sumpfwasser*, is the most impure of all. It is generally more stagnant, and of course more loaded with decomposing animal and vegetable matters.

DISTILLED WATER, *A'qua distilla'ta*, (F) *Eau distillée*, *Holy Water*, is generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, but is rarely used. In some cases, however, it is absolutely necessary, as water, containing any saline impregnation—hard water, for example—decomposes certain substances. See INCOMPATIBLES, TABLE OF. Distilled water has been recommended as a diet-drink in cancerous affections; and it is used in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church.

(F) *Eau*. (G) *Wasser*.

WRITERS. G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1702 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Genæv. 1743 (L): also, Hal. 1716 (L). J. G. LEIDENFROST, Duisburg. 1756 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1762 (L). ST. DE HERSFELD, Prag. 1776 (L). MACQUART, Paris, 1783 (F). P. LEWIS, Lond. 1790. J. CURRIE (*in fever*), Liverpool, 1798: and Philad. 1808. W. LAMBE (*on spring water*), Lond. 1803. R. DODD, Lond. 1805.

WATER, MINERAL (*Mat. Med.*) *A'qua minera'lis*, *A. salu'bris*, *A. medica'ta*, *Fons saluta'rius*, *A'qua sote'ria*, (F) *Eau minérale*, (G) *Mineralwasser*. Water, holding in solution different saline and gaseous substances, in sufficient quantity to be possessed of medicinal properties.

Mineral waters may be divided into four classes. 1. *Gaseous* or *Acidulous*. 2. *Chalybeate*. 3. *Saline*. 4. *Sulphureous*. These may be *thermal* or *cold*, *natural* or *artificial*. Many of these divisions, however, run into each other; some of the substances, which they hold dissolved, belonging to one class as well as to another.

1. *Gaseous*, *Acidulous* or *Carbonated Mineral Waters*, *A'quæ mineral-es acidulæ*. The waters, referred to this class, are those that contain carbonic acid gas in such quantity as to communicate certain sensible qualities. Waters, impregnated with free carbonic acid, sparkle when drawn from the

spring, or when poured into a glass. They have a sharp, acidulous taste; but become vapid from exposure to the air. Along with the carbonic acid, there are generally present portions of saline earthy or metallic matter, chiefly carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. Waters, highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are grateful to the stomach; increase the appetite, and are diuretic: hence their utility in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and gout. Their properties are, of course, modified by the saline matter that may be also contained in them.

The most celebrated amongst the acidulous waters are those of Bar, Chateldon, Saint Myon, Mont d'Or, Langeac, Seltzer, Sultzmat, Pyrmont, Spa, Carlsbad, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Saratoga, Ballston, and the Sweet Spring of Virginia.

(F) *Eaux minérales gazeuses ou acidules.*

2. *Chalybeate or Ferruginous Mineral Waters, Aquæ mineralles ferrugino'sæ*, contain iron—sulphate, muriate or carbonate, generally the latter—held in solution by an excess of acid. Chalybeate waters have a peculiar styptic taste. They are transparent, when taken from the spring; but, when exposed for some time to the air, a pellicle forms on the surface, and a deposit takes place of the iron. Chalybeate waters are used as tonics in debility of all kinds; in all cases, in fact, where iron is considered to be indicated. They are the most numerous of all the classes of mineral waters. In the present Dictionary, those only are specified, which have some celebrity; yet there are nearly 90: whilst there are but 60 of the saline, and 34 of the sulphureous.

The most celebrated chalybeates are those of Tunbridge, Scarborough, Spa, Bussang, Forges, Vichy, Pyrmont, Passy, Provins, and Vals.

(F) *Eaux minérales ferrugineuses.*

3. *Saline Mineral Waters, Aquæ mineralles salinæ, Am'na alcalizata* (PARACELSUS). Waters, holding in solution different saline substances, in greater quantity than the acidulous waters. They differ in properties, ac-

ording to the salts contained in them. The salts, usually present, are sulphates, muriates, and carbonates; and the bases, with which the acids forming these are combined, are soda, magnesia, and lime.

Saline mineral waters are usually aperient; and the most noted are those of Seltzer, Sedlitz, Balaruc, Bourbonnelles-Bains, Baden, Epsom, Cheltenham, &c.

To this class may also be added *Sea water.*

(F) *Eaux minérales salines.*

4. *Sulphureous Mineral Waters, Aquæ mineralles sulphurææ.* These waters owe their distinguishing character to an impregnation of sulphuretted hydrogen; and are at once recognised by their peculiar, fetid smell, resembling that of rotten eggs. They usually contain saline substances, which modify their powers. From the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen, they are employed in cutaneous affections; and, from the combined action of this and the saline matter, they are valuable agents in diseases of the digestive organs. They are also employed in cutaneous eruptions; and the warm sulphur baths have been especially celebrated in such cases, as well as in rheumatic affections.

The most renowned sulphureous waters are those of Barèges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Cauterets, Bonnes, Aix in Savoy, Aix-la-Chapelle, Enghien, Harrowgate, Moffat, Virginia Springs, &c.

(F) *Eaux minérales sulfureuses, Eaux sulfurées, E. sulfurcuses, E. hépatiques, &c.*

Some springs, as those of Bath, Buxton, Dax, Matlock, Warm and Hot Springs of Virginia, &c. are almost pure *Thermal Mineral Waters.* They are valuable agents in rheumatic affections; the warmth being equable during the whole period the individual is immersed in them; which cannot be the case in the artificial thermal bath.

The following Table, by Dr. URE, exhibits the composition of some of the principal mineral waters, as well as of that of the sea.

TABLE
Of the Composition of the most celebrated Mineral Waters.

Names of the Springs.	Cubic inches of gases.					Carbonates of					Sulphates of					Murates of					Silica.	Alumina.	Resins.	Tempera- ture.
	Grains of water.	Oxy- gen.	Car- bonic acid.	Sulph. hydro- gen.	Azote.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Pot- ash.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.					Pot- ash.
Acidulous.																								
{ Seltzer (1)	8,949	43.5	13.068			gr 5.22	gr. 78.3	gr. 6.32	gr. 0.70	gr. 13.74								gr. 13.74						
{ Pyrmont (1)	8,950	19.6	9.8			1.85	4.3	9.8	0.70	1.7								1.7						
{ Spa (1)	8,933	9.8	9.8			38.5	12.5	4.35	0.11-4th	32.5								0.21						
{ Carlsbad (2)	25,320	50.0	84.0	36.0			2.4	1.25	1.31-4th	66.75								32.5						
{ Kiburn (10)	138,240									18.2								6.0						
Sulphu- rous.																								
{ Harrowgate (14)	103,643		8.0	19.0	7.0		18.5	5.5										615.5						
{ Moffat (14)	103,643		1.0	10.0	4.0													3.6						
{ Aix-la-Chapelle (3)	8,940		18.5	13.05	7.0		15.25	5.89		33.3	5.8							6.21						
{ Enghien (5)	92,160						21.4	1.35										2.4						
Saline.																								
{ Sedlitz	58,309		8.0	3.0	12.0	36.	6.7	21.0	5.0	41.1	14.44							5.0						
{ Cheltenham (6)	103,643		30.3				0.4	12.5		40.								2.0						
{ Plombieres (20)	14,600						0.5		0.17	21.								20.8						
{ Dunblane (16) sp. gr. 1.03475	7,291		1.				0.5			3.7								12.7						
{ Piteathley (16)	7,291						0.5			0.9									20.2					
Chaly- beate.																								
{ Tunbridge (3)	103,643	1.4	10.6		4.0				1.0	1.25								0.5						
{ Brighton (4)	58,309		18.0			13.5	16.5		32.5	32.7								12.2						
{ Toplitz (7)	22,540																	61.3						
Calcareous,																								
{ Bath (8)	15,360		2.4		2.0		1.6		0.004	18.0								6.6						
{ Buxton (9)	58,309						10.5			2.5								1.5						
{ Bristol (11)	58,309		30.3				13.5			11.7								4.0						
{ Matlock	58,309									trace														
{ Malvern (15)	58,309					5.33	1.6	0.92	0.625	2.896								1.55						
Dead Sea (17) sp. gr. 1.211	100																	10.676						
Do. (18) sp. gr. 1.245																		7.8						
Do. (19) sp. gr. 1.2283																		6.95						
Sea water, Forth (16)	7,291									25.6								159.3						
																		3.8						
																		10.6						
																		4.0						
																		5.7						
																		35.5						
																		trace						

Artificial Mineral Waters. These are imitations of the natural; and some of them—as the factitious Cheltenham water, and Sedlitz water—answer the purposes of the natural water tolerably well. The acidulous and chalybeate waters are, however, most easily imitated.

(F) *Eaux minérales artificielles ou factices.*

WATER, SEA, A'qua Mari'na, Hu'mor Dor'idis. This contains common salt and sulphate of magnesia, in large quantity. It is cathartic, and forms the usual glyster at sea. It makes an excellent tonic bath; superior, in most cases, especially in scrophula, to the fresh water bath. (F) *Eau de Mer.*

(G) *Meerwasser.*

WRITERS on Mineral Waters. S. COTTEREAU DUCLOS, Paris, 1675 (F). LISTER, York, 1682 (L). ROBT. BOYLE, Lond. 1688. J. J. FR. VICARIUS, Ulm. 1699 (L). A. THOMSON, Lugd. Bat. 1705 (L). G. E. STAHL, Hal. 1713 (L). E. R. CAMERARIUS, Tubing. 1716 (L). J. G. LEHMANN, Lips. 1722 (L). THOMAS SHORT, Lond. 1734. J. ATKINS, Lond. 1742. FR. HOFFMANN, by P. SHAW, Lond. 1743. A. VATER, Viteberg, 1748 (L). J. RUTTY, Lond. 1757. C. LEROY, Monspel. 1758 (L). MONNET, Paris, 1768 (F). D. MONRO, Lond. 1769. J. BODIN DES PLANTES, Monspel. 1769 (L). RICHARD RUSSEL, Lond. 1769. J. FR. STAHLING, Vienn. 1772 (L). RAULIN, Paris, 1772 (F). J. C. BAUMER, Giess. 1779 (L). DUCHANOT (*art of imitating*), Paris, 1780 (F). HIGGINS, Lond. 1781. J. ELLIOT, Lond. 1781. SCHALLER, Hal. 1783 (L). LAUGIER (*art of making*), Paris, 1786 (F). WICHMANN, Hanov. 1797 (G). WM. SAUNDERS, Lond. 1800. PAUL, Lond. 1802. J. L. ALIBERT, Paris, 1817 (F). SIR C. SCUDAMORE, Lond. 1820. J. THOMAS, Cheltenham, 1820. J. ANGLADA (*sulphureous and thermal*), Paris, 1828 (F). J. L. ALIBERT, Paris, 1826 (F). C. W. HUFELAND (*of Germany*), Berlin, 1831 (G). J. BELL, Philad. 1831 (G).

WATSON, SIR WILLIAM (Biogr.) An eminent physician of London; born in 1715; died in 1787. *WORKS.* *Account of a series of experiments, instituted with a view of ascertaining the most successful method of inoculating the small-pox.* Lond. 1768. 8vo. He contributed largely to the *Philosophical Transactions*.

WATT, ROB'T, M. D. (Biogr.) Lecturer on Medicine, in Glasgow;

and well known as a Bibliographer; born in Ayrshire in 1774; died at Glasgow in 1819, as President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in that city. *WORKS.* *Cases of diabetes, consumption, &c., with observations on the history and treatment of disease in general.* Paisley. 1808. 8vo. *Catalogue of medical books for the use of students attending lectures on the principles and practice of medicine: with an address to medical students on the best method of prosecuting their studies.* Glasgow. 1812. 8vo. *Treatise on the history, nature, and treatment of chin cough; including a variety of cases and dissections. To which is added an inquiry into the relative mortality of the principal diseases of children, and the numbers who have died under 10 years of age, in Glasgow, during the last 30 years.* Glasgow. 1813. 8vo.

WATTWEILER, MINERAL WATERS OF (Mat. Med.) W. is a small town in the department of Haut Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges. The waters are acidulous chalybeates, and contain carbonates of iron, lime, and soda; muriate of soda, and free carbonic acid.

WAX'ING KER'NELS (Path.) *Crescentiæ.* A popular term for small tumors, formed by an enlargement of the lymphatic glands,—in the groins of children, particularly. They have been looked upon as connected with the growth of the body, hence their name.

(F) *Croissances, Croissants, Glandes de croissance.*

WAY (Anat.) *Vi'a, Pas'sage, ὁδός.* A name given to different canals.

(F) *Voie.*

The *DIGESTIVE WAYS* or *PAS'SAGES*, *Pri'mæ vi'æ*, are the series of hollow organs of digestion, composed of mouth, œsophagus, stomach, small and large intestines. The term is often restricted to the two first of these.

(F) *Voies digestives, Premières voies.*

The *SEC'OND WAYS* or *PAS'SAGES*, *Secun'dæ vi'æ*, comprise the chyloferous, lymphatic, and blood vessels.

(F) *Secondes voies.*

WEAN'ING (Physiol.) Sax. *penan*, *Ablactation, Ablactatio, απογαλακτισμος, Apogalactis'mus.* The act of depriving the infant, permanently, of the breast, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment.

(F) *Sévrage.*

(G) *Entwöhnung.*

WEBER, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (Biog.) A German physician,—*Stadt-arzt* at Heilbronn on the Neckar;

born in 1753; died in 1806. **WORKS.** *Onomatologia medico-practica, oder Encyclopäd. Handbuch für ausübende Aerzte.* Nürnberg. 4 Bde. 1783-86. 8vo. *De causis et signis morborum lib. 2.* Heidelberg. 1786. 8vo. *Von den Scropheln.* Salzburg. 1793. 8vo. He also translated into German the works of MAGENISE (on inflammation); HALLER (on legal medicine); TISSOT (on the nerves and their diseases); BRERA, &c.

WEBSTER, CHARLES (*Biogr.*) A Scotch physician; physician to the army; died in 1796. **WORKS.** *Medicinæ praxeos systema, ex Academiæ Edinburgensis disputationibus inauguralibus præcipuè depromptum, et secundum naturæ ordinem digestum.* Edinburgh. 1780-81. 3 vols. 8vo. *Account of the life and writings of the celebrated Dr. A. PITCAIRN.* Edinburgh. 1781. 8vo. *The Edinburgh New Dispensatory, &c., being an attempt to collect and apply the latter Discoveries to the dispensatory of Dr. LEWIS.* Edinburgh. 1786. 8vo. *Facts tending to show the connexion of the stomach with life, disease, and recovery.* Edinburgh. 1793. 8vo.

WECK'ER, JOHN JAMES (*Biogr.*) A physician of Basil in Switzerland; born in 1528; died in 1586. **WORKS.** *De secretis libri xvii.* Basil. 1560. 8vo. *Antidotarium speciale.* Ibid. 1561. 4to. *Syntaxis medicinæ utriusque ex Græcorum, Latinorum, et Arabum thesauris collecta.* Ibid. 1562. fol. *Antidotarium generale.* Ibid. 1580. 4to. *Practica medicinæ generalis.* Ibid. 1585. 12mo. *Anatomia mercurii spagyrica.* Hal. 1620. 4to.

WE'DEL, GEORGE WOLF'GANG (*Biogr.*) A learned and laborious German physician; born at Goltzen, in Lusatia, in 1645; died in 1721. **WORKS.** *Opiologia ad mentem Academiæ Nat. Curios. elaborata.* Jenæ. 1674. 4to. *Exercitationes pathologico-therapeuticae.* Ibid. 1675. 4to. *Pharmacia in artis formam redacta.* Ibid. 1677. 4to. *Theoremata medica, seu introductio ad medicinam.* Ibid. 1677. 12mo. *De medicamentorum facultatibus cognoscendis et applicandis libri duo.* Ibid. 1678. 4to.: in English, Lond. 1685. 8vo. *Tabulæ synopticae de medicamentorum compositione extemporanea.* Jenæ. 1679. fol. *Physiologia medica.* Ibid. 1679. 4to. *De morbis à fascino.* Ibid. 1682. 4to. *Amœnitates materiæ medicæ.* Ibid. 1684. 4to. *Exercitationum medico-philologicarum.* Dec. x. 1686 to 1701. *Tabulæ pathologico-therapeuticae omnium morborum.* Jenæ. 1686. 4to.

Physiologia reformata. Ibid. 1688. 4to. *Pathologia medica dogmatica.* Ibid. 1692. 4to. *Diæta litteratorum.* Ibid. 1695. 12mo. *Exercitationes semeiotico-pathologicae.* Ibid. 1700. 4to. *Theoria saporum medica.* Ibid. 1603. 4to. *Centuriæ secundæ exercitationum medico-philologicarum.* Dec. v. 1704 to 1720. *Compendium praxeos clinicæ exemplaris.* Ibid. 1706. 4to. *Epitome praxeos clinicæ.* Ibid. 1710. 4to. *De serpentina Virginiana.* Ibid. 1717. 4to. *Liber de morbis infantum.* Ibid. 1710. 4to.

WEDGED (*Obstet.*) *Inclu'sus, inhærens.* The head of the fœtus is said to be wedged in the pelvis, when it remains fixed notwithstanding the uterine efforts.

(F) *Enclavée.*

The condition is called *Incuneatio*, (F) *Enclavement.*

WEIGHT (*Path.*) from Sax. *wægan*, 'to weigh,' (D) *Weegen*. A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or over a part:—the stomach or head, for example.

(F) *Pésanteur.* (G) *Schwere.*

WELLS, WILLIAM CHARLES (*Biogr.*) A respectable London physician; born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1753; died in 1817. **WORKS.** *An essay on single vision with two eyes, together with experiments and observations on several other subjects in optics.* Lond. 1792. 8vo. *Two essays, one upon single vision with two eyes; the other upon dew. A letter to Lord KENYON, and an account of a female of the white race of mankind, part of whose skin resembles that of a negro.* Lond. 1820. 8vo.

WENDING, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are situated about four leagues from Donawert in Bavaria. They contain sulphuretted hydrogen; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda; sulphates of lime and magnesia; a little muriate of lime, and oxide of iron; and are much used in asthenic diseases.

WEN (*Path.*) Sax. *pen*, *Lupia*, *Tumor* (q. v.). A name given to circumscribed, indolent tumors, without inflammation or change of color of the skin. They may be met with in almost every part of the body. Their magnitude, as well as nature, is very variable. The term is sometimes confined to an encysted tumor.

(F) *Loupe.*

WENZEL, JOSEPH (*Biogr.*) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical School of Mainz; born in

1768; died in 1808. *WORKS. Ueber den Crétinismus.* Wien. 1802. 8vo. *Bemerkungen über die Hirnwassersucht.* Tüb. 1806. 4to. *Beobachtungen über den Hirnanhang fallstüchtiger PERSONEN.* Mains. 1810. 8vo.

WEP'FER, JOHN JAMES (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician; member of the Imperial Academy, under the name MACHAON III; born at Schaffhausen in 1620; died in 1695. *WORKS. Observationes anatomicæ ex cadaveribus eorum quos sustulit apoplexia, cum exercitatione de ejus loco affecto.* Schaffhus. 1658. 8vo. *De dubiis anatomicis epistola quæ continet objectiones nonnullas contra BILSH doctrinam.* Norimb. 1664. 4to. *Cicutæ aquaticæ historia et noxæ.* Basil. 1679. 4to. *Observationes medico-practicæ de affectibus capitis internis et externis.* Schaffhus. 1727. 4to.

WERL'HOF, PAUL GOTT'LIEB (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician, native of Helmstadt; died in 1767. *WORKS. De medicinâ methodicâ sectæ, ejusque usu et abusu.* Helmst. 1723. 4to. *Observationes de febribus præcipuè intermittentibus.* Hannov. 1732. 4to. *Cautionum medicarum tractatus duo.* Hannov. 1734. 8vo. *Disquisitio medica et philologica de variolis et anthracibus, &c.* Hannov. 1735. 4to.

WHAR'TON, THOM'AS (*Biog.*) An eminent English physician and anatomist; born in Yorkshire in 1610; died in 1673. *WORKS. Adenographia, sive glandularum totius corporis descriptio.* Lond. 1656. 8vo.

WHATELEY, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) A surgeon of some eminence in London; died in 1821. *WORKS. A description of an affection of the tibia induced by fever.* Lond. 1810. *Cases of two extraordinary polypi removed from the nose.* 8vo. *Practical observations on necrosis of the tibia, illustrated with cases and a copperplate, &c.* Lond. 1815. 8vo. *Observations on the cure of wounds and ulcers on the legs without rest, with cases.* Lond. 1816. 8vo. *Practical observations on strictures of the urethra.* Lond. 1816. 8vo. *Observations on Mr. HOME's treatment of strictures.* 8vo. *Practical observations on the cure of gonorrhœa virulenta in men.* 2d edit. Lond. 1817. 8vo. *Remarks on the treatment of some of the most prevalent varieties of inflammation of the eye; with cases.* Lond. 1819. 8vo.

WHIS'KEY; a spirituous liquor obtained from oats, potatoes, &c. by distillation.

WHYTT, ROBERT, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; born in Edinburgh in 1714; died in 1766. *WORKS. An essay on the vital and other involuntary motions of animals.* Edinb. 1751. 8vo. *An essay on the virtue of lime water and soap in the cure of stone.* Edinb. 1752. 12mo. *Physiological essays on the causes which promote the circulation of the fluids in the very small vessels of animals. On the sensibility and irritability of the parts of men and other animals, occasioned by Dr. HALLER's treatise on these subjects.* Edinb. 1755. 12mo. *Observations on the nature, causes, and cure of those disorders which are commonly called nervous, hypochondriac, or hysteric: to which are prefixed, some remarks on the sympathy of the nerves.* Edinb. 1765. 8vo. *Observations on the dropsy of the brain: to which are added his other treatises, never hitherto published by themselves.* Edinb. 1768. 8vo. *Works, published by his son.* Edinb. 1768. 4to.

WICHMANN, JOHN ERNEST (*Biog.*) An eminent physician of Hanover; born there in 1740; died in 1803. *WORKS. Ideen zur Diagnostik.* Hannov. 3 Bde. 1794. *Beitrag zur Geschichte der Kriebelkrankheit im Jahre, 1770.* Leipz. und Zelle. 1771. 8vo. *Ätiologie der Krätze.* Hannov. 1786. 8vo.

WIER or WEYER, WIERUS; and, sometimes, PISCINA'RIUS, JOHN (*Biog.*) A skilful Flemish physician; born at Grave-sur-Meuse in 1515; died in 1588. *WORKS. Medicarum observationum variorum liber unus. De scorbuto, de quartanâ, de pestilentiali anginâ, de pleuritide et peripneumoniâ, de hydropis curatione, de curatione meatuum naturalium clausorum et quibusdam aliis.* Amstel. 1557. 12mo. *Libellus de iræ morbo et ejus curatione philosophicâ, medicâ, et theologicâ.* Basil. 1579. 8vo. *De dæmonum præstigiis et incantationibus libri vi.* Basil. 1664. 8vo. *De tussi epidemicâ, anni 1580, cum tractatu de morbis incognitis.* Francf. 1583. 8vo.

WIESSAU, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) These waters are situated about four leagues from the Convent of Waldsassen in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; muriates of lime, magnesia, and alumine; carbonate of soda, and much oxide of iron. The Bavarians consider them to resemble the waters of Pyrmont.

WILD (*Path.*) Sax. *wild*, (D) *Wild*. An epithet, given to the countenance, when not in harmony with the situation of the individual, and indicating strong, mental emotion. A *wild look*, (F) *Physionomie égarée*.

WILDUNGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) W. is situated a few miles from Cassel in Germany. In its neighbourhood are several mineral springs; the chief of which, according to STÜCKE, contain a bituminous matter; muriate and sulphate of soda; carbonate and sulphate of lime, &c. They are used, chiefly, as refrigerants.

WILLAN, ROBERT (*Biogr.*) A learned English physician; born near Sedburgh, in Yorkshire, in 1757; died in 1812. **WORKS.** *Observations on the sulphur waters at Croft, near Darlington*. Lond. 1782. 8vo. *Description and treatment of cutaneous diseases*: in separate parts. Lond. 1798 to 1807. 4to. *Reports on the diseases of London, particularly during the years 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800*. Lond. 1801. 12mo. *On vaccine inoculation*. Lond. 1806. 4to. *A practical treatise on porrigo and impetigo*. Lond. 1814. *Miscellaneous works of the late ROBERT WILLAN, M. D., comprising an inquiry into the antiquity of the small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, with a republication of reports on the diseases of London, &c.* Edited by ASHBY SMITH, M. D. Lond. 1821.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH (*Biogr.*) An eminent American physician and politician; born in Pennsylvania, in West Nottingham Township, near Octara River, in 1735; died in 1819. **WORKS.** *Observations on the climate of America, with remarks on the different complexions of the human race, and some account of the aborigines of America*. N. York. 1811. *Life of*, by Dr. HOSACK, N. York. 1820.

WILLIS, THOMAS (*Biogr.*) An illustrious English physician, anatomist, and physiologist; born in Wiltshire in 1621-2; died in 1765. **WORKS.** *Diatribæ duæ*: 1. *De fermentatione, sive de motu intestino particularum in quocunque corpore*. 2. *De febribus, sive de motu eorundem in sanguine animalium, et epistolica dissertatio de urinis*. Hag. 1659. 12mo.: Amst. 1665, &c. — *Cui accesserunt nervorum descriptio et usus et cerebri anatome*. Lond. 1664. 4to. *Pathologiæ cerebri et nervosi generis specimina, in quo agitur de morbis convulsivus et scorbuto*. Oxf. 1667. 4to. *Affectionum quæ dicuntur*

hystericæ et hypochondriacæ. Pathologia spasmodica vindicata, contra N. HIGHMORE: acc. diss. de sanguinis accessione, et de motu musculari. Lond. 1670. 4to. *De animæ brutorum quæ hominis vitalis ac sensitiva est, exercitationes duæ. Altera pathologica, morbos, qui cerebrum et nervosum genus efficiunt, explicat, eorumque therapeias instituit*. Oxf. 1672. 4to. *Pharmaceutica rationalis, sive diatriba de medicaminum operationibus in corpore humano*. Vol. I. Oxf. 1674. 4to. Vol. II. 1675. 4to. Together, Oxf. 1678. 8vo. In Engl. Lond. 1679. fol.: translated by D. PORTAGE, 1683. fol. *Opera omnia*. Genev. et Lyon. 1676. Cura G. BLASII. Amst. 1682. The whole in English, by R. L'ESTRANGE. 1679. fol. *The London practice of physic, or the whole practical part of physic, contained in the works of Dr. WILLIS, faithfully made English, and printed together for the public good*. Lond. 1685. 8vo. *Plain and easy method against the plague*, by J. HEMMING. Lond. 1691. 8vo. *Receipts for the cure of all distempers*. Lond. 1701. 8vo.

WILLIS'II, CHORDÆ (*Anat.*) Small, transverse cords, at the bottom of the sinuses of the brain, which may add a little to their strength, and assist in preventing them from being too much distended.

WIND (*Hyg.*) *Ventus*, αἰετός. Winds exert considerable influence on the animal economy; acting by their temperature, which necessarily modifies that of the circumambient air, as well as by their moisture or dryness; and by the emanations of different kinds, which they transport to greater or less distances. The winds, which blow over a considerable extent of country, are dry and serene; those, which come from the ocean, are moist and chilly.

(F) *Vent.* (G) *Wind*.

WINDY (*Path.*) *Flatulentus*, *Flatulent.* That which causes wind or flatulence; also, that which is caused by wind or flatulence; — as *windy food*, *windy colic*, &c.

(F) *Venteux*. (G) *Windig*.

WINE (*Hyg. & Therap.*) *Vinum*, οἶνος, ἄλνος. A name, given by chymists to all liquors that have become spirituous by fermentation. The term is generally, however, restricted to the fermented juice of the grape, or of fruits, the product of whose fermentation resembles, in most respects, that of the juice of the grape.

Wine is composed of alcohol; saccharine matter; malic acid; tartaric acid; supertartrate of potass; acetic acid; an extractive coloring matter, more or less bitter, and partly resinous; and sometimes of an aromatic substance. The extractive coloring matter is chiefly met with in red wines. All these constituents, except the alcohol, are found ready formed in the grape. The alcohol proceeds from the decomposition of the saccharine matter. A part of the acetic acid is, also, formed during fermentation.

The following Table, drawn up by Mr. BRANDE, exhibits the quantity of spirit in different kinds of wine and liquors.

	Proportion of spirit per cent. by measure.		
1. Lissa - - - -	26.47	20. Vidonia - - - -	19.25
Do. - - - -	24.35	21. Alba Flora - - - -	17.26
Average,	25.41	22. Malaga - - - -	17.26
2. Raisin wine - - - -	26.40	23. White Hermitage - - - -	17.43
Do. - - - -	25.77	24. Rousillon - - - -	19.00
Do. - - - -	23.20	Do. - - - -	17.26
Average,	25.12	Average,	18.13
3. Marsala - - - -	26.03	25. Claret - - - -	17.11
Do. - - - -	25.05	Do. - - - -	16.32
Average,	25.09	Do. - - - -	14.03
4. Madeira - - - -	24.42	Do. - - - -	12.91
Do. - - - -	23.93	Average,	15.10
Do. (Sercial) - - - -	21.45	26. Malmsey Madeira - - - -	16.40
Do. - - - -	19.24	27. Lunel - - - -	15.52
Average,	22.27	28. Sheraaz - - - -	15.52
5. Currant wine - - - -	20.55	29. Syracuse - - - -	15.28
6. Sherry - - - -	19.81	30. Sauterne - - - -	14.22
Do. - - - -	19.83	31. Burgundy - - - -	16.60
Do. - - - -	18.79	Do. - - - -	15.22
Do. - - - -	18.25	Do. - - - -	14.53
Average,	19.17	Do. - - - -	11.95
7. Teneriffe - - - -	19.79	Average,	14.57
8. Colares - - - -	19.75	32. Hock - - - -	14.37
9. Lachryma Christi - - - -	19.70	Do. - - - -	13.00
10. Constantia, white - - - -	19.75	Do. (old in cask) - - - -	8.88
11. Do. red - - - -	18.92	Average,	12.08
12. Lisbon - - - -	18.94	33. Nice - - - -	14.63
13. Malaga (1666) - - - -	18.94	34. Barsac - - - -	13.86
14. Bucellas - - - -	18.49	35. Tent - - - -	13.30
15. Red Madeira - - - -	22.30	36. Champagne (still) - - - -	13.80
Do. - - - -	18.40	Do. (sparkling) - - - -	12.80
Average,	20.35	Do. (red) - - - -	12.56
16. Cape Muschat - - - -	18.25	Do. (do.) - - - -	11.30
17. Cape Madeira - - - -	22.94	Average,	12.61
Do. - - - -	20.50	37. Red Hermitage - - - -	12.32
Do. - - - -	18.11	38. Vin de Grave - - - -	13.94
Average,	20.51	Do. - - - -	12.80
18. Grape wine - - - -	18.11	Average,	13.37
19. Calcavella - - - -	19.20	39. Frontignac - - - -	12.79
Do. - - - -	18.10	40. Cote Rotie - - - -	12.32
Average,	18.65	41. Gooseberry wine - - - -	11.84
		42. Orange wine — average of six samples made by a London manufacturer - - - -	11.26
		43. Tokay - - - -	9.88
		44. Elder wine - - - -	9.87
		45. Cider, highest average - - - -	9.87
		Do. lowest do. - - - -	5.21
		46. Perry, average of four sam- ples - - - -	7.26
		47. Mead - - - -	7.32
		48. Ale (Burton) - - - -	8.88
		Do. (Edinburgh) - - - -	6.20
		Do. (Dorchester) - - - -	5.56
		Average,	6.87
		49. Brown stout - - - -	6.80
		50. London Porter (average) - - - -	4.20
		51. Do. small beer (average) - - - -	1.28
		52. Brandy - - - -	53.39
		53. Rum - - - -	53.68
		54. Gin - - - -	51.60
		55. Scotch Whiskey - - - -	54.32
		56. Irish do. - - - -	53.90

The only wine, recommended in the British pharmacopœias, is the *Sherry*, *Vinum*, *Vinum album Hispanicum*. It is a *dry wine*; the least variable in its properties, and agrees best with the dyspeptic. Other wines, used in Medicine; are the *Canary* or *Sack wine*, *Vinum Canarinum*; *Mountain wine*, *Vinum album montanum*; *Tent wine*; *Rhenish wine*, *Vinum Rhenanum*; and *Port wine*, the *Vinum rubrum Portugalicum*.

The wines, habitually drunk, are almost innumerable. Those that are sweet, or contain a large portion of free, saccharine matter, are decidedly the least wholesome.

When wine is good, and of a proper age, it is tonic and nutritive. When new, flatulent and cathartic;—disagreeing with the stomach and bowels. In Medicine, it is a valuable tonic in the last stages of typhus, when the skin is not hot and dry. Its use, however, requires great caution; and when once commenced under proper circumstances, it cannot be dropped without mischief. It is, perhaps, the best permanent stimulus in the catalogue of the *materia medica*.

(F) *Vin*. (G) *Wein*.

WRITERS. J. B. CONFALONIERUS, Basil. 1525 (L). W. GRATAROLUS, Argent. 1565 (L). J. PALMARIUS-PAUMIER, Caen, 1589 (L). A. BACCIUS, Rom. 1596 (L). C. CRIVELLATI (*in acute diseases*), Rom. 1600 (I). P. A. CANONHERIUS, Antwerp, 1627 (L). PR. RENDELLI, Ven. 1629 (L). M. TIRELLI, Ven. 1632 (L). L. MEYSONNIER, Lyon. 1638 and 1639 (F). T. WHITAKER, Lond. 1638. J. SPERLING, Vittemb. 1642 (L). FR. HOFFMANN (*Rhenish wine*), Hal. 1703 (L).: (*Hungarian wine*), Hal. 1721 (L). J. B. DAVINIUS (*drinking warm wine*), Mutin. 1720 (L). A. E. DE BÜCHNER, Hal. 1756 (L). G. A. BURMEISTER, Gotting. 1797 (L). J. H. HOYER, Erford. 1799 (L). W. SANDFORD (*medicinal effects of wine and spirits*), Worcester, 1799. E. LÖBENSTEIN-LÖBEL, Strasburg, 1817 (F). A. HENDERSON, Lond. 1824.

WINE BITTERS (*Pharm.*) The formulæ for these may be various. The following is as good and agreeable as any. (*Rad. gentian. ℥ij, cort. aurant. ʒx, sem. cardam. ʒiv, cinnam. cort. ʒiv, wine, foreign or domestic, three gallons and a half.*) Tonic and stomachic.

WIN'SLOW, JAMES BENIGNUS

(*Biogr.*) An anatomist of considerable reputation; born at Odensee, in Denmark, in 1669; died in 1760. WORKS. *Exposition anatomique de la structure du corps humain*. Paris. 1732. 4to.: in English, by G. DOUGLAS, M. D., with plates. Lond. 1733-4. 2 vols. 4to. *Dissertation sur l'incertitude des signes de la mort, et l'abus des interremens et embaumemens précipités: traduite et commentée par J. BRUHIER, M. D.* Paris. 1742. 2 tom. 12mo.

WIN'TERA AROMAT'ICA (*Mat. Med.*) The *Win'ter Bark Tree*. The *Bark*, *Cortex Winteranus*, *Cortex Winteral-nus Mogellanicus*, *Cortex Magellan-icus*, is very much allied in its properties to the *Canella alba* (q. v.)

(F) *Écorce de Winter*, *Cannelle poivrée*.

WIN'TRINGHAM, CLIF'TON (*Biog.*) An able English physician; died at York in 1748. WORKS. *Tractatus de podagrâ, &c.* Ebor. 1714. 8vo. *A treatise on endemic diseases*. York. 1718. 8vo. *An essay on contagious diseases*. York. 1721. 8vo. *Observations on Dr. FRIEND's history of physic, &c.* Lond. 1726. 8vo. *Commentarium nosologicum morbos epidemicos in urbe Eboracensi locisque vicinis, ab anno 1715 ad anni 1725 finem, grassantes, complectens*. Lond. 1727. 8vo.: edited by his son. *An experimental inquiry on some parts of the animal structure*. 1740. 8vo. *An inquiry into the exility of the vessels of the human body*. 1743. 8vo. *Works, with large additions and emendations from the original manuscripts, by his son*. Lond. 1752. 2 vols. 8vo.

WIN'TRINGHAM, SIR CLIF'TON (*Biogr.*) Son of the last; born in 1710. He was an elegant scholar; and physician in ordinary to GEORGE III.; died in 1794. WORKS. *RICHARDI MEAD monita et præcepta medica, per multis annotationibus, et observationibus illustrata*. Lond. 1773. 2 vols. 8vo. *De morbis quibusdam commentarii*. Lond. 1782. 8vo. A second volume was added in 1791.

WISBADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (*Mat. Med.*) W. is a town of Germany, about 6 miles north of Mainz, and 22 west of Frankfort. The waters appear to be simple sulphureous, and much frequented.

WISE'MAN, RICH'ARD (*Biog.*) An eminent English surgeon, who flourished in the early part of the 17th century. WORKS. *A treatise of wounds*. Lond. 1672. 8vo. *Several chirurgical treatises*

Lond. 1676. fol. *System of surgery*.
Lond. 1734. 2 vols. 8vo.

WIS'TAR, CAS'PAR (*Biog.*) A distinguished Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia in 1761; died in 1818. *WORKS. A system of anatomy for the use of students of medicine*. Philad. 1811 and 1814. 2 vols.: with notes by E. HORNER, M. D. Phil. 1825. 2 vols. *Eulogium on Dr. WM. SHIPPEN* Phil. 1818. *Eulogium on Dr. WISTAR*, by Dr. C. CALDWELL. Philad. 1818: by Dr. HOSACK. N. York. 1818: by Chief Justice TILGHMAN. Philad. 1818.

WITH'ERING, WIL'LIAM, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent physician and naturalist; born in Shropshire in 1741; died in 1799. *WORKS. A botanical arrangement of all the vegetables naturally growing in Great Britain, &c.*: with plates. Birmingham. 1776. 2 vols. 8vo. The subsequent editions include the uses of each species of British plants, in Medicine, &c. *An account of the scarlet fever and sore throat, or scarlatina anginosa, particularly as it appeared at Birmingham in 1778*. Lond. 1779. 8vo. *An account of the foxglove, and some of its medical uses: with practical remarks on dropsy, and other diseases*. Birmingham. 1785. 8vo.

WOODS, SUDORIF'IC (*Mat. Med.*) This term is applied, collectively, to the Guaiacum, Sassafras, China, and Sarsaparilla; which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction.

(F) *Bois sudorifiques*.

WOOD'VILLE, WIL'LIAM (*Biog.*) A respectable London physician; born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1752; died in 1805. *WORKS. Medical botany; containing systematic and general descriptions, with plates, of all the medicinal plants, indigenous and exotic, comprehended in the catalogues of the materia medica, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London and Edinburgh*. Lond. 1791-93. 3 vols. 4to. *Supplement*. Lond. 1794. 4to. *The history of the inoculation of the small-pox in Great Britain: comprehending a review of all the publications on the subject, with an experimental inquiry into the relative advantages of every measure, which has been deemed necessary in the process of inoculation*. Lond. 1796. 8vo. *Report of a series of inoculations for the variolæ vaccinae or cow-pox, &c.* Lond. 1799. 8vo. *Observations on the cow-pox*. Lond. 1800. 8vo.

WOOD'WARD, JOHN (*Biogr.*) An eminent English naturalist and physician; much more celebrated, however, as the former; born in Derbyshire in 1665; practised in London, and died in 1728. *WORKS. State of physic and diseases: with an inquiry into the late increase of them: but more particularly of the small-pox; with remarks on purging in that disease* Lond. 1718. 8vo. *Select cases and consultations in physic*; edited by P. TEMPLEMAN. Lond. 1756. 8vo.

WORM LOZ'ENGES, CHING'S (*Pharm.*) Empirical preparations, which consist of yellow and brown lozenges. The former are directed to be taken in the evening: the latter on the following morning.

The YEL'LOW LOZ'ENGES. (*Saffron* \mathfrak{z} ss, *water* $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$; boil, and strain: and add of *white panacea of mercury* (calomel washed in spirit of wine) $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$, *white sugar* $2\mathfrak{b}$ $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{s}$, *mucilage of gum tragacath*, q. s., to make a mass. Divide; so that each lozenge contains a grain of the panacea.)

The BROWN LOZ'ENGES. (*Panacea* \mathfrak{z} vij, *resin of jalap* $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, *white sugar* $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$, *mucilage of gum tragac.* q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. ss of the panacea.)

WORMIA'NA OS'SA (*Anat.*) *Os'sa epacta'lia*, *Os'sa triq'uetra*, *Os'sa triangula'ria* BLA'SII, *Clav'es calvar'ie*. Small bones, which are sometimes observable in the sutures of the bones of the cranium, of which they form a part. They were called *Wormiana*, from OLAUS WORMIUS, who is said to have first described them. They had been previously, however, mentioned by GUINTERUS ANDERNACHUS, a physician at Strasburgh. The ossa wormiana exist more commonly in the sutures of the vault of the skull; especially in the lambdoidal, sagittal, and squamous. They are uncommon at the base of the skull. Their size is very variable, and shape irregular. Their structure and development are similar to those of the other bones of the cranium; and, like them, they are bounded by sutures.

(F) *Os Wormiens*, *Clefs du crâne*, *Os épactaux*, *Os surnuméraires* (CH.), *Os intercalés*, *Os triangulaires*.

(G) *Dreieckigte Beinchen*, *Worms Beinchen*.

WORM'IUS, OLA'US (*Biogr.*) A learned Danish physician; Professor at Copenhagen; born at Arhusen, in North Jutland, in 1588; died in 1654

WORKS. *Selecta controversiarum medicarum centuria*. Basil. 1611. 4to. *Institutionum medicarum epitome*. Hafn. 1640. 4to. *Dissertatio de renum officio in re medicâ et venerâ*. Ibid. 1670. 8vo.

WORMS (*Path. &c*) *Ver'mes*, *Intestinal Worms*, *Entozoa*, *Entozoa'ria*, *Ver'mes intestini*, *Helmin'thi*, *Helmin'thia Al'vi*, and *H. Pod'icis*. Animals which, according to CUVIER, form the medium between the class of worms and that of zoöphytes. They appear to have neither cartilages nor blood-vessels. Some species seem to have a nervous system formed of ganglions, but the majority are devoid of it. Their common character is that of existing only in animals, and hence their name *entozoa*, from *εντος*, 'within,' and *ζωον*, 'animal.' They are met with, not only in the natural cavities, but even in the tissue of the organs. CUVIER, RUDOLPHI, BRERA, BREMSER, LAENNEC, and others, have endeavoured to class them, some according to the shape; others, according to their anatomical characters.

The chief entozoa, that infest the human body are;—the *Filaria Medinensis*, *Tricocephalus dispar*, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Strongylus gigas*, *Distoma hepaticum*, *Bothriocephalus latus*, and *Tænia solium*, all which see. The most common of these are;—the *Oxyures vermiculares*, *Ascarides lumbricoides*, and *Tænia*. The origin of these worms is extremely singular; and more favorable than any other fact to the difficult hypothesis of spontaneous generation, in the lowest tribes of animated nature. They certainly do not resemble any worms out of the body. They are, most commonly, met with in children improperly fed; but their presence cannot be positively detected by any symptom, except that of the discharge of the worms themselves, in the evacuations. They may, of course, give rise to every kind of irritation in the intestinal tube, and to sympathetic disturbance in most of the other functions; but all these signs may be produced by intestinal irritation resulting from other causes.

Anthelmintics or *vermifuges* employed, as the names import, for their removal, may be of two kinds—*mechanical*, and *true anthelmintics*. To the first class—the *mechanical*—belong *Emetics*, *Purgatives*, the *Dolichos pruriens*, *powdered Tin*, &c. To the latter—the

true anthelmintics—*Assafetida*, *Petroleum*, *Turpentine*, the *Chenopodium Anthelminticum*, *Pink-root*, *Semina Santonici*, &c. Of these the best is the turpentine. See *OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ*.

The great object, however, is to prevent their generation. This must be done by generous diet, fresh air, and tonics where necessary.

(F) *Vers*, *Vers intestinaux*, *Entozodires*.

(G) *Würmer*, *Eingeweidewürmer*.

WRITERS. H. BRILLI, Ven. 1540 (L). ALEXANDER TRALLIAN, by H. MERCURIALIS (G. & L.), Ven. 1570. P. G. SPERLING, Vittemb. 1700 (L). G. W. WEDEL, Jenæ, 1707 (L). A. VALLISNIERI, Padua, 1710 (L). J. FR. DE PRÉ, Erford. 1725 (L). M. ALBERTI, Hal. 1725 (L). FR. HOFFMANN, Hal. 1734 (L). ANDRY, Paris, 1741 (F). J. JUNCKER, Hal. 1747 (L). BIANCHINI, Ven. 1750 (L). J. G. FISCHER, Stadæ, 1751 (L). W. VAN DEVEREN, Lugd. Bat. 1753 (L). A. E. BÜCHNER (*Itching of the nose a sign of*). Hal. 1757 (L). PALLAS, Lugd. Bat. 1760 (L). M. J. BITTERMANN, Vindob. 1763 (L). N. HULME, Lond. 1778. BROUGHTON, Edinb. 1779 (L). M. E. BLOCH, Berlin, 1782 (G). CHABERT, Paris, 1783 (F). WALLIS, Edinb. 1784 (L). CRICHTON, Lugd. Bat. 1785 (L). BRUGIÈRE, Paris, 1789 (F). G. HARRIS, Edinb. 1791 (L). F. A. TREUTLER, Lips. 1793 (L). C. A. RUDOLPHI, Gryphiswald, 1793–95 (L). Another, Berol. 1819 (L). FR. J. H. FRENZEL, Erfurt, 1797 (L). G. L. MARKGRAF, Vittemb. 1798 (L). G. R. BÖHMER, Vittemb. 1799 (L). J. S. GÄBLER, Francf. ad Viadr. 1800 (L). V. L. BRERA, Crema, 1801 (L). In Engl. by G. COFFIN, Boston, 1817. J. G. BREMSER, Vienn. 1819 (G). T. BRADLEY, Lond. 1813. W. CHAMBERLAINE (*Cowhage*), Lond. 1804. J. N. A. GELINEK, Prag. 1812 (L). I. FR. M. DE OLFERS, Berol. 1816 (L). J. FR. KALCKER, Lugd. Bat. 1817 (L).

WORT (*Mat. Med.*) An infusion of malt. This has been recommended in scurvy, one measure of ground malt is added to three equal measures of boiling water. The mixture must be well stirred, and left to stand covered three or four hours. Dose, one to four pints, daily. It has, also, been recommended in other cases, where a strong putrescent disposition appeared to prevail in the fluids, as in cancerous and phagedenic ulcers. It is not now employed.

(F) *Moût de la Bière.*

WOUND (*Surg. Path. &c.*) Sax. *pund*, *Vul'nus*, *Pla'ga*, *Trau'ma*, *τραυμα*, *Tre'sis*, *τρῆσις*, *Tre'sis Vul'nus*, *Bla'bē*, *βλαβη*. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, produced by some mechanical agent. Wounds present innumerable differences, as regards their situation; the parts interested; their direction; size; shape; the nature of the instrument or agent by which they are produced; their more or less simple or complex character, duration, &c. A wound is called *incised*, (F) *Coupure*, *Incision*, (G) *Schnitt*, when made by a cutting instrument; — *punctured*, (F) *Piqure*, (G) *Stich*, when made by a pointed instrument; — *lacerated*, (F) *Déchirure*, *Plaie par arrachement*, (G) *Riss*, when the parts are lacerated or torn by the wounding body; — *poisoned* (F) *Plaie envenimée*, when some virulent or venomous substance has been introduced; — and *contused*, (F) *Plaie contuse*, (G) *Wunde gequetscht*; when produced by some blunt body. *Gun'shot wounds*, *Sclopetoplagæ*, (F) *Plaies d'armes à feu ou d'arquebusade*, *Coup de feu*, (G) *Schusswunde*, belong to the last division.

(F) *Plaie*, *Blessure*.

(G) *Wunde*.

WRITERS on gunshot wounds. AMBROSE PARÉ, Paris, 1551 (L). B. MAGGIUS, Bonon. 1552 (L). A. FERRIUS, Lugd. 1553 (L). FR. ROTA, Bonon. 1555 (L). L. BOTALLUS (*Do.*), Lugd. 1560 (L). PAULMIER, Paris, 1568 (F). F. PALATIUS, Perusiæ, 1570 (L). COMPAGNON, Lyon, 1572 (F). J. DU CHESNE, Lyon, 1576 (F). R. FILLIOL, Paris, 1578 (F). N. POGET, Avignon, 1578 (F). W. TANNIGUY, Lyon, 1581 (F). L. JOUBERT, Lyon, 1581 (F). A. DIONISE, Paris, 1581 (F). VEYRAS and GUILLHEMET, Lyon, 1581 (F). D. MÖGLING, Tubing. 1594 (L). J. LEBZELTER, Lips. 1596 (L). WM. CLOWES, Lond. 1591. FR. PLAZZONI, Palav. 1605 (L) and Vent. 1618 (L). W. FABRICIUS HILDANUS, Oppenheim, 1614 (L). J. SCHWABUS, Basil. 1619 (L). J. SIGLICIUS, Lugd. Bat. 1619 (L). DE PLANISCAMPI, Paris, 1623 (F). P. DAILLY, Paris, 1668 (F). L. TASSIN, Nimeg. 1673 (F). J. N. PECHLINIUS, Kilon. 1674 (L). H. BOSCU, Florent. 1683 (L). R. W. CRAUSIUS, Jenæ, 1695 (L). S. ABEILLE, Paris, 1695 (F). J. VESTI, Erford. 1711 (L). J. FINCKENAU, Regiom. 1117 (L). J. H. SLEVOGT, Jenæ, 1721 (L). N. LE ROY DE

SAINT-AIGNAN, Paris, 1734 (L). H. FR. LE DRAN, Paris, 1740 (F). D. TH. OLIER, Lugd. Bat. 1740 (L). RANBY, Lond. 1744. CL. A. RENARD, Paris, 1744 (L). L. HEISTER, Helmst. 1744 (L). A. LOUIS, Paris, 1746 (F). C. FR. FAUDACQ, Namur. 1746 (F). DESPORTES, Paris, 1747 (F). CHAIGNEBRUN, Paris, 1749 (F). A. PEPIN, Paris, 1752 (L). J. A. LOUBET, Paris, 1753 (F). E. TH. MOREAU, Paris, 1754 (L). T. BORDENAVE, Paris, 1763 (L). H. RAVATON, Paris, 1768 (F). A. MURRAY, Upsal, 1791 (L). MAR-SOT, Petersburg, 1791 (F). CH. FR. PERCY, Paris, 1792 (F). J. MÉHÉE, Paris, An. viii. (F). P. DUFOUART, Paris, 1801 (F). J. HUNT, Loughborough, 1801. C. A. LOMBARD, Strasbourg, 1804 (F). H. ST. J. NEALE, Lond. 1804. TH. CHEVALIER, Lond. 1804. CH. FR. OTTO, Francf. ad Viadr. 1805 (L). G. J. GUTHRIE, Lond. 1815. — *On wounds in general*. C. MAGNATUS, Ven. 1616 (L). M. SEBIZ, Argent 1635 (L). A. READ, Lond. 1638. FR. S. FEYO, Lisbon, 1649 (P). CH. HELWIG, Gryphisw. 1674 (L). J. BROWNE, Lond. 1578. H. MEIBOMIUS, Helmst. 1685 (L). J. COLBATCH, Lond. 1695. P. AMMAN, Francf. 1690 (L). G. HARVEY, Lond. 1685. A. BELLOSTE, Paris, 1696 (F). A. VATER, Vittemb. 1712 (L). C. FR. FAUDACQ, Paris, 1736 (F). J. DE LA CHERRIER, Lond. 1695. G. CIGNOZZI, Ven. 1739 (I). P. CHIRAC, Paris, 1742 (F). MONRAYA Y ROCCA, Lisb. 1745 (P). J. D. SCHLICHTING, Amstelod. 1748 (L). CH. G. LUDWIG, Lips. 1757 (L). G. R. BÖHMER, Vittemb. 1766 (L). B. GOOCH, Lond. 1767. M. GRIMA, Flor. 1773 (I). P. CLARE, Lond. 1779. J. MOORE, Lond. 1789. W. DEASE (*Wounds of the head*), Dublin, 1790. A. ECKER, Vienna, 1794 (G). VAN GESSCHER, Leipz. 1796 (G). LEMAIER, Paris, An. vii. (F). JOHN BELL, Edinb. 1795. TH. WHATELY, Lond. 1799. Sir WILLIAM BLIZARD, Lond. 1798. C. A. LOMBARD, Strasbourg, 1800 (F). Another, Strasb. 1802 (F). J. HIGGINBOTTOM (*Cure by caustic*), Lond. 1826. B. TRAVERS (*W. of intestines*), Lond. 1812. D. BARRY (*Poisoned W.*), Lond. 1826.

WRINKLE (*Anat.*) (*Teut.*) *Ru'ga*, *ovtic*. A furrow or fold in the skin of the face, forehead, vagina, &c.

(F) *Ride*. (G) *Runzel*.

WRISBERG, HENRY AUGUSTUS (*Biogr.*) Professor of anatomy and obstetrics at Göttingen; born at St.

Andreasberg on the Harze in 1739; died in 1808. *WORKS. Sylloge commentationum anatomicorum.* Gött. 1786. 4to. *Commentat. medici, physiologici, anatomici, et obstetricii argumenti.* Ibid. vol. i. 1800. 8vo.

X

XAN'THIUM (*Mat. Med.*) *X. strumarium*, *Barda'na mi'nor*, *Lap'pa mi'nor*, The *les'ser Bur'dock*. This herb, as its name imports, was once esteemed in the cure of scrophula. The seeds have been administered in cutaneous affections.

(F) *Lampourde*, *Petit Glouteron*, *Petite Bardane*.

(G) *Spitzkletten*, *Kropfkletten*, *Klissen*.

XERAPH'IUM (*Pharm.*) ξηραφίον, from ξηρος, 'dry.' A drying application, used in eruptions of the head and chin. **PAULUS** of Ægina.

XERA'SIA (*Path.*) ξηρασία. Same etymon. A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust. **GALEN**.

XEROCOLLYR'IUM (*Pharm.*) ξηροκόλλυριον, *Collyr'ium sic'cum*. A dry collyrium.

XEROM'YRON (*Pharm.*) ξηρομύρον, *Unguentum sic'cum*; from ξηρος, 'dry,' and μύρον, 'an ointment.' A dry ointment. **GORRÆUS**.

XEROPHA'GIA (*Hyg.*) from ξηρος, 'dry,' and φάγω, 'I eat.' Excessive use of dry aliment. A kind of regimen to which the ancient athletæ subjected

themselves, with the view of increasing their strength.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA (*Path.*) ξηροφθαλμία, *Ophthal'mia sic'ca*; from ξηρος, 'dry,' and οφθαλμία, 'inflammation of the eye.' A dry inflammation of the eye, without discharge.

XI'PHOID (*Anat.*) *Xiphoid's*, *Ensisformis*, ξιφοειδής, from ξίφος, 'a sword,' and εἶδος, 'shape.' The *Cartila'go Xiphoides*, *C. Xiphoidé'a*, *C. Ensisformis*, *Ensisform cartilage*, *Furcel'la infe'rior*, *Mucrona'tum os*, *Mucronata Cartila'go*, *χονδρος*, *Chon'dros*. The name of the appendix which terminates the sternum beneath; and which is so called from some resemblance to a sword.

(F) *Appendice ou cartilage xiphoidé*, *Appendice sous-sternale*, *Palette*.

(G) *Degenähnlicher Brustknorpel*.

The **XI'PHOID LIG'AMENT**, *Cos'to-Xiphoid L.* is a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage of prolongation of the 7th rib to the anterior surface of the Xiphoid cartilage, into which it is inserted by its fibres decussating with those of the opposite ligament.

(F) *Ligament xiphoidien ou costaxiphoidien*.

Y

YAM (*Mat. Alim.*) This esculent root is principally obtained from three species of *Diosco'rea* — the *a'a'ta*, *bulbifera*, and *sati'va*. They grow spontaneously in both the Indies, and their roots are eaten, promiscuously, as the potatoe is with us. Their taste is somewhat like the potatoe.

YAWN'ING (*Physiol. & Path.*) *Sax. zeonan*, *Chas'me*, *Chas'mos*, *Hialtus*, *Oscita'tio*, *χασμή*, *Clonus pandicula'tio maxilla'rum*, *ga'ping*. Yawning consists of a deep inspiration, with

considerable separation of the jaws; executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, and followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration. This respiratory movement is preceded by a feeling of oppression in the epigastric region, and in the muscles of respiration and mastication. Yawning has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation; the causes producing it being commonly *ennui*, fatigue, sleepiness, monotonous sounds, hunger, sympathy, &c. Yawn-

ing often precedes the invasion of certain intermittents, attacks of hysteria, &c. and it may, by its frequency, and obstinacy, become a true disease.

(F) *Baillement*.

(G) *das Gähnen*.

WRITER. A. FR. WALTHER, Lips. 1738 (L).

YEL'LOW (*Anat.*) *Fla'rus*, *lu'teus*, ξα'ρδος, from past participle of Sax. *ȝælan*, 'to burn.' One of the seven primitive colors.

The YEL'LOW LIG'AMENTS occupy the spaces between the vertebral plates (q. v.), from the interval, which separates the second vertebra from the third, to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum. They are so called, in consequence of their color.

(F) *Ligamens jaunes*.

YEST (*Mat. Med.*) *Yeast*, Sax. *ȝerȝ*, *Cerevis'ia Fermen'tum*, *Spu'ma Cerevis'ia*, *Barm*. The scum, which collects on the surface of beer whilst fermenting. Yest is antiseptic and tonic. It has been much extolled in putrid fevers, — a table spoonful being given as a dose in porter, wine, &c. It is, also,

applied, in the form of cataplasm, to foul ulcers. In all these cases, it acts by virtue of the generation of carbonic acid gas.

(F) *Levure*, *Levure de la Bière*.

(G) *Hefen*, *Bierhefen*, *Gäsch*.

YOUNG, THOM'AS, M. D., F. R. S. (*Biog.*) An eminent philosopher and physician; born ; died in 1829.

WORKS. *De corporis humani viribus conservatricibus*. Gotting. 1796. 8vo.

Syllabus of a course of lectures on the elements of medical science, and on the practice of physic. Lond. 1809. 8vo.

System of practical nosology, with an introduction to medical literature, intended as a guide to students, and an assistant to practitioners; together with detached essays on the study of physic, on classification, on chymical affinities, on animal chymistry, on the blood, and on the medical effects of climates. Lond. 1812. 8vo. 2d edit. Lond. 1823. *Practical and historical treatise on consumptive diseases*. Lond. 1815. 8vo.

YSAM'BRA (*Toxicol.*) *Pedigam'bra*. An ancient Spanish poison, of which hellebore formed the greatest part.

Z

ZAC'CHIAS, PAUL (*Biogr.*) Physician to Pope INNOCENT X; born at Rome in 1584; died in 1659. WORKS. *Quæstiones medico-legales, in quibus omnes ex materiæ medicæ, quæ ad legales facultates videntur pertinere, proponuntur, pertractantur, resolvuntur*. Lips. 1630. 8vo. *De malo hypochondriaco, &c.* Rom. 1644. 4to.

ZACU'TO or ZACU'TUS, LUSITA'NUS (*Biogr.*) A Portuguese physician of celebrity; born in 1575; died at Amsterdam, in 1642. WORKS. *De praxi medica admiranda, libri 3*. Amsterd. 1634. 8vo. *Historia medica, libri 6*. Amsterd. 1637-39. 8vo. *Opera omnia*. Lugd. 1649. 2 vols. fol.

ZAN'NA (*Mat. Med.*) A kind of Armenian bole, used by the ancients as a desiccative. It is also called *Zarnac'ha*.

ZANTHORI'ZA APIFO'LIA (*Mat. Med.*) *Xanthori'za*, *Z. simplicis'sima*, *Z. marbois'ca*, *Zanthori'za Tincto'ria*, *Yel'low Root*, *Pars'ley-leav'ed Yel'low Root*. The root of this American plant is a strong and pleasant bitter; and, in the

dose of two scruples, sits easy upon the stomach.

ZANTHOXYLUM CLA'VA HER'CVLIS (*Mat. Med.*) *Prick'ly Ash*, *Tooth'ache Tree*. The bark is a very strong stimulant and powerful sialogogue. It has been given, internally, in rheumatism. Another species — the *Zanthoxylum fraxinifolium*, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*, — possesses active powers. A spirituous infusion of the bark has been highly recommended in cases of violent colic. The fresh juice, expressed from the roots of the zanthoxylum, is said to afford relief in the dry-belly-ache of the West Indies. A decoction of the bark is, sometimes, used as a wash to foul ulcers.

(F) *Clavaler à feuilles de frêne*, *Frêne épineux*.

(G) *Zahnwehholz*.

ZAR'ATHAN (*Path.*) A hard, irregular tumor of the breast, resembling cancer.

ZE'A MAYS (*Hyg.*) *Indian Corn*, *Corn*, *Tur'key Wheat*, *Maize*, *A'dor*, *Indian Wheat*. A native of America

and much used over the whole of that continent, as an article of diet. It is ground for the same purposes as wheat, and forms an excellent bread.

(F) *Graine de Turquie, Blé d'Inde, Blé d'Espagne, Blé d'Italie, Blé de Turquie.*

(G) *Turkischkorn, Türkischer Weizen.*

ZEC'CHIUS, JOHN (*Biogr.*) An eminent Italian physician; born at Bologna, in 1533; died in 1601. **WORKS.** *De aquarum porrectarum usu atque præstantiâ.* Bonon. 1576. 4to. *In primam HIPPOCRATIS aphorismorum sectionem dilucidissimæ lectiones.* Ibid. 1586. 4to. *De ratione purgandi, præsertim febres ex putrido ortas humore, à medicis hactenus in urbe servatâ.* Rom. 1596. 4to. *Consultationes medicinales, in quibus universa praxis medica exacte pertractatur.* Rom. 1599. 4to. *De urinis breviter et pulcherrima methodus.* Bonon. 1613. 4to.

ZEL'LER, JOHN GOD'FREY (*Biogr.*) A celebrated German physician, professor at Tübingen; born in 1656; died in 1734. **WORKS.** *Disputatio medico-forensis, quod pulmonis in aquâ subsidentia infanticidas non absolvat.* Tübing. 1691. 4to. *Vita humana ex fune pendens.* Tübing. 1692. 4to. *De morbis ex structurâ glandularum præternaturali.* Ibid. 1694. 4to. *De bile et ejus usu medicamentoso.* Prag. 1741. 4to.

ZELOTYP'IA (*Path.*) from *ζηλος*, 'love,' and *τυπος*, 'form,' 'model'; *ζηλωσις*. It has been proposed to apply this name to the violent mental affection, produced by the acknowledged or presumed infidelity of a beloved object; and to the consequences of such affection; — melancholy, mania, &c.

ZEN'ICON (*Toxicol.*) *ζενικον*. Ancient name of a Keltic poison, used for poisoning arrows.

ZER'NA (*Path.*) *Zer'ma, Impetigo ulcerata.* Ucerated impetigo.

ZIM'MERMANN, JOHN GEORGE (*Biogr.*) A writer and physician of considerable celebrity; born at Brugg, in the canton of Berne, in 1728; died in 1795. **WORKS.** *Dissertatio physiologica de irritabilitate quam publicè defendit.* Gotting. 1751. 4to. *The life of HALLER.* Zurich. 1755. 8vo. *Treatise on experience in physic.* Zurich. 1763. 2 vols. 8vo. In Engl. Lond. 1778. 2 vols. 8vo. *A treatise on the dysentery.* Zurich. 1767. 8vo.

ZIN'CUM, Zin'kum, Spel'trum, Tut'tenag, Zin'chum, Zint, Stan'num Indi'cum, Zinc. A metal, obtained from

calamine and blende. Its color is bluish-white; lustre, of the fresh surface, considerable, but soon dulled, from the facility with which it oxidates; hard; texture striated. S. G. 7.190. Melts at 700° Fah.; burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white, flocculent oxyd. Its use, in medicine, is in the formation of the following preparations.

(F) *Zinc.*

(G) *Zink.*

ZIN'CI CYANURE'TUM (*Pharm.*) *Hydrocy'anas Zin'ci, Hydrocy'ante of Zinc.* This salt is formed by adding sulphate of zinc to hydrocyanate of potassa so long as any precipitate is thrown down. When dried and calcined at a low heat, the product is a mixture of cyanuret of zinc and of potassium. It has been recommended in nervous cardialgia. *Dose*, from a quarter of a grain to a grain and a half.

ZINC'I OX'YDUM (*Pharm.*) *Zinc'um cal'cinat'um, Ox'yd of Zinc, Flow'ers of Zinc, Nil' al'bum, La'na Philosopho'r'um, Nil' gris'eum, Pom'pholyx, πομφολυξ.* Procured by burning zinc in a long, deep crucible, placed so as to collect the sublimate. It is tonic; antispasmodic; externally, detergent and desiccative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, &c. For its external use, see **UNG. ZINCI.**

ZINC'I SULPH'AS, Sul'phate of Zinc, Zinc'um Vitriola'tum, Vitriolum al'bum, White Vit'riol, V. Goslarie'n'se, V. Zin'ci, Sul'phas Zin'cium, Gilla Vit'rioli, Gilla THEOPHRAS'TI; Sal vomito'rium vitrioli, Chalcant'hum al'bum, White Copperas, Sal Vitrioli. The sulphate of zinc, — formed by the direct combination of zinc with sulphuric acid, — is inodorous; taste, styptic; it is in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals; soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°. It is emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, and externally astringent. A nostrum, sold under the name — *Antipertus'sis*, — and, as its title imports, given in whooping cough, contains this salt as its chief ingredient. It is emetic. *Dose*, as an emetic, gr. x to 3 ss; as a tonic, gr. j to ij. Used externally as a collyrium, gr. j to water 3 j.

ZINGRI'TES, Zign'ites. A stone, resembling glass, to which the ancients attributed marvellous properties.

ZOANTHRO'PIA (*Path.*) from *ζωον*, 'an animal,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man.' A species of monomania, in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal. Lycanthropia and

cynanthropia belong to this species of monomania.

ZONA TENDINOSA (*Anat.*) The whitish circle around the auriculo-ventricular orifice of the right side of the heart.

ZOONO'MIA (*Nat. Hist. & Phys.*) from ζῷον, 'animal,' and νόμος, 'law.' The laws, which govern the organic actions of animals in general. *Animal Physiology.*

WRITERS. E. DARWIN, Lond. 1796:—by CH. CALDWELL, Philad. 1797. TH. GARNETT, Lond. 1804.

ZOOT'OMY (*Anat.*) ζῳοτομή, from ζῷον, 'an animal,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' *Theriot'omy, Comparative Anat'omy.* The anatomy of animals.

(G) Thierzergliederung.

ZOP'YROS (*Pharm.*) ζῳπυρος, ζῳπυριος, *Ambrosia.* An ancient antidote, used, also, in colic, incipient dropsy, &c. **GALEN. CELSUS. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, &c.**

ZYGOMAT'IC (*Anat.*) *Zygomaticus.* That which relates to the zygoma or cheek bone. (G) Joch (in comp.)

The **ZYGOMAT'IC PROC'ESS**, *Mal'lar proc'ess, Jul'gal proc'ess*, arises from the outer surface of the temporal bone, by two roots; one of which is transverse (*Condyle du temporal*, CH.) and the other longitudinal; between them is the glenoid cavity. The process proceeds forwards, and is articulated with the posterior angle of the os malæ, with which it forms a bony bridge, called the *Zygomatic arch*, (F) *Arcade Zygomatique*, (G) Jochbogen. The cavity, beneath this bridge, is sometimes called *Zygoma*.

The **ZYGOMAT'IC FOS'SA** is the space, included between the posterior margin of the outer ala of the pterygoid process and the crista which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar margin.

The **ZYGOMAT'IC MUS'CLES** are two in number.

1. The *Zygomaticus ma'jor*, *Zygom'ato-la'bial* (CH.), *Distort'or O'ris*, which is situated obliquely at the fore part and sides of the face. It is a small, rounded muscle; arises from the outer surface of the os malæ, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, which it raises and draws outwards. It acts, principally, in laughing.

(F) *Muscle grand zygomatique.*

2. The *Zygomaticus mi'nor*, *Petit Zygomato-labial* (CH.) does not always exist. It is situated on the inner side of the last;—arises from the outer surface of the os malæ and is inserted at the corner of the mouth, or rather into the upper lip, which it raises and draws outwards.

(F) *Petit Zygomatique.*

The **ZYGOMAT'IC SU'TURE** is placed between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones: and slants obliquely downwards and backwards.

ZYGOPHYLLUM FAGABO (*Mat. Med.*) A Syrian and Mauritanic plant, possessed of an acrid and bitter taste. It has vermifuge properties.

The Arabs believe that the recently expressed juice of the *Zygophyllum simplex* is capable of removing specks from the cornea. (F) *Fabagelle.*

SUPPLEMENT.

THE ARTICLES ARE ALL REFERRED TO IN THE INDEX.

ABERNETHY

A

ABERNETHY, JOHN (*Biogr.*) A celebrated London surgeon; died in 1831. *WORKS. Surgical and physiological essays.* Lond. 1793. 8vo. *Surgical observations on tumors, disorders of the digestive organs, &c.* Parts I. and II. Lond. 1804 and 1806. 8vo. *Surgical observations on injuries of the head, and on miscellaneous subjects.* Lond. 1810. 8vo. *Surgical observations on local disease, aneurisms, injuries of the head, &c.* Philad. 1811. 2 vols. 8vo. *An inquiry into the probability and rationality of Mr. HUNTER's theory of life and disease, delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons.* Lond. 1814, 1815. 8vo. *Physiological lectures, exhibiting a view of Mr. HUNTER's physiology and of his comparative anatomy.* Lond. 1817. 8vo. *On the constitutional origin and treatment of local diseases, and on aneurysms.* 8th edit. Lond. 1825. 8vo. *On diseases resembling syphilis, and on diseases of the urethra.* 4th edit. 1824. 8vo. *On tumors and on lumbar abscesses.* Lond. 1822. 8vo. *The Hunterian oration for 1819.* Lond. 8vo. *Reflections on GALL and SPURZHEIM's system of physiognomy and phrenology.* Lond. 1821. 8vo. *Surgical works.* Lond. 1825. 2 vols. 8vo. *Physiological lectures, addressed to the College of Surgeons.* Lond. 1825.

ACEYTE DE SAL (*Mat. Med.*) A remedy for bronchocele, used in South America. ROULIN found it to contain a proportion of iodine.

ACKERMANN, JOHN CHARLES HENRY (*Biogr.*) An eminent German

AMNIOCLEPSIS

physician of Oschatz, in the Kingdom of Saxony; born at Zeitz in 1765; died in 1810. *WORKS. Medicin. Skizzen.* Leipz. 2 Hfte. 1790. 8vo. *Versuch über einige medicin. Fragen.* 1792. 8vo. *Ueber Blähungen und Vapeurs.* Zeitg. 1794. 8vo. *Winke zur vern. öffentl. Brunnen- und Badeanstalten.* Posen. 1802. 8vo.

ACONU'SI (*Path.*) from *αζον*, 'audition,' and *ρουσος*, 'a disease;' *Mor'bi au'rium et auditus.* Diseases of the ears and audition.

ADENOCIRAPSOLO'GIA (*Therap.*) from *αδην*, 'a gland,' *χειρ*, 'the hand,' *απτω*, 'I lay hold of,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of curing scrophula or the king's evil by the royal touch. (BROWNE, Lond. 1684.)

AD'ITUS (*Anat.*) 'An entrance'; 'an approach'; *προσόδος*. The entrance to a canal or duct; — as *Ad'itus ad Aquæduc'tum Syll'vii*; — the entrance to the aqueduct of SYLVIVS.

(G) *Zugang*.

ÆSTHEMATONU'SI (*Nosol.*) from *αίσθημα*, 'sensation,' and *ρουσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of sensation.

ALLANTOTOX'ICUM (*Toxicol.*) from *αλλας*, 'a sausage,' and *τοξικον*, 'a poison.' The Germans have given this term to a poison, developed in sausages formed of blood and liver. KRAUS.

(G) *Wurstgift*.

AMASE'SIS (*Nosol.*) *Amasse'sis*, from *α* priv. and *μασησις*, 'mastication.' Mastication, when impeded or impracticable.

AMNIOCLEP'SIS (*Obstet.*) from *αμνιον*, 'the amnion,' and *κλεψις*, 'a clandestine escape.' The premature escape of the liquor amnii.

AMOREUX, PETER JOSEPH (Biog.)

A learned physician of Montpellier; born about the middle of the last century; died in 1825. *WORKS.* *Tentamen de noxâ animalium.* Montp. 1762. 4to. *Dissert. historique et critique sur l'origine du cachou.* 1802. 8vo. *Essai hist. et littér. sur la médecine des Arabes.* 1805. 8vo.

ANÆMATOPOË'SIS (Path.) from α , *av*, privative, $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, 'blood,' and $\pi\omicron\iota\omega$, 'I make.' Impeded or obstructed hæmatosis.

ANASPADIE'US (Path.) *Anaspa'dias*, from $\alpha\nu\alpha$, 'upwards,' and $\sigma\pi\alpha\omega$, 'I draw.' One whose urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis.

ANEGER'TICĒ (Therap.) from $\alpha\nu\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\gamma\omega$, 'I awaken.' The art of resuscitating the apparently dead.

(G) *Wiederbelebungs-kunst.*

ANGIOSTEO'SIS (Path.) *Angiostio'sis*, from $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$, 'a vessel,' and $\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 'ossification.' Ossification of the vessels.

(G) *Gefassverknöcherung.*

ANHS'TOUS (Obstet.) from α priv. and $\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, 'organic texture,' 'inorganic.' The tunica decidua uteri. VEL-PEAU.

ANTLI'A (Therap.) $\alpha\nu\tau\lambda\iota\alpha$, $\alpha\nu\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$. A pump or syringe.

ANTLI'A LAC'TEA, *Antli'a mamma-ria*. A milk pump, — a breast pump. An instrument for drawing milk from the female breast. It generally consists of an exhausting syringe adapted to a glass cup. Sometimes the instrument is formed of elastic gum.

(G) *Milchepumpe, Brustpumpe.*

APERTO'RIMUM (Obstet.) from *aperio*, 'I open.' An instrument for dilating the os uteri during labor.

APŌ'SIA (Path.) *Sit'is defec'tus*, from α priv. and $\pi\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 'drink.' Want of thirst. Absence of desire for fluids.

(G) *Durstmangel.*

ARCHOSYR'INX (Path.) from $\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\varsigma$, 'the anus,' and $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\zeta$, 'a fistula.' Fistula in ano. (G) *Mastdarmfistel.*

ARNEMANN, JUSTUS (Biog.) Professor of Medicine at Göttingen; born at Lüneberg in 1763; died in 1806. *WORKS.* *Ueber die Reproduktion der Nerven.* 1786. 8vo. *Versuche über das Gehirn und Rückenmark.* 1787. 8vo. *Comment. de Aphthis.* 1787. 8vo. *Practische Arzneimittellehre.* 2 Th. 1791. *Synopsis Nosologiæ.* 1793. 8vo. *System der Chirurgie.* 2 Th. 1798–1803. 8vo. *Handbuch der pract. Medicin.* 1800. 8vo.

B

BALLHORN, GEORGE FREDERICK (Biogr.) A learned German physician of Hanover, where he was born in 1770; died in 1805. *WORKS.* *Ueber Deklamation in medicinisch. und dietetischer Hinsicht.* Hannov. 1802. 8vo. *In quoddam phthiseos pulmonalis signum comment.* Hannov. 1805. 8vo.

BASIOCES'TRUM (Obstet.) from $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 'the base,' and $\zeta\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha$, 'a kind of dart.' An instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero; invented by MESLER, a German.

BATSCH, AUGUSTUS JOHN GEORGE CHARLES (Biogr.) A German naturalist and physician of eminence; born at Jena in 1761; died in 1802. *WORKS.* *Versuch einer Arzneimittellehre.* Jena. 1790. 8vo. His chief productions were on Natural History.

BAYLE, GASPARD LAURENT (Biog.) An eminent French Pathologist; born at Vernet, in Provence, in 1774; died in Paris in 1816. *WORKS.* *Recherches sur la phthisie pulmonaire.* Paris. 1810. 8vo. He left a large work in MS. on cancerous diseases.

BEAUMES or BAUMES, J. B. THEODORE (Biogr.) An eminent physician of Montpellier; died in 1815. *WORKS.* *Œuvres médicales, ou recueil des prix remportés en diverses académies.* Nismes. 1789. 3 vols. 8vo. *Fondemens de la science méthodique des maladies.* Montp. An. x. 4 vols. 8vo. *Traité des convulsions des enfans, &c.* Paris. 1805. 8vo. *Traité de phthisie pulmonaire, &c.* Paris. 1808. 2 vols. 8vo. *Traité de la première dentition, et des maladies souvent très graves qui en dependent.* 1805. 8vo. *Traité sur le vice scrofuleux.* Paris. 1805. 8vo. *Traité de l'ictère ou jaunisse des enfans de naissance.* Paris. 1806. 8vo. *Éloge de BARTHEZ.* Montp. 1807. 4to.

BONN, ANDREW (Biogr.) An anatomist of Amsterdam; born there in 1738; died in 1818. *WORKS.* *De continuitatibus membranarum.* Amst.

BOSQUILLON, EDWARD FR. MARIE (Biogr.) A distinguished French physician; born at Montdidier in 1744; died at Paris in 1814. *WORKS.* *Lettre sur la nouvelle édition in 12mo. des aphorismes d'HIPPOCRATE.* 1779. 18mo. *Mém. sur les causes de l'hydrophobie.* 1803. 8vo. He published an edition of the *Aphorismi* and *Prænotiones* of HIPPOCRATES, in 2 vols. 18mo.; and translated the works of CULLEN, B. BELL, &c. into French.

BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL (*Biog.*) An American physician, who first introduced inoculation for the small-pox into this country; born at Brookline, in Massachusetts, in 1684; died in 1766. **WORKS.** *Some account of what is said of inoculating or transplanting the small-pox, by the learned Doctor EMANUEL TIMONIUS, and JAC. PYLARINUS.* Boston. 1721. *An historical account of the small-pox inoculation in New England,* &c. Lond. 1726.

BRADYMASE'SIS (*Path.*) *Bradymase'sis*, from *βραδύς*, 'difficult,' and *μασσίσις*, 'mastication.' Difficult mastication.

BRADYSURIA (*Path.*) *Tenesmus vesicæ*, from *βραδύς*, 'difficult,' and *ουρεῖν*, 'to pass the urine.' Painful evacuation of the urine, with perpetual desire to void it.

BUBONULUS (*Path.*) A diminutive of *BUBO* (q. v.). A painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis, extending along the dorsum of that organ to the groin. It is described as an occasional accompaniment of gonorrhœa.

BUCHOZ, PETER JOSEPH (*Biogr.*) A physician and natural historian of eminence; born at Metz in 1791; died in 1807. **WORKS.** *Médecine rurale.* Vol. II. 1768. 12mo. *Manuel médical.* 1769. 2 vols. 12mo. *Dictionnaire des eaux minérales.* 2 vols. 8vo. *L'art alimentaire.* 1783. 2 vols. 8vo. *Hist. naturelle, phys. et médicale de l'homme.* 1784. 4 vols. 8vo. *Nouv. médec. domestique.* 1800. 2 vols. 12mo. *Méthode pour traiter différentes maladies.* 1804. 8vo.

C

CACORA'CHIS (*Path.*) *Cacorachitis*, *Spondylal'gia*, from *κακός*, 'bad,' and *ραχίς*, 'the spine.' A disease of the spine. Spontaneous luxation of the vertebræ and ribs, dependent upon internal causes.

CACOSO'MIUM (*Med.*) from *κακός*, 'bad,' and *σώμα*, 'the body.' An hospital for leprosy, and similar incurable affections.

CÆSU'LIÆ (*Anthrop.*) They who have gray eyes.

CAINCA (*Mat. Med.*) The bark of the root of the *Chiococ'ca anguif'uga*. It is bitter, tonic, and diuretic; but has been introduced so recently into Europe that its properties are not yet well known.

CAPITO'NES (*Anthrop.*) from *caput*, 'the head.' Fœtuses, whose heads are so large as to render labor difficult.

CAPPEL, LOUIS WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER (*Biogr.*) A learned German physician; born at Helmstädt in 1772; died in 1804. **WORKS.** *De pneumoniâ typhode sive nervosâ.* Gotting. 1798. 8vo. *Beitrag zur Beurtheilung des Brownischen Systems.* Gotting. 1800. 8vo. *Medicinische Untersuchungen.* 1 Bd. 1801. 8vo. *Abhandlung vom Scharlachauschlag.* 1803. 8vo. *Zusatze und Anmerk. zu Girtanner's Abhandl. über die venerische Krankheit,* &c.

CARDIOCE'LE (*Path.*) from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *κρήνη*, 'rupture.' Rupture of the heart.

(G) Herzbruch.

CARDIOERHEX'IS (*Path.*) *Ruptura Cor'dis*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *ρηῖσις*, 'laceration.' Rupture of the heart.

(G) Zerreiſſung des Herzens.

CARDIOT'ROMUS (*Path.*) *Palpita'tio Cor'dis trepidans*, *Cardiopall'mus*, *Trepida'tio Cor'dis*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τρομος*, 'tremor.' Rapid and feeble palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

(G) Herzzittern, Herzschiagen.

CARRERE, JOSEPH BARTHELEMI FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) A French physician; born at Perpignan in 1740; died in 1802. **WORKS.** *Bibliothèque littéraire, historique et critique de la médecine, ancienne et moderne.* 1776. 2 vols. 4to. *Catalogue raisonné des ouvrages qui ont été publiés sur les eaux minérales en génér. et sur celles de France en particulier.* 1785. 4to. *Manuel pour le service des malades.* 1786. 12mo. *Précis de la matière médicale de VENEL, avec des notes.* 1802. 2 vols. 8vo. *Recherches sur les maladies vénériennes chroniques.* 1788. 12mo.

CHAUMETON, FRANCIS PETER. A French Physician of eminence; born at Chouze-sur-Loire in 1775; died in 1819. **WORKS.** *Essai médical sur les sympathies.* Paris. 1803. 8vo. *Essai d'entomologie médicale.* Strasb. 1805. 4to. *Flore médicale.* Paris. 1820. 8vo.

CHAUSSIER, FRANCIS (*Biogr.*) A distinguished Professor of the *Faculté de Médecine* of Paris; born at Dijon in 1746; died in 1828. **WORKS.** *Méthode de traiter les morsures des animaux enragés, et de la vipère, suivie d'un précis sur la pustule maligne.* Dijon. 1785. 12mo. *Opuscules de médecine légale.* Ibid. 1789-1790. 8vo. *Exposition sommaire des muscles suivant la classification et la nomenclature*

méthodique adoptées au cours d'anatomie de Dijon. Ibid. 1789. 8vo. *Tables synoptiques de la zoonomie et zoologie, du squelette, des muscles, des artères, des veines, des lymphatiques, des nerfs, des humeurs ou fluides animaux, des solides organiques, de la force vitale, &c.*:—several times printed. *Exposition sommaire de la structure et des différentes parties de l'encephale ou cerveau.* Ibid. 1807. 8vo.: avec six planches. *Recueil des programmes des opérations chimiques et pharmaceutiques qui ont été exécutées aux Jurys médicaux de 1809 à 1810.* 11 Cahiers. 4to. *Consultations médico-légales sur une accusation d'empoisonnement par le sublimé corrosif, suivies d'une notice sur la manière de reconnoître l'existence de ce poison.* Paris. 1811. 8vo. *Recueil anatomique à l'usage des jeunes gens qui se destinent à l'étude de la chirurgie, de la médecine, de la peinture et de la sculpture.* Ibid. 1820: avec. fig. *Recueil de mémoires, consultations et rapports sur divers objets de médecine légale.* Paris. 1824. 8vo.: planches.

CHIROTHE'CA (*Surg.*) from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *θηκη*, 'a sheath.' A bandage for the hand. A kind of bandage with which the fingers and hand are enveloped in spiral turns.

(G) *Panzerhandschuh.*

When the whole hand and fingers are covered, it is called the *double* or *complete Chirotheca*: *Ch. comple'ta*, *Vinctu'ra om'nibus dig'itis*: and when only one finger is covered;—the *half* or *incomplete*,—*Ch. incomple'ta*, *Vinctu'ra pro u'no dig'ito*.

CHIRRHEU'MA (*Path.*) *Chirorrheu'ma*, *Rheumatis'mus ma'nus*, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *ρευμα*, 'flux.' Rheumatism of the hand.

(G) *Flussgeschwulst der Hand.*

CHOL'ERA SPASMOD'ICA (*Path.*) See **CHOL'ERA**, and **SPASMOD'IC CHOL'ERA**, in the body of the work.

CHOLERINE' (*Path.*) from *χολη*, 'bile.' A diminutive of cholera. The first stage of epidemic cholera; also, the precursory symptoms of cholera.

CHOLEROMA'NIA (*Path.*) *Cholero-pho'bia*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *μανια*. A dread of cholera to such an extent, that the individual fancies himself affected or threatened by it.

CHONDROGENE'SIA (*Path.*) *Chondrogen'esis*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *γενεσις*, 'formation.' Formation of

cartilage. Morbid conversion of parts into cartilage.

CHOR'DA LONGITUDINA' LIS LANCIS'II (*Anat.*) Two or three longitudinal elevations and lines on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

CHYLOTHO'RAX (*Path.*) *Pleurorrhæ'a chylo'sa*, *Chylorrhæ'a pec'toris*, *Hydrothorax chylosus*. Effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to rupture of a chyliferous vessel; from *χυλος*, 'chyle,' and *θώραξ*, 'the chest.'

CHYLU'RIA (*Path.*) from *χυλος*, 'chyle,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' *Galactu'ria*, *Diabete's lac'tea*, *Pyu'ria lac'tea*, *P. chylo'sa*, *Cæli'aca urina'lis*, *C. ren'alis*, *Chylorrhæ'a urina'lis*, *Ch. ren'alis*. A discharge of milky urine, without any apparent lesion of the kidneys or bladder.

(G) *Milchharnen.*

COLI'TIS (*Path.*) from *κολον*, the intestine colon, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.

CORVISART, JOHN NICHOLAS (*Biog.*) A celebrated French physician; born in Champagne in 1755; died at Paris in 1821. *WORKS.* *Essai sur les maladies et les lésions organiques du cœur et des gros vaisseaux.* Paris. 1806. 8vo.: in Engl. by C. A. HEBB. Lond. 1816. 8vo.: by JAC. GATES. Philad. 1812. 8vo. He translated *STOLL'S Aphorisms on Fever.* Paris. 1797. 8vo.: *AUENBRUGGER'S new method for exploring diseases of the chest by percussion.* Paris. 1808. 8vo.; and edited an edition of *BOERHAAVE'S Aphorisms.* Paris. 1802. 8vo. *Notice sur M. F. X. BICHAT.* Paris. 1802. 8vo. An historical notice of him was published by M. G. FERRUS.

COTUGNO or **COTUNNIUS**, DOMINICO (*Biogr.*) A celebrated Italian physician; Professor of Anatomy at Naples; born in 1736; died in 1822. *WORKS.* *De aquæductibus auris humanæ internæ dissertatio.* Naples. 1761. 8vo. *De ischiade nervosa.* Ibid. 1768. 8vo. *De sedibus variolarum syntagma.* Ibid. 1769. 8vo. *Del moto reciproco del sangue per le interne vie del capo.* Ibid. 1789. 4to. *Ragionamento sullo spirito della medicina.* Milan. 1806. 8vo.

CREMNON'CUS (*Path.*) from *κρημνος*, 'the labia pudendi,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' A swelling of the labia pudendi.

CYESIOL'OGY (*Obstet.*) *Cyesiol'o'gia*, from *κυησις*, 'pregnancy,' and *λογος*.

'a description.' The doctrine of gestation.

(G) Schwangerschaftslehre.

CYSTAUCHENOTO'MIA (Surg.) *Cystotracheloto'mia*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *αυχην*, 'the neck,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' An incision into the neck of the bladder.

(G) Blasenhalsschnitt.

CYSTON'CUS (Path.) from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' Swelling of the coats of the bladder.

(G) Harnblasengeschwulst.

CYSTOSOMATO'MIA (Surg.) *Cystosomatoto'mia*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *σωμα*, 'body,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' An incision into the body of the bladder.

(G) Blasenkörperschnitt.

D

DAC'RYOPS (Path.) from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' A tumefaction of the lachrymal passages.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA (Path.) from *διαφραγμα*, 'the diaphragm,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the diaphragm.

(G) Zwerchfellschmerz.

DYSANARRHOPHE'SIS (Path.) *Dysanarrho'phia*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *απορροησις*, 'absorption.' Diminished absorption from morbid causes.

DYSCHRŒ'A (Path.) from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *χρῶα* or *χρῶα*, 'color.' Sickly or unhealthy color of the skin.

DYSMASE'SIS (Path.) *Dysmasse'sis*, *Bradymasse'sis*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *μασησις*, 'mastication.' Difficult or impeded mastication.

E

ELYTRON'CUS (Path.) *Elytrophyl'ma*, from *ελυτρον*, 'a vagina or sheath,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' A swelling of the vagina.

(G) Scheidengeschwulst.

ENCEPHALAL'GIA (Path.) from *εν*, 'in,' *κεφαλη*, 'the head,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Severe pain in the head.

(G) das Gehirnleiden, das Hirnleiden.

ETRON'CUS (Path.) from *ητρον*, 'the lower belly,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumor.' A tumor of the lower belly.

(G) Unterleibgeschwulst.

EUPHO'RIA (Hyg.) *Eupathi'a*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *φερω*, 'I bear.' A state of health.

(G) das Wohlbefinden.

EXOTICHÆMATO'SIS (Phys.) from *εξωτικος*, 'exotic,' 'extraneous,' and *αιματωσις*, 'sanguification.' Transfusion of blood.

F

FU'RIA INFERNAL'IS (Path.) A kind of vermiform insect, scarcely two lines long, and common in Sweden, which flies about and stings both man and animals, exciting the most excruciating torture. KNACKSTEDT.

(G) Höllenfurie, Tollwurm.

G

GENYANTRAL'GIA (Path.) from *genyantron*, 'the antrum of HIGHMORE,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the antrum of HIGHMORE.

(G) Oberkieferhöhlenschmerz.

GENYAN'TRON (Anat.) from *γενειον*, 'the chin,' and *αντρον*, 'the antrum.' The antrum of HIGHMORE (q. v.).

(G) Kinnbackenhöhle, Oberkinnbackenhöhle.

GEROCOMI'UM (Hyg.) *Gerontocomi'um*, from *γερον*, 'an aged person,' and *κομειν*, 'to take care of.' An hospital for the aged.

GLOSSOSPAS'MUS (Path.) *Glossoco'ma*, from *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.' Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

(G) Zungenkrampf.

GYNATRE'SIA (Path.) from *γυνη*, 'a woman,' and *ατρητος*, 'imperforate.' Closure of the external parts of generation of the female.

H

HEPATIZA'TION (Path.) *Hepatisatio*, from *ηπαρ*, 'the liver.' Conversion into a liver-like substance. Applied to the lungs when gorged with blood, so that they are no longer pervious to the air. In such state they are said to be *hepatized*.

HEPATON'CUS (Path.) from *ηπαρ*, 'the liver,' and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.' Tumefaction of the liver.

HISTOGE'NIA (Anat.) from *ιστος*, 'the organized texture,' and *γεινομαι*, 'I arise.' Origin or formation of the organized texture.

I

IAMATOLO'GIA (Mat. Med.) from *ιαμα*, 'a remedy,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' *Materia Medica*, *Pharmacology*.

M

MACRONO'SIA (Path.) *Macro'sia*, from *μακρος*, 'long,' and *ροσος*, 'disease.' A long protracted or chronic state of disease.

MAEEI'A (*Obstet.*) *Maer'a, Maieila,* *μαίεια*, from *μαίευνω*, 'I act as a midwife.' Obstetrics.

MESOSCELOCE'LE (*Path.*) from *mesoscelon*, 'the perineum,' and *ρηλη*, 'rupture'; *Her'nia Perinæ'i*. Rupture of the perineum.

(G) *Mittelfleischbruch*.

MESOS'CELON (*Anat.*) *Mesos'celos*, from *μεσος*, 'the middle,' and *σελος*, 'the thigh or leg.' The perineum.

MOL'ECULE (*Anat.*) *Molec'ula, Mas'sula*; diminutive of *moles*, 'a mass.' A minute portion of any body. Also, the cicatrix or embryo part of the impregnated ovum, observable by the microscope before the ovum has left the ovary.

MOLI'MEN (*Path.*) 'An attempt or struggle.' *Moli'men hemorrhoidale*, (G) *Hämorrhoidaltriebe*. The hemorrhoidal diathesis, or impulsion. *Moli'men menstruale*, (G) *Menstrualtriebe*. The menstrual diathesis or impulsion.

MYONARCO'SIS (*Path.*) from *μυων*, 'a muscle,' and *ναρκωσις*, 'stupor.' Numbness of the muscles.

N

NOTEOMVELI'TIS (*Path.*) from *νωτος*, 'the back,' and *μυελος*, 'the marrow.' Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

O

OÖPHORI'TIS (*Path.*) from *Oöph'oron*, 'the ovary,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the ovary.

(G) *Eierstockentzündung*.

OÖPH'ORON (*Anat.*) from *ωον*, 'an egg,' and *φερω*, 'I bear.' The ovary.

(G) *Eierstock*.

OPHTHALMO-CONJUNCTIVI'TIS (*Path.*) A hybrid word; from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *conjunctivitis*, 'inflammation of the conjunctiva.' Inflammation of the eye, affecting the tunica conjunctiva primarily or chiefly.

OPHTHALMOSTA'TUM (*Surg.*) from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye' and *στασις*, 'station': *Speculum Oculi*. An instrument for fixing the eye.

OPIS'THENAR (*Anat.*) *οπισθεναρ*, from *οπισθεν*, 'backwards,' and *θεναρ*, 'the flat of the hand.' The back of the hand.

ORCHIDOCATAB'ASIS (*Phys.*) *Orcheocatab'asis*, from *ορχις*, 'the testis,' and

καταβασις, 'descent.' The descent of the testis into the scrotum.

(G) *das Hinabsinken der Hoden*.

P

PÆDERAS'TIA; from *παις*, 'a boy,' and *ερωσις*, 'love.' The love of boys. A disgraceful passion, common in ancient times, but now unknown.

(G) *Knabenschändung*.

PÆDIATRI'A (*Therap.*) *Pædiat'rica*, from *παις*, 'a child,' and *ιατρεια*, 'medical management.' Treatment of the diseases of children.

PÆDIC'TERUS (*Path.*) *Icterus Infant'um*, from *παις*, 'a child,' and *ικτερος*, 'jaundice.' Jaundice of children.

(G) *Gelbsucht der Kinder*.

PANBIO'MA (*Physiol.*) *Pambio'ma*, from *παν*, 'all,' and *βιος*, 'life.' The original animating principle. The general principle of life.

PARASPA'DIA (*Path.*) from *παρα*, and *σπαιω*, 'I draw.' A preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis. One, whose urethra opens in this manner, is called *Paraspadia'us* and *Paraspa'dias*.

PAROTIDON'CUS (*Path.*) from *παρωτις*, 'the parotid,' and *ογκος*, 'tumor.' Swelling of the parotid gland.

(G) *Ohrdrüsen geschwulst*.

PARTHE'NIOS (*MORBUS*) (*Path.*) from *παρθενος*, 'a virgin.' A disease in a young female; (G) *Jungfrauenkrankheit*. Also, Chlorosis, (G) *Bleichsucht*.

PELYCOM'ETRUM (*Obstet.*) *Pelyom'etrum*, from *πελvis*, 'pelvis,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' A pelvimeter (q. v.).

PERIMYS'IUM (*Anat.*) from *περι*, 'around,' and *μυς*, 'a muscle.' A muscular sheath.

(G) *Muskelhaut*.

PERIORBI'TIS (*Path.*) A hybrid term; from *περι*, 'around,' *orbita*, 'the orbit,' and *itis*, the termination of inflammation. Inflammation of the periorbita, or periosteum lining the orbit.

(G) *Augenhöhlenhautentzündung*.

PHLEBARTERIOBIAL'YSIS (*Path.*) *Aneurys'ma venoso-arterio'sum*, *A. varico'sum*, from *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' *αρτηρια*, 'an artery,' and *διαλυσις*, 'solution,' 'dispersion.' A varicose aneurysm (q. v.).

(G) *Venose Schlagadergeschwulst*.

PHORONOMIA (*Physiol.*) from *φορομαι*, or *φισσομαι*, 'I put myself in mo-

tion,' and νόμος, 'law.' The doctrine of muscular motion.

(G) Bewegungsllehre.

PHYSON'CUS (Path.) from φυσάω, 'I insufflate,' and ογκος, 'a tumor.' Emphysema.

(G) Windgeschwulst.

PIMELORRHŒ'A (Path.) from πιμελη, 'fat,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' A morbid discharge, or disappearance of fat.

PNEUMATOTHORAX (Path.) from πνευμα, 'air,' and θώραξ, 'the chest.' Pneumothorax (q. v.).

(G) Luftbrust.

PNEUMONIC'ULA (Path.) from πνευμων, 'the lung.' Diminutive of pneumonia. A slight inflammation of the lung.

PROCTATRE'SIA (Path.) from πρωκτος, 'the anus,' and ατρησια, 'imperforation.' Imperforate state of the anus.

PROCTORRHŒ'A (Path.) from πρωκτος, 'the anus,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' A discharge of blood or slime from the anus.

(G) Afterfluss.

PROSTATAL'GIA (Path.) from προστατα, 'the prostate,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the prostate.

(G) Vorsteherdrüsenschmerz.

PROSTATON'CUS (Path.) Prostatocellē, from προστατα, 'the prostate,' and ογκος, 'a tumor.' Swelling of the prostate.

(G) Vorsteherdrüsen geschwulst.

Pso'LE (Anat.) ψωλη. The male organ. Also, the glans.

PSOLON'CUS (Path.) from ψωλη, and ογκος, 'a tumor.' Swelling of the glans, or of the penis generally.

PYOTHORAX (Path.) Pyo'sis pec'toris, Hydrothorax purulentus, Dyspnœ'a pyothorac'lica, Pneumo'nia suppurato'ria, Absces'sus pec'toris, A. thora'cis, A. pulmo'num, from πυνον, 'pus,' and θώραξ, 'the chest.' Empyema. A collection of pus in the chest.

(G) Brusteitersucht, Eiterbrust.

R

RHACHIPARAL'YSIS (Path.) Rhachio-paral'ysis, Paral'ysis spina'lis, P. medulla'ris, from ραχίς, 'the spine,' and παραλυσίς, 'paralysis.' Palsy, arising from an affection of the spine. See PARAPLEGIA.

(G) Rückenmarkslähmung.

RHACHIPHY'MA (Path.) Rhachiophy'ma, Tu'mor Dor'si, from ραχίς, 'the spine,' and φυμα, 'a tumor.' A tumor on the spine, or on the back.

(G) Rückengeschwulst.

RHACHIRRHEU'MA (Path.) Rachior-rheu'ma, Rheumatis'mus dorsa'lis, from ραχίς, 'the spine,' and ρευμα, 'flux.' Rheumatism of the back. LUMBAGO (q. v.).

(G) Kreuzschmerz.

RHINAL'GIA (Path.) from ριν, 'the nose,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the nose.

(G) Nasenschmerz.

RHINOCNES'MUS (Path.) from ριν, 'the nose,' and κνησμος, 'itching.' Itching of the nose.

(G) Nasenjucken, Nasenkriecheln.

RHINORRHA'GIA (Path.) from ριν, 'the nose,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' Bleeding from the nose. EPISTAXIS (q. v.).

(G) Nasenbluten.

S

SAPROS'TOMUS (Path.) σαπροστομος, from σαπρος, 'putrid,' and στομα, 'mouth.' One who has an offensive breath. KRAUS.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS (Surg.) Scleronyx'is, from σκληρος, 'hard,' and νξις, 'puncturing.' The perforation of the sclerotica in the operation for cataract by depression.

SCYTI'TIS (Path.) from σκυτος, 'the skin,' and itis, the termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the skin.

(G) Hautentzündung.

SORBEFA'CIENT (Mat. Med.) from sorbe're, 'to suck in,' and fac'terē, 'to make.' A remedy that promotes absorption.

SPLANCHNEURYS'MA (Path.) from σπλαγχνον, 'an intestine,' and ευρυσμα, 'dilatation.' A morbid dilatation of an intestine.

SPLANCHNOD'YNĒ (Path.) from σπλαγχνον, 'an intestine,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' Pain in the bowels.

T

TECNOCTO'NIA (Leg. Med.) τεκνοκτονια, from τεκνον, 'a child,' and κτονος, 'murder.' INFANTICIDE (q. v.).

THELI'TIS (Path.) from θηλη, 'the nipple,' and itis, the termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the nipple.

THEOPLE'GIA (Path.) Theoplex'ia, from Θεος, 'God,' and πλησσω, 'I strike down.' Apoplexy, especially when suddenly fatal.

THORACYS'TIS (Path.) from θώραξ,

'the chest,' and *κυστις*, 'a bladder.' Encysted dropsy of the chest. Hydatids in the chest.

(G) Sackwassersucht der Brust.

THYMIO'SIS IN'DICA (*Path.*) *Thymio'ma In'dicum*, from *θυμος*, 'anger,' or from *θυμιον*, 'an angry pimple.' The Pian or Pians. See FRAMBESIA.

TOCOL'OGY (*Obstet.*) *Tokol'ogy*, *Tocol'gia*, from *τοκος*, 'parturition,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' Obstetrics. The doctrine of parturition.

(G) Geburtslehre.

TOROS'ITAS (*Physiol.*) *Corpulen'tia carno'sa*, *Hab'itus athlet'icus*. Muscular strength.

TRIBADE (F) *τριβας*; from *τριβω*, 'I rub.' A female, whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded an hermaphrodite.

TURGESCENTIA VESIC'ULÆ FEL'LEÆ (*Path.*) *Asci'tes he'pato-cys'ticus*, *Phys-*

co'nia bilio'sa, *Hepatal'gia Petitia'na*. Distension of the gall-bladder by bile.

TYREM'ESIS (*Path.*) from *τυρος*, 'cheese,' and *εμεσις*, 'vomiting'; *Tyro'sis*, *Tyreu'sis*. Vomiting of curdy matter, in infants especially.

(G) das Käsen.

U

UREC'CHYSIS (*Path.*) *Urech'ysis*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *εκχυσις*, 'effusion.' Effusion of urine into the cellular membrane.

(G) Harnergiessung.

U'RIAS (*Path.*) *ουριας*, from *ουρον*, 'urine.' A urinary fistula.

X

XEROMYCTERIA (*Path.*) from *ξηρος*, 'dry,' and *μυκτηρ*, 'the nose.' Dryness of the nose.

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ii. denotes the second volume; *a* and *b*, the first and second columns in the page; *Gr.*, that the word is in the Greek type. The asterisk (*) refers to the Supplement.

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