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QUINCY's

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OR

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OF THE

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AND IN SUCH DEPARTMENTS OF

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As are connected therewith.

CONTAINING AMPLE EXPLANATIONS OF THE

ETYMOLOGY, SIGNIFICATION, AND USE OF THOSE TERMS.

From the eleventh London Edition.

WITH MANY

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS,

EXPRESSIVE OF DISCOVERIES LATELY MADE IN

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

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1802.

ANNEX
Dict. Med.

To the Practical Physicians and Students of Medicine in America.

ALTHOUGH there are several Medical Dictionaries extant, yet there was a call for a new edition of the LEXICON PHYSICO-MEDICUM of Dr. *Quincy*. His work was indeed first published many years ago, and has undergone various editions. And in the mean time, *Motherby's Medical Dictionary*, and *Hooper's Work under a similar title*, have been offered to the public in England. It might thence be supposed by some, that imported copies of these two books would supply the demand within the United States.

The publishers weighed carefully this consideration. They reflected that the large folio volume of Motherby, though an excellent performance, was too bulky and expensive for the greater part of readers. And on examining the duodecimo production of Hooper, they found, that although it would not be subject to the objection of an high price, yet that it laboured under the disadvantage of being confined to subjects merely professional.

In short, it was highly desirable, that a book of definitions and explanations should be offered to medical Gentlemen, which should be cheaper than the former, and more comprehensive than the latter of these dictionaries.

There was no publication extant, which approached so near this character as Quincy's Lexicon. Without costing the purchaser more than a very moderate price, it offers him a great variety of matter. In this edition, some obsolete terms have been left out. There was little use in perpetuating words that were never employed

by any writer of note or value in modern times. To retain great numbers of hard and uncouth names, which the present state of knowledge did not warrant or require, would be superfluous and disgusting, as well as perplexing to beginners. In these retrenchments, however, the reader may be assured, not an article of worth has been omitted.

In the place of the words left out on account of having become antiquated and fallen into disuse, a very considerable number of *new* articles have been added. Some of these are names and definitions not in the original. Others are modern expositions of titles already in the work, but standing in need of correction, to adapt them to the existing state of practice and experiment. And in numberless places of this New-York copy, the pages have been cleared of the typographical and scientific errors which abounded in the London text. Though much has been done in these ways to enhance the value of the work now offered to the public, it must be owned that there is room for many more alterations: and these the publishers hope to procure and insert in another edition, should the present one meet with a favourable reception.

New-York, Sept. 1802.

LEXICON PHYSICO-MEDICUM;

OR

A NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A, A term in *Pharmacy*, otherwise wrote $\bar{a}$, or $\bar{a}\bar{a}$, or *ana*, which being never used but after the mention of two or more ingredients, implies that they should be taken in quantities of the same species and denomination, whether by weight or measure, to form the composition wherein they occur. The word is originally Greek, ἀνὰ, a preposition, which signifies *separately*, or *of each by itself*.

Abactus, *Abactus venter*, with the ancient physicians signified a miscarriage procured by art. Chambers, James.

Abacus Major, a trough used in the mines wherein the ore is washed. Rulandus.

Abalienatus, corrupted. Celsus. A part so destroyed as to require immediate extirpation. It also signifies the fault or total destruction of the senses, whether external or internal, by disease. Scribonius Largus.

Abbreviatio. *Abbreviatio* is used by some alchemists to express a process in epitome, or a short way of performing it. See *Theatrum Chymicum*, vol. vi. p. 556, 557, 558. The principal uses of medicinal abreviations are in prescriptions; here they are certain marks, or half words used by physicians for dispatch and conveniency when they prescribe. Thus ℞ readily supplies the place of *Recipe*; *h. s.* that of *hora somni*; *n. m.* that of *nucis muschatæ*; *elect.* that of *electarium*, &c. and in general all the names of compound medicines, with the several ingredients, are frequently wrote only up to their first

or second syllable, or sometimes to their third or fourth, to make them clear and expressive. Thus *Croc. Anglic.* stands for *Crocus Anglicanus*; *Theriac. Andromach.* for *Theriaca Andromachi*, &c. A point being always placed at the end of such syllables in medicine, shews the word to be incomplete. See *Characters*.

Abdomen, the belly. As some say, this word is from *abdo*, *to hide*; as its contents lie hid in it. Martinus and others derive it from *abdere*, *to hide*, and *omentum*, *the caul*. But Vossius says, in his etymology, that it is only a termination; and says as from *lego*, *legumen*; so from *abdo*, *abdomen*. The body is generally divided into three cavities, called bellies; viz. the head, or upper belly; the breast, or middle belly; and the abdomen, or lower belly. The belly contains many of the principal parts of the human body, as the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, &c. and is on its inside lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. It is divided on its outer surface into four regions, called the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric, and the lumbar. These are all contained betwixt the circumference of the false ribs, and the bottom of the ossa innominata. The belly is separated from the breast externally by the extremities of the ribs; and internally by the diaphragm; and it is terminated below by the musculi levatores ani. The bottom of the belly, on its fore part, is called the pudenda; and on its back part, the buttocks and anus;

and underneath, betwixt the anus and the pubes, is called the perinæum. The principal arteries of the belly are the epigastric, inferior aorta, cœliac, upper mesenteric, hæmorrhoidal, renal or emulgent, spermatic, lower mesenteric, lumber, iliac, pudical, and lower epigastric arteries. The principal nerves of the belly are the stomachic, the lower portion of the great sympathetic nerves, the two semilunar or plexiform ganglions, the stomachic, hepatic, splenic, renal, upper and lower mesenteric plexus, the nerves of the loins and sacrum, also the origin of the crural and sciatic nerves. The appendix ensiformis of the sternum, the cartilaginous portions of the last pair of true ribs, those of the first four pair of false ribs, all the fifth pair, the five lumbar vertebræ, the ossa innominata, the os sacrum, the os coccygis, form the bony sides of the cavity of the belly. The diaphragm, the muscle called musculi abdominis, the quadrati lumborum, the psoæ, the iliaci, the muscles of the coccyx, and of the intestinum rectum, form the greatest part of the circumference of this cavity. As auxiliary parts, some portions of the sacro-lumbares, longissimi dorsi, &c. might be added. From the alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained, promoted both for secretion and excretion.

Abdominal Muscles. They are five on each side. See *Muscles.*

Abducent Muscles, from *abduco, to draw from*, or those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called *adducent*, from *adduco, to draw to.*

Abductio, a species of fracture, when a bone is divided transversely near a joint, so that each part recedes from the other. In Cœlius Aurelianus it signifies a strain; and is mentioned as one of the causes of ischiadic and psoadic pains. *Morb. Chron.* lib. v. cap. i.

Abductor Indicis Manus. It rises from the os trapezium, and from the superior part and inner side of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; inserted by a short tendon, into the outer and back part of the first bone of the fore-finger. Its use is to bring the fore-finger towards the thumb. Innes.

Abductor Indicis Pedis, arises, tendinous and fleshy, by two origins, from the root of the inside of the metatarsal bone of the fore-toe, from the outside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the great-toe, and from the os cuneiforme internum; inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the fore-toe. The use is to pull the fore-toe inwards from the rest of the small toes. Innes.

Abductor Minimi Digiti Manus, arises, fleshy, from the os pisiforme, and from that part of the ligamentum carpi annulare next it: inserted, tendinous, into the inner side of the upper end of the first bone of the little-finger. The use is to draw this finger from the rest. Innes. It is a name also of the *Flexor Parvus Minimi Digiti.*

Abductor Minimi Digiti Pedis, arises, fleshy and tendinous, from the semicircular edge of a cavity on the inferior part of the protuberance of the os calcis, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the little-toe; inserted into the root of the first joint of the little-toe externally. The use is to draw the little-toe outwards from the rest. Innes.

Abductor Oculi, arises from the inferior part of the foramen opticum, between the obliquus superior and depressor, being, from its situation, the shortest; inserted opposite to the inner angle. The use is to turn the eye towards the nose. Innes.

Abductor Pollicis Manus, arises, by a broad, tendinous, and fleshy beginning, from the ligamentum carpi annulare, and from the os trapezium; inserted, tendinous, into the outer side of the root of the first bone of the thumb. The use is to draw

the thumb from the fingers. Albinus names the inner portion of this muscle *abductor* brevis alter. Innes.

Abductor Pollicis Pedis, arises, fleshy, from the inside of the root of the protuberance of the os calcis, where it forms the heel, and tendinous from the same bone where it joins with the os naviculare; inserted, tendinous, into the internal os sefamoideum, and root of the first joint of the great-toe. The use is to pull the great-toe from the rest. Innes.

Abductor Tertii Digiti Pedis, arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inside and inferior part of the root of the metatarsal bone of the third toe; inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the third toe. The use is to pull the third toe inwards.

Abductor Brevis Alter. See *Abductor Pollicis Manus*.

Abductor Longus Pollicis Manus, i. e. *Extensor Ossis Metacarpi Pollicis Manus*.

Abductor Medii Digiti Pedis, arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the middle-toe internally; inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the middle-toe. The use is to pull in the middle-toe inwards.

Abelmosch. It is the *Hibiscus Abelmoschus* of Linnæus. Its seeds have the same odour as musk, and therefore are mixed with coffee by the Arabians, &c. to render it more agreeable.

Abevacuatio, a partial or incomplete evacuation of the peccant humours, either naturally or by art. James.

Abies, the fir-tree. Linnæus includes it in the genus of pines, calling it *Pinus Abies*.

The *Silver Fir* (*Pinus Picea* of Linnæus) produces the Strasburg turpentine. The tops and leaves are recommended in the scurvy.

The *Canada Fir* (*Pinus Canadensis* of Linnæus) produces the Canada balsam.

The *Common Fir*, or *Pitch Tree*, (*Pinus Abies* of Linnæus) produces the common turpentine, from which we have the common rosin, tar, common pitch, oil of turpentine, Burgundy pitch, &c.

Ablactatio, ablactation, weaning a child from the breast; as the word, compounded of *ab*, *from*, and *lac*, *milk*, expressly signifies.

Ablatio, the taking away from the body whatever is useless or hurtful; it comprehends all kinds of evacuations. Sometimes it signifies the substraction of a part of the diet, with a medical view; and sometimes it expresses the interval betwixt two fits of a fever, or the time of remission. Chemical *ablation* is the removal of any thing that is either finished or else no longer necessary in a process. Rulandus, Johnson, Castellus.

Abluents, from *abluo*, *to wash away*, are such things as thin, purify, and sweeten the blood, or correct its acrimony. See *Detergents*.

Ablution, from *abluo*, *to wash away*, washing the body externally by baths; or internally, by thin diluting fluids, as whey, &c. Chemical *ablution* is the purification of a body by repeated affusions of a proper liquor; this is generally to separate salts from other matters; the water dissolves them, and so carries them off with it.

Abomasum. It is one of the ventricles of such animals as chew the cud; in whom are reckoned four, the venter, reticulum, omasum, and *abomasum*.

Abominatio. By some barbarous writers it is used to signify the same as *Fastidium ciborum*, or loathing of food.

Abortion, a miscarriage. It signifies that a woman is delivered before the fœtus is completely formed and fitted for exclusion.

Abracadabra, a cabalistical or magical word, recommended by Serenus Samonicus as a cure of the hæmitritæus. In order to have this good effect, the word must be wrote

on a paper, and repeated as in the example below; it is then suspended about the neck by a linen thread. *Abracadabra* was the name of a god, worshipped by the Syrians, so wearing his name was a sort of invocation of his aid. James.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

Abracalan, a cabalistical or magical word, to which the Jews attributed virtues equal to those of *Abracadabra*. Buxtorf. Selden, in his *Diis Syris*, says, that *Abracalan* was the name of a Syrian idol; so when used as an amulet, was a sort of invocation of this deity.

Abrasion, from *abrado*, *to tear off*. It generally expresses the wearing away the natural mucus which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines or humours. It is also used to express that matter wore off by the attrition of bodies against one another.

Abrasa, ulcers attended with abrasion of part of the substance.

Abrotanoides, a kind of coral, or rather of a porus, which is found in the form of *Abrotanum* on the rocks at the bottom of the sea, as Clusius, who describes it, imagines. *Ray's Hist.*

Abrotanum, southernwood, from αβρος, *soft*. Linnæus includes it as a species in the genus of *Artemisia*. He calls it *Artemisia Abrotanum*. The leaves are retained in the Pharmacopœia of the London College; they enter the decoctum pro fomento, formerly called, Fotus Communis.

Abrotonites, a wine mentioned by Dioscorides, impregnated with *Abrotanum* (or southernwood), in the proportion of about one hundred ounces of the dried leaves, to about seven gallons of must.

Abrus, West-Indian wild liquorice, a species of glycine.

Abrus, the angola seeds, a kind of kidney bean.

Abscedentia, decayed parts of the body, which in a morbid state are separated from the sound.

Abscessio, i. e. abscess.

Abscessus, an abscess, from *abscedo*, *to go off*. The words αποστημα (*aposteme*), and αποστασις (*imposthumation*), frequently used by Hippocrates, are translated by Celsus, *abscessus*, and sometimes *vomica*. Hence the word abscess, generally used by modern authors to signify a suppurated phlegmon, or inflammatory tumor. These words seem originally, by their derivation, to import any sort of exclusion of morbific matter, αφισταμαι and αφιστημι signifying *to recede* and *retire*. Accordingly they are generally used by Hippocrates to express any critical removal of offending humours from the vital parts, either to some of the emunctories for an immediate discharge, as the glands of the intestines, kidneys, or skin, whence they are eliminated by plentiful stools, urine, or sweat; or to some part where they find an easy egress by the rupture of a blood-vessel, as the uterus or nose: or to some muscular part or gland, whence they cannot be so easily expelled, and therefore stagnate and suppurate, and at last are separated in the form of pus or matter. Sometimes Hippocrates means by these words, the transmutation of one disease into another, as a quincey into a peripneumony, or of a continual fever into a quartan, &c. And sometimes, the destruction of a part of the morbific matter of a distemper fixing upon it. Hippocrates also uses the word αποστασις, to express the fracture, or exfoliation of a bone, when the parts of it which were contiguous in a state of health, recede from each

other. Paulus Ægineta seems to have limited the signification of *abscess* to suppuration, by defining (αποστημα) *abscess*, a corruption of the fleshy parts, muscles, veins, and arteries. Of all the significations of an *abscess*, the present surgeons confine themselves to that which is the consequence of an inflammation. James from Hippocrates and Boerhaave.

Abscission. The most common use of this word is to signify the dividing any corrupted and useless part of the body from the sound, by a sharp instrument. It is principally applied to soft parts of the body; for in the bones it is called amputation. Sometimes it signifies the sudden termination of a disease in death, before it arrives at its declining state. James.

Absconsio, a sinus from a morbid cause.

Absinthium, wormwood; αψινθιον, *unpleasant*, of α pivative, and ψινθος, which Hesychius interprets τερψις, *delectation;* others will have it απινθιον, i. e. *not potable*, from α priv. and πινω, *to drink*, on account of its bitterness; others derive it of απτεσθαι, *to touch* or *handle*, by antiphrasis, because no animal touches it, on account of its extreme bitterness. The English name wormwood is from a similar one in the Anglo-Saxon language. In the College Pharmacopœia, two species of absinthia are retained; viz. the *maritimum*, or *sea wormwood*, *Artemisia maritima*, Lin. and *vulgare*, or *common wormwood*, *Artemisia Absinthium*, Lin. The recent tops of the *former* are directed to be beaten with sugar to form a conserve: they enter the decoctum pro fomento, or common fomentation, formerly called Fotus Communis.

Absorbent, from *absorbeo*, *to drink up*, is such a medicine as by the softness or porosity of its component parts, either sheathes the asperities of pungent humours, or, like a spunge, dries away superfluous moisture in the body; and is the same with a drier or a sweetener. Most animal concretions, shells of fishes, and bolar earths, &c. are possessed of those qualities; hence their use in relieving complaints arising from acidities and sharp humours in the first passages. Those chiefly in use at present are chalk, oyster-shells, crabs' claws, crabs' eyes, and coral.

Absorbent Vessels. They are those lacteal vessels which open with their mouths into the sides of the intestinal tube, to drink in the chyle from thence, which they discharge into the mesenteric veins. Later anatomists have applied this term to the lymphatics, which are distributed in great number throughout the whole body, and whose extremities open into every cavity thereof, absorb all superfluous moisture, and carry it back into the circulation. By means of lymphatic vessels going from the skin, water passes into the habit from baths, and fomentations; mercury also, and other penetrating substances, applied externally, as the venereal virus, &c. This compages of vessels is also called the system of absorbents.

Abstentio. Cœlius Aurelianus uses this word to express a suppression, or retention. Thus, *abstentio stercorum*, a retention of the excrements, which he mentions as a symptom very frequent in a satyriasis. In a sense somewhat different, he uses the word *abstenta*, applying it to the pleura, where he seems to mean, that the humour of the inflamed pleura is prevented, by the adjacent bones, from extending itself.

Abstergents. See *Detergents.*

Abstinence. It is either general, from all sorts of aliment, or particular, from some kinds of food only, Erasistratus made a strict *abstinence* supply the place of bleeding, in inflammations and fevers. Galen.

Besides the usual senses of *abstinence*, Cœlius Aurelianus uses it to signify a suppression. Thus, *Chron.* lib. ii. cap. 9. *Abstinentia hæmorrhoidarum veterum*, signifies a sup-

pression of habitual hæmorrhoids. Sometimes in this author, it signifies a compression: thus *Acut.* lib. iii. cap. 17. *Spiritus ob abstinentiam clausus*, means the wind shut up in the intestines by compressure, thereby causing the iliac passion. The verb *abstinere* also, in the above-mentioned author, frequently signifies to *restrain*, or *suppress*. James.

Abstraction, from *abstraho*, or *abtraho*, *to draw from*, is a power peculiar to the mind of man, whereby he can make his ideas, arising from particular things, become general representatives of all of the same kind. Thus when the eye represents whiteness in a wall, a man can abstractedly consider the quality of whiteness, and find it attributable to many other things besides; as to snow, milk, or the like; and this quality, whatsoever it be, considered apart from the concrete, or the subject in which it adheres, is said to be taken in the abstract. This is the doctrine of Mr. Locke, and others who wrote before him; but it has since his time been called in question; for some there are who deny all such abstract ideas, and tell us, that a general abstract idea is a mere nothing, all the ideas we have being constantly particular; so that they would say, it is impossible to think of white, abstractedly or independent of some subject wherein it is lodged. Whether this be true or not, every man may best know by his own experience; but the point well cleared, would open a new scene in the doctrine of qualities, and possibly overset a great part of our present philosophy about them. This term is also used in pharmacy, for the drawing off, or exhaling away a menstruum from the subject it was put to dissolve.

Abstractitious, from *abstraho*, or *abtraho*, *to draw from*, is used by Ludovicus, and some other writers in pharmacy, to distinguish the natural spirit of aromatic vegetables, from that artificial one which is procured from them by fermentation. Castellus from Libavius.

Abutige, a town in Egypt, famous for producing the very best opium. It is within the territories of Thebes. Schulzius.

Abyssus. Gulielmus Manens calls by this name the *materia prima*, or first matter, of which all things are formed. *Theatrum Chymicum*, p. 274. It is also used by chymists to express a proper receptacle for the seminal matter, from which all things are formed. Castellus, from Libavius.

Acacia, from ακαζω, *to sharpen*. A thorn. Linnæus adds the *acacia* to the genus mimosa.

Acacia Egyptiaca, the Egyptian thorn. It is the Mimosa nilotica of Linnæus.

Acacia Germanica, German acacia. The medicine formerly kept in the shops under the names of *acacia Egyptiaca*, was the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Acacia Egyptiaca*. The *Acacia Germanica* is the inspissated juice of the prunus spinosa of Linnæus; and the London college of physicians direct it to be made with the same fruit of our own produce.

Acajouanum Lignum. This is not the wood of the tree that bears the acajou nuts. It is of a red colour, and never touched by worms, which renders it proper for furniture, but is not used in medicine. Geoffroy.

Acamatos, ακαματος, from α priv. and καμνω, *to labour*. By this Galen seems to signify, that position of a limb, which is equally distant from flexion and extension, which situation the part can longest bear without weariness. Thus when we sleep, the knees are bent, that neither the flexors nor extensors of the legs may be upon the stretch. In like manner the arm is generally laid spontaneously in the most easy position, or such a one as can be longest supported without fatigue.

Acanaceous, from ακαζω, *acuo*, *to sharpen*. All plants of the thistle kind, that are prickly and have heads, are called *acanaceous*. Also the sharp

and prominent parts of animals are frequently thus called.

Acantha, ακανθα, from ακαζω, *acuo, to sharpen.* It signifies, in general, any thing that is sharp-pointed and prickly, as a thorn, or the fins of some sort of fish. Hence it has been applied to the assemblage of the acute processes of the vertebræ, each of which is called a spinal process.

Acanthium, cotton-thistle, a species of Onopordum.

Acanthus. The bear's breech, is a genus in the system of Linnæus; he describes ten species.

Acanus, a species of thistle, called *Acanus Theophrasti.*

Acapnon, a name of the sampsuchum, or marjorum. It also signifies dry wood, from α neg. and καπνος, *smoke.* Gorræus.

Acardios, ἀκαρδιος, fearful, depressed, faint-hearted. Castellus.

Acatharsia, from α priv. and καθαιρω, *to purge.* It signifies an impurity of the humours. It is also applied to the sordes or impurities of wounds.

Acaulis, of α neg. and *caulis, a stalk or stem.* A plant is said to be a caulis, or without a stalk, whose flower rests on the ground.

Acceleration. In mechanics it is the increase of velocity in a moving body. It is a continual increase of motion in any body, as retardation is its decrease; both which may be made intelligible from due attention to this axiom: the mutation of motion is always proportionable to the force impressed, and according to the direction thereof. For supposing gravity, whatever it be, to act uniformly on all bodies at equal distances from the earth's centre, and that the time in which any heavy body falls to the earth be divided into equal parts infinitely small; let gravity incline the body towards the earth's centre, while it moves in the first infinitely small part of the time of its descent; if after this the action of gravity be supposed to cease, the body would go towards the earth's centre equally, with a velocity equal to the force of the first impression. But now since the action of gravity still continues, in the second moment of time the body will receive a new impulse downwards, and then its velocity will be twice what it was in the first moment; in the third moment or particle of time, it will be triple; in the fourth quadruple, and so on continually. Wherefore, since these particles of time are supposed infinitely small, and all equal to one another, the impetus acquired by the falling body will be every where as the time from the beginning of the descent. And since the quantity of matter in the body given continues the same, the velocity will be as the time in which it is acquired. See *Laws of Motion*, and Gravesend's *Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy*, where there are produced many experiments, demonstrating both the laws of *acceleration* and *retardation* of heavy bodies.

Acceleratory Muscles, from *ad, to*, and *celar, swift;* or from *accelerare, to hasten*, or *dispatch.* These belong to the penis, and are generally called

Acceleratores Urinæ, from their use in expediting the ejection of urine. They arise, fleshy, from the sphincter ani, and membranous part of the urethra, and tendinous from the crus, near as far forwards as the beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis; the inferior fibres run more transversely, and the superior descend in an oblique direction. They are inserted into a line in the middle of the bulb, where each joins with its fellow; by which the bulb is completely enclosed. Their use is to drive the urine or semen forwards, and, by grasping the bulb of the urethra, to push the blood towards its corpus cavernosum and the glans, by which they are distended. Innes.

Accension, from *accendo, to kindle*, is the kindling, or setting any body on fire.

Accession, the same as παροξυσμος,

among the Greeks, and the *exacerbatio* of the Latins, is the fit, or time of being worst in any intermittent disease.

Accessorius. Willis gave this name to a particular nerve, which is thus named, from *ad*, *to*, and *cedo*, *to approach*. The eighth pair of nerves rise from the lateral vases of the corpora olivaria, in disgregated fibres; and as they are entering the anterior internal part of the holes common to the os occipitis and temporum, each is joined by a nerve, which ascends within the dura mater from the tenth of the head, the first, second, and inferior cervical nerves; this has the name of nervus *accessorius*. When the two get out of the skull, the *accessorius* separates from the eighth, and, descending obliquely outwards, passes through the sterno-mastoidæus muscle, to which it gives branches, and afterwards terminates in the trapezius muscle of the scapula. Monro.

Accidens, an accident. It is what cannot subsist of itself, but hath a necessary relation to something else. And an effect or distemper is said to be accidental, which does not flow necessarily from the first cause, but from casual interpositions. And it is by some writers used pretty much in the same acceptation as the term *Symptom*.

Acciſitrina, i. e. *Hieracium*, or hawkweed.

Acclivis, i. e. Obliquus ascendens internus.

Accretio, accretion, from *ad*, *to*, and *cresco*, *to increase*. It signifies nutrition, and growth. See *Nutrition*.

Accubitus, lying together in the same bed, but without any venereal commerce.

Accurtatoria. R. Lully uses this word for an epitome, or a *Synopsis*.

Acephalos, from α priv. and κεφαλη, *a head*. This is applied to monsters born without heads, of which there have been instances.

Acer, the maple-tree. It is a genus in Linnæus's system. There are seventeen species.

Acerb, from *acerbus*, *sour*, *harsh*. It signifies somewhat acid, with an addition of roughness; as most fruits before they are ripe. Sometimes figuratively, it signifies prickly, τρυφναι ακανθαι. Dioscorides.

Acestrides, ακεστριδες, from ακεομαι, *to cure*. Midwives were so called among the Greeks. Hippocrates uses the word in this sense, at the latter end of his treatise *De Carnibus*.

Acetabulum. It signifies a large cavity in a bone, which receives another convex bone, for the convenience of a circular motion of the joint thus articulated, as that of the os innominatum which receives the head of the femur.

It is also a name of the *Umbilicus Veneris*.

Several glands are called *acetabula*. See *Cotyledones*.

Acetabulum was also a measure used by the ancients, which answers to one eighth part of our pint. Dr. James says, it seems to have taken its denomination from a vessel in which vinegar was brought to their tables, which probably contained about this quantity, and was called *acetabulum*, from *acetum*, *vinegar*. He farther adds, that this derivation is quoted by Chambers from Agricola; and that it hath the greater appearance of being right, because οξυβαφον, which is exactly the same measure, seems to be in like manner derived from οξος, *vinegar*.

Acetaria, salads.

Acetarium Scorbuticum, a kind of medicine, or rather pickle, recommended by Bates; in which he advises scorbutical patients to dip their victuals before they eat it. It is thus made: take of the leaves of scurvy-grass, three ounces; white sugar, six ounces; salt of scurvy-grass, one ounce; beat them all together, and add six ounces of the juice of oranges.

Acetated vegetable Alkali, *Kali acetatum*. See *Acetum*.

Acetated volatile alkali, *aqua ammoniæ acetatæ*. See *Acetum*.

Acetates, *acetates*, are salts formed by the combination of the *acetic acid* (see *Acids*) with different bases, as alkalies, earths and metals: there are twenty-four different species of *acetates* in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Acetites, *Acetites*, salts formed by the union of the *acetous acid*, or vinegar distilled from *common vinegar*, with different bases, as alkalies, earths, and metals: of *acetites* M. Fourcroy has inserted twenty-three species in his Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Acetosa, of *acetosus*, *eager*, *sour*. Sorrel. *Rumex Acetosa*. Linnæi. Its leaves are retained in the Pharmacopœia.

Acetosa Esurina, esurine spirit of vinegar, or hungry vinegar. When vinegar is concentrated, it creates an appetite; hence this name.

Acetosella, sheep's sorrel. A species of *Rumex*.

Acetosella, wood sorrel. *Oxalis. Acetosella*. L. Retained in the Pharmacopœia among the conserves.

Acetum, *Vinegar*, is an acid produced by suffering substances that have undergone the change induced by the vinous, or first stage of fermentation, to be further altered by the next stage, called the acetous fermentation, wherein the alkohol and tartar are reunited, and if the vinegar be perfectly formed, their properties are entirely lost. During this fermentation much pure air is absorbed, an innoxious acid smell is emitted, and a reddish mucilaginous sediment is deposited. This fermentation succeeds best in an heat between 75 and 90 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The contact of air is necessary, on which account, the vessels employed should be loosely closed. It will also succeed, though more slowly, in the common heat of a cellar, with little attention. The weakest and worst wines, cyder, and, in England, solutions of farinaceous matter, as wort or infusion of malt, are commonly employed. Milk readily forms vinegar. Sugar and water, in the proportion of little more than one pound to a gallon, make tolerable vinegar; but the more perfect the wine the better will be the vinegar. Vinegar so procured, is separated from the mucilage and other substances mixed with it by distillation in earthen or glass vessels; in this state it is used in medicine under the title of *acetum distillatum*, or *distilled vinegar*. *Common*, or *undistilled vinegar* is employed in several compositions in the new college Pharmacopœia; viz. in the *acetum scillæ*, formerly called *acetum scillitic.* or *vinegar of squills*; in the *oxymel æruginis*, instead of the *mel Ægyptiac.* in the *oxymel scillæ*; and in the *oxymel simplex*. *Distilled vinegar*, or *acetum distillatum*, is employed in the *kali acetatum*, formerly called *sal diuretic.* in the *aqua ammoniæ acetatæ*, or *spiritus Mindereri*: in the *cerussa acetata*, formerly called sacchar. saturn. in the aqua lithargyri acetati, commonly called *extract. saturni*, and in the *oxymel colchi*, or *oxymel of Colchicum*, or the *autumnal saffron*. *Acidum acetosum*, called by M. Fourcroy *acidum aceticum*, is ordered by the college to be distilled from ærugo or verdigrise; the *acidum acetosum* is directed in the *hydrargyrus acetatus*. The latter *(acidum acetosum)* is found, by experiment, to differ essentially from the *acetum distillatum*, on account of the oxygen, or base of vital air, of the oxyd or calx of copper in the ærugo æris, with which it is combined.

Achates, agate; which see. It takes its name from a river in Sicily, so called, where it was first found.

Achillea. A genus of vegetables in the Linnæan system. There are twenty-one species. Of this genus the species *Millefolium* and *Ptarmica* were formerly used: the former is the *common yarrow*, or *milfoil*; the latter is the *sneezewort*, or *bastard pellitory*.

Achilleion, a sort of sponge proper for making tents; so called from the use Achilles is said to have made of it. Gorræus.

Achilleis, a large sort of barley mentioned by Theophrastus. Galen says it was thus named from a husbandman, who was named Achilles. But it seems most probable that it derived its name from being the largest and best barley, as Achilles was the best warrior in the Grecian army.

Achilleius; i. e. Achillis (tendo.)

Achillis (tendo.) Homer describes this tendon, which was probably thus named by the ancients, from their custom of calling every thing thus that had any extraordinary strength or virtue. Some say it is thus named from its action in conducing to swiftness of pace, the term importing so much. This tendon is formed by the union of those of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, which are inserted into the os calcis.

Achor, ἀχώρ. It is the *Crusta lactea*, or milk scab of authors. In England it is called the *Scald-head*. This kind of sore is full of perforations, which discharge a humour like ichor, whence the name *achor*. When the perforations are large, resembling the cells of a honeycomb, and the matter discharged is of the consistence of thin honey, it is called *Cerion*. When this scabby sore is on the hairy scalp, it is called *Tinea*, from its perforations being small, like those formed by moths; but when the face only is scabbed, it is called *Crusta lactea*. When the perforations are large, it is called *Favus* by some writers. Dr. Cullen arranges the *Tinea* as a genus in his class *Locales*, and order *dialyses*. Mr. Bell, in his *Treatise on Ulcers*, makes it a variety only of the *Herpes pustulosus*.

Acid Spirits. Weak vitriolic acid, &c. were so called, but very improperly.

Acids, so called from the sour taste which they impart, are of the first importance in chemistry. They possess a more extensive power of acting upon, and combining with, other matters, than perhaps any other bodies; and they have therefore been employed as chemical agents, to discover the constituent parts of various bodies. Although it may be admitted that acids are among the more simple bodies of the saline kind, yet the late discoveries have fully ascertained, that they are not elementary or simple, but that each acid consists of at least two parts; viz. *pure air*, united with its *peculiar basis*. Pure air does not enter into the formation of acids, but is decomposed; *fire*, one of its constituent parts, is given out; its other constituent part enters into combination with the basis of acids; from which circumstance this other constituent part of *pure air* has been called *oxygen*. The bases, or other constituent parts of acids, are all of them inflammable, or substances capable of entering largely into combination with *oxygen*. Thus, sulphur in burning unites with *oxygen* in the atmospheric air, gives out its fire, and sulphuric acid (vitriolic acid) is formed; the same occurs in the combination of phosphorus, and the rest of the bases of acids with oxygen, in a greater or a less degree. Almost all the acids obtained from animals and vegetables have the same inflammable matter for their basis; hence, the variety of them must depend alone on the different proportion of oxygen each is united with; and, we find that by divesting them of more or less of this inflammable matter, or by any means altering the proportions of these two principles, several of these acids lose their specific character, and are even changed into others. The distinguishing properties of acids are their sour taste: this, however, is by no means a sufficient criterion, since several substances which have lately been very properly arranged with acids have this mark

very obscurely, if at all; their changing the blue colour of vegetables to a red, is also a very universal property; but the sulphureous, and the nitro-muriatic acids (aqua regia) destroy vegetable colours entirely. Acids unite with a variety of substances, forming compounds with them. With calcareous, and some other earths, they form earthy salts; with fixed, and volatile alkalies, they form neutral salts; and when the alkalies or earths are combined with carbonic acid (fixed air) they effervesce, which affords a distinguishing character of acids. When concentrated, they unite with oils and fats, forming compounds, which have been called *acid soaps;* with metals they form metallic salts and solutions; and when concentrated with spirit of wine, they form *ethers*, and what are called *dulcified spirits*. They dissolve the solid parts of animal bodies, and coagulate several of their liquid parts. They prevent or retard fermentation when concentrated; and mixed with water, they produce heat. The following is a pretty correct list of the acids now known:

The acetous acid, or vinegar distilled from common vinegar.

The acetic acid, radical vinegar, spirit of Venus, or vinegar distilled from ærugo æris, or verdigrise. This differs from the former, or the acetous acid, on account of the *oxygen* or base of vital air, of the oxyd or calx of copper, with *which* it is combined.

The arsenic, or arsenical acid.

The benzoic, formerly called benzonic acid, acid of benzoin, and salt of benzoin.

The sublimated benzoic, formerly called flowers of benzoin, and volatile salt of benzoin.

The bombic, formerly called acid of the silk worm, or bombycine acid.

The boracic, formerly called sedative salt, acid of borax, boracine acid, and volatile narcotic salt of vitriol.

The carbonic, formerly called gas sylvestre, spiritus sylvestris, fixed air, aerial acid, atmospheric acid, mephitic acid, cretaceous acid, carbonaceous acid.

The citric, or lemon juice, citronian acid.

The fluoric, formerly called spathose acid.

The formic, formerly called acid of ants, or formicine acid.

The gallic, formerly called astringent principle, or gallic acid.

The lactic, formerly called sour whey, or galactic acid.

The lithic, formerly called acid of the stone in the bladder, bezoardic acid, or lithiasic acid.

The malic, formerly called acid of apples, or malusian acid.

The molybdic, formerly called acid of molybdena, acid of wolfram, or molybdic acid.

The muriatic, formerly called marine acid, acid of marine salt, fuming spirit of salt.

The oxygenated muriatic, formerly called dephlogisticated marine acid, aërated marine acid.

The nitrous, formerly called phlogisticated nitrous acid, fuming spirit of nitre, ruddy nitrous acid.

The nitric, formerly called dephlogisticated nitrous acid, nitric acid without gas, white nitrous acid.

The nitro-muriatic, formerly called aqua regia, regaline acid.

The oxalic, formerly called acid of sorrel, oxaline acid, saccharine acid, acid of sugar.

The phosphorus, formerly called volatile phosphoric acid.

The phosphoric, formerly called acid of urine, or phosphoric acid.

The prussic, formerly called colouring matter of Prussian blue.

The pyro-ligneous, formerly called empyreumatic acid spirit of wood.

The pyro-mucous, formerly called spirit of honey, sugar, &c. or syrupous acid.

The pyro-tartareous, formerly called spirit of tartar.

The saccho-lactic, formerly called acid of sugar of milk, or saccho-lactic acid.

The sebacic, formerly called sebaceous acid, or acid of tallow.

The septic acid of Mitchill, formed during the corruption of lean animal substances, and such other bodies as abound with septon or azote.

The succinic, commonly called acid of amber, and volatile salt of amber.

The sulphureous, formerly called volatile sulphureous acid, phlogisticated vitriolic acid, spirit of sulphur, or sulphureous acid.

The sulphuric, formerly called vitriolic acid, oil of vitriol, spirit of vitriol, acid of sulphur.

The tartareous, formerly called acid of tartar, and tartareous acid.

The tunstic, formerly called tungstic acid, acid of tungstein, acid of wolfram.

Acidulæ, a diminutive of acid, are medicinal springs. See *Waters*.

Acini, small grains that grow in fruits like the grape-stones; whence anatomists have called many glands of a similar formation, or that grow together, *Acini glandulosi*, as those in the liver. Blancard.

Aciniformis tunica, the tunica uvea of the eye.

Acinus. It signifies, strictly, a grape, but is applied to many other fruits, or berries, that grow in clusters, as those of elder and ivy; these are distinguished from *baccæ*, a sort of berries that grow single, as those of the olive, or laurel. But *acinus*, as now used, is the stone of a grape; hence *Uvæ exacinatæ*, grapes that have stones taken out. Ray and Dale.

Acmasticos ἀκμαστικὸς, the same as *Homotonos*, is a species of a *Synochus*, wherein the febrile heat continues of the same tenor to the end.

Acme, ἀκμη. In general it signifies that state of any thing wherein it is in the utmost perfection, and is more especially used to denote the height of a distemper; which is divided into four periods by some writers. 1. The *Arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. The *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the destemper.

Acne, ἀκνη, a small pimple or hard tubercle on the face. Fœsius says, that it is a small pustule or pimple, which arises usually about the time that the body is in full vigour.

Acnestis, from α priv. and κνᾶειν, *to scratch*. That part of the spine of the back which reaches from the metaphrenon, which is the part betwixt the shoulder blades to the loins. This part seems to have been originally called so in quadrupeds only, because they cannot reach it to scratch.

Aconitum, wolf's-bane. A genus of vegetables in the Linnæan system. Of this genus two species have been used in medicine; viz. the *Napellus*, and the *Anthora;* the former, well known in gardens by the name of monk's-hood or common wolf's-bane, has been received into the present Pharmacopœia, but has not been admitted into any formula. An extract made by inspissating the expressed juice by a gentle heat, hath been employed in doses from half a grain or a grain, in internal affections.

Acor. It is sometimes used to express that sourness in the stomach contracted by indigestion, and from whence flatulencies and acid belching arise.

Acorus, sweet flag, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables. It hath but two species. See *Calamus Aromaticus*.

Acorus (false, or yellow water flag), *Iris Pseud-Acorus*. The Linn. root was formerly used in medicine, but it hath not been retained in the present Pharmacopœia.

Acosmia, ἀκοσμια, from α priv. and κοσμος, *order*, irregularity, principally in fevers, with respect to the crisis and critical days. Castellus, from Pollux, says, they who were bald used to be called *Acosmoi*, because they had lost their great ornament, their hair;

for κοσμ@ signifies ornament as well as order.

Acoustica, ἀκουστικα, from ακουειν, *to hear*, remedies against deafness are thus called.

Acrid. Dr. Grew says, that *acrids* properly belong to compound tastes. They are not simply sour or pungent, nor are they simply hot; but the characteristic of acritude consists in pungency joined with heat.

Acrifolium, any plant with a prickly leaf.

Acrimony, expresses a quality in bodies, by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others. The acid acrimony causes the heart-burn.

Acromion, from ακρ@, *extreme*, and ωμος, *the shoulder*. That part of the spine of the scapula that receives the extremity of the clavicula.

Actio, action. The words *action*, and active principles, in physic, have been made use of to express some divisions of matter, that are, by some particular modifications, comparatively active in respect of others; as the chemists call spirit, oil, and salt active, because their parts are so disposed to motion, in comparison of those of earth and phlegm: but in a strict sense, all motion in matter is rather passion; and there is no active principle, unless we so call that known property of gravitation, or attraction, on which the Newtonian philosophy is founded. The functions of the body are called *actions*. See *Animal Functions*, *Natural Functions*, and *Vital Faculty*.

Actual. This word is applied to any thing endued with a property or virtue which acts by an immediate power inherent in it: it is the reverse of potential; thus, a red-hot iron or fire is called an actual cautery, in contradistinction from caustics, which are called potential cauteries. Boiling water is actually hot; brandy, producing heat in the body, is potentially hot, though of itself cold.

Acuitio. To acuate, from *acuo*, *to sharpen*, the sharpening an acid medicine by an addition of something more acid; or, in general, the increasing the force of any medicine, by an addition of something that hath the same sort of operation in a greater degree.

Aculeus, in *Botany*, a prickle, or sort of armature, belonging to the fulcra of plants proceeding from the cortex, as in the rose-bush, bramble, &c.

Aculon, or *Aculos*, the fruit or acorn of the *Ilex*, or scarlet oak. Gorræus, &c.

Acumen, a sharp point. This term was introduced into anatomy by Daventor, in his *Ars Obstetricandi*. He calls the protuberances of the ossa innominata, the ossa sedentaria, which he says are the *acumina* of the ossa pubis; and he calls the os coccygis, the *acumen* ossis sacri, the pointed part of the sacrum.

Acupunctura, acupuncture, bleeding performed by making many small punctures.

Acutenaculum. Heister calls the *Portaguille* by this name: it is a handle for a needle, to make it penetrate easily when stitching a wound.

Acutus Morbus, acute disease. It is any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of the blood, terminates in a few days, and is attended with danger. It is opposed to the chronic disease, which is slow in its progress, and not so generally dangerous.

Adam's Needle. Yucca.

Adamus, Adam. So the alchemists have named the philosopher's stone.

Adarces, a saltish concretion found about the reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous like bastard sponge. It is used to clear the skin with in leprosies, tetters, &c. Dr. Plot gives an account of this production in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*.

Adansonia, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables: it is also called *Æthiopian sour-gourd*, and

Monkey's-bread. It hath one species; viz. the *Adansonia Bahobab.* This tree is the largest production of the whole vegetable kingdom. The trunk is not above twelve or fifteen feet high, but from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet round. The lowest branches extend almost horizontally, and as they are about sixty feet in length, their own weight bends their extremities to the ground, and thus form an hemispherical mass of verdure of about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty, feet diameter. The roots extend as far as the branches; that in the middle forms a pivot, which penetrates a great way into the earth, the rest spread near the surface thereof. This tree grows mostly in the west coast of Africa. The bark is called *Labo.* The fruit is of the size of a lemon, of an acid taste; and when dry it is powdered, and sold in Europe under the name of *Terra Sigillata Lemnia.*

Additamentum, additament; a term of chemistry, which signifies any material mixed along with a principal ingredient, to fit it for the designed operation. Thus salts are distilled from bone-ashes, brick-dust, or the like, to prevent their running together, and make them afford their spirits with the greater ease. In anatomy it is the same as *Epiphysis.* Castellus says that the large *Epiphysis* of the ulna, at the elbow, was called *Additamentum Necatum.*

Additamentum Coli, a name of the *Appendicula cæci.*

Adducens, i. e. *Rectus internus oculi Musc.*

Adducens Humeri, i. e. *Pectoralis Musculus.*

Adducent Muscles, from *ad* and *duco, to bring to;* are those that bring forward, close or draw together the parts of the body whereto they are annexed.

Adductor, i. e. *Adductor pollicis pedis.*

Adductor Brevis Femoris. It arises, tendinous, from the os pubis near its joining with the opposite os pubis below, and behind the *adductor longus femoris.* It is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor, to the beginning of the insertion of the *adductor longus.* Innes.

Adductor Indicis Pedis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, by two origins, from the root of the inside of the metatarsal bone of the fore-toe, from the outside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the great-toe, and from the os cuneiforme internum. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the fore-toe. Its use is to pull the fore-toe inwards from the rest of the small toes.

Adductor Femoris Primus, i. e. *Adductor longus femoris.*

Adductor Femoris Quartus, i. e. *Adductor magnus femoris.*

Adductor Femoris Secundus, i. e. *Adductor brevis femoris.*

Adductor Femoris Tertius, i. e. *Adductor magnus femoris.*

Adductor Longus Femoris. It arises, by a pretty strong roundish tendon, from the upper and interior part of the os pubis, and ligament of its synchondrosis, on the inner side of the pectinalis. It is inserted, tendinous, near the middle of the posterior part of the linea aspera, being continued for some way down. Innes.

Adductor Magnus Femoris. It arises a little lower down than the *Adductor brevis femoris*, near the symphysis of the ossa pubis; tendinous and fleshy, from the tuberosity of the os ischium; the fibres run outwards and downwards. It is inserted into almost the whole length of the linea aspera, into a ridge above the internal condyle of the os femoris; and, by a roundish, long tendon, into the upper part of that condyle, a little above which the femoral artery takes a spiral turn towards the ham, passing between this muscle and the bone. Innes.

Adductor Medii Digiti Pedis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the

roots of the metatarsal bones of the second and third toes. It is inserted, tendinous, into the outside of the root of the first joint of the second toe. Its use is to pull the second toe outwards. Innes.

Adductor Metacarpi Minimi Digiti Manus. It arises, fleshy, from the thin edge of the os unciforme, and from that part of the ligament of the wrist next it. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inner side and anterior part of the metacarpal bone of this finger. Its use is to bend and bring the metacarpal bone of this finger towards the rest.

Adductor Minimi Digiti Pedis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the little-toe. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the little-toe. Its use is to pull the little-toe inwards.

Adductor ad Minimum Digitum, i. e. *Adductor pollicis manus.*

Adductor Oculi. It arises from the inferior part of the foramen opticum, between the obliquus superior and depressor, being, from its situation, the shortest. It is inserted opposite to the inner angle. Its use is to turn the eye towards the nose.

Adductor Pollicis, i. e. *Adductor indicis manus.*

Adductor Pollicis Manus. It arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone that sustains the middle-finger; from thence its fibres are collected together. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb. Its use is to pull the thumb towards the fingers. Innes.

Adductor Pollicis Pedis. It arises, by a long thin tendon, from the os calcis, from the os cuboides, from the os cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second toe. It is inserted into the external os sesamoideum, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great-toe. Its use is to bring this toe nearer to the rest. Innes.

Adductor Tertii Digiti Pedis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the roots of the metatarsal bones of the third and little-toe. It is inserted, tendinous, into the outside of the root of the first joint of the third-toe. Its use is to pull the third toe outward. Innes.

Adenes Canadenses, i. e. potatoes.

Adenography. It is a treatise of the glands, from αδην, *a gland*, and γραφω, *to write.*

Adenoides, from αδην, *a gland*, and ειδος, *a form*, glandiform, or like a gland. This word is also used for the *Prostatæ*, which see.

Adenosus Abscessus, a hard crude tubercle, resembling a gland, difficult to be resolved.

Adeps, fat, sometimes is distinguished from *Pinguedo*, and applied only to the harder fat commonly called suet; but by most writers they are used indifferently.

Adepta (Medicina.) So Paracelsus calls that which treats of the diseases that are contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

Adepta Philosophia, adept philosophy. It is that philosophy whose end is the transmutation of metals, and an universal remedy.

Adepts. Such are called so as pretend to some extraordinary skill in chemistry, from *adipiscor, to obtain;* but these have too often proved either enthusiasts or impostors: and such Paracelsus, Helmont, and their followers have been thought. The professors of the *Adepta Philosophia* are also called *adepts.*

Adequate, expresses an equality in all the properties of two bodies, from *ad, to, æquo, to be equal to;* and thus *adequate* ideas are such images or conceptions of an object as perfectly represent it.

Adhesion. For the most part, if any parts in the thorax or belly lie in contact, and inflame, they grow together. The lungs frequently adhere to the pleura.

Adiachytos, from α neg. and δια-

χυω, *to diffuse, scatter*, or *be profuse*, decent in point of dress. Hippocrates thinks the dress of a fop derogatory from the physician; though thereby he hides his ignorance, and obtains the good opinion of his patients.

Adiantum, maiden-hair, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Filices*, ferns. Twenty-seven species are enumerated in the Systema Vegetabilium.

Adiantum Nigrum, black maiden-hair, a species of *Asplenium*.

Adiaphorous, a term which implies the same with neutral; and is particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid nor alkaline nature.

Adiapneustia, from the privative particle α and διαπνεω, *perspiro;* is a diminution or obstruction of natural perspiration, and that in which the ancients chiefly placed the cause of fevers.

Adiarrhœa, from α priv. and διαῤῥεω, *to flow out*, or *through*, a total suppression of all the necessary evacuations.

Adiposæ Ateriæ. They are branches from the phrenic arteries, which are spread on the fat that covers the kidneys.

Adiposa Membrana. The cellular membrane is so called, where it contains a white granulated matter, capable only of being fused by heat. Dr. Hunter says, it is a composition of ductile membranes, connected by a sort of net work. He farther observes, that it is composed of two kinds of cells; viz. the reticular, which communicate with each other, and the adipose, which do not communicate. But those that are reticular are more properly the cellular membrane.

Adiposa Vena, or *Vena renalis*. It is a vein arising from the descending trunk of the cava, which spreads itself on the coat and fat that covers the kidneys.

Adiposi Ductus, called also *Sacculi*, and *Vesiculæ adiposæ*, are passages which convey the fat into the interstices of the muscles, or to the parts between the flesh and the skin; or, they are the bags or ducts containing the fat.

Adipsia, from α neg. and διψα, *thirst*, want of thirst.

Adipsos. So the Greeks called the Egyptian palm-tree, whose fruit, before it is ripe, is said to be the *Myrobalans*. The tree is called *adipsos* because its fruit quencheth thirst. Theophrastus calls this tree *Balanos*. *Adipsos* is also a name for liquorice.

Adjutorium, from *ad*, and *juvo*, *to help*, a name of the *Humerus*, from its usefulness in lifting up the fore-arm.

Adnata. It is also called *Albuginea;* and is generally confounded with the *Conjunctiva*, which see. The *adnata* is thus formed; five of the muscles which move the eyes, take their origin from the bottom of the orbit, and the sixth arises from the edge of it; they are all inserted by a tendinous expansion into the anterior part of the *Tunica sclerotica;* which expansion gives the whiteness peculiar to the fore part of the eye. It lies betwixt the sclerotica and conjunctiva.

Adnata. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are inseparable, as the hair, wool, fruits, horns; or else accidental, as fungus, misletoe, and excrescences.

Adnata. Those offsets which, by a new germination under the earth, proceed from the lily, hyacinth, &c.

Adolescens, expresses that part of life between the end of childhood and a man's full strength, and is reckoned the most healthful.

Adopter, in *Chemistry*, a large round receiver with two necks diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of the retort, and the other is joined to another receiver, in order, in certain distillations, to give more space to the elastic vapours.

Ad pondus omnium, the weight of the whole, signifies that the last pre-

scribed ingredient ought to weigh as much as all the others taken together.

Adrachne, Arbutus Andrachne, strawberry-tree.

Adstrictio. Costiveness. It either expresses the styptic quality of medicines, or the retension of the natural evacuations by the rigidity of the respective emissaries.

Adstrictory. Astringent.

Adstringens. Astringent.

Adulteration. It is the debasing medicine with bad ingredients, or putting one thing for another for the sake of greater profit. He who *adulterates* or counterfeits medicines is often not only a robber, but also a murderer.

Adunatos, i. e. *Adynamia.*

Adusta, adust, burnt, scorched, or parched; from *aduro, to burn.*

Adustion. Also called *Siriasis;* an inflammation about the brain, and its membranes, with an hollowness of the eyes, a pale colour, and a dry body.

Adustum. Burning, or a burn.

Adventitious, is any thing that accidentally, and not in the common course of natural causes, happens to make a part of another; as the nodes and glands in strumous cases are said to be *adventitious* glands in distinction from those which are naturally produced.

Adynamia. Ἀδυναμια, from α priv. and δυναμις, *strength* or *force*, weakness or impotence from illness. Also lassitude, and sometimes it signifies sleepiness. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is the name of an order in the class of neuroses; and by *adynamiæ*, he means those diseases which consist in a weakness or loss of motion, in either the vital or natural functions.

Ægagropilus, from αιγαγρος, *rupicapra, a wild goat*, and πιλος, *globulus, a ball.* Hieronymus Velschius wrote a treatise on the virtues of this. It is a ball found in the stomach of deer, goats, hogs, horned cattle, as cows, &c. It consists of hairs which they have swallowed from licking themselves. They are of different degrees of hardness, but have no medicinal virtues. Some rank these balls among the *Bezoars.* A species of conferva, found in Wallenfenmoor, from its resembling these concretions, is also so named.

Ægedes. A disorder of the eyes mentioned by Hippocrates. Foesius thinks the disease consists of small cicatrices in the eye, caused by an afflux of corrosive humours upon the part. But in one passage of Hippocrates, Foesius says it signifies small white concretions of humours which stick upon the pupil, and obscure the sight.

Ægilops, Anchilops, αιγιλωψ, ἀγχιλωψ, from αιξ, *a goat*, and ωψ, *an eye*, goat's eye; a disease so called because goats are said to be subject to it. It is the fistula lachrymalis just when it begins to discharge pus.

Ægyptia Ulcera. Also called Syrian ulcers. Arteæus describes an *ulcer* of the tonsils and fauces by these names; they are attended with a burning pain; the matter discharged from them infects the whole frame, and the patient is rendered miserable by the offensive smell.

Ægyptiacum. It is an ointment (but improperly so called) consisting only of honey, vinegar, and verdigrise. It hath its name of *Ægyptiacum*, from its being said to be of Egyptian origin. Mesue is its supposed author.

Æolipile, is a round hollow ball, made of iron, brass, copper, &c. and furnished with a neck, in which there is a very slender pipe opening to the ball. Sometimes the neck is made to screw into the ball, that the cavity may the more readily be filled with water. But if there be no screw, fill it with water thus; heat the ball red hot, and then throw it into a vessel of water; the water will run in at the small hole, and fill about two-thirds of the cavity. And if after this the *æolipile* be laid on or before the fire, so that the water and vessel become very much heated, vaporous air

will be forced out with very great noise and violence; but it will be by fits, and not with a constant and uniform blast. Perhaps they may be sometimes of use to blow the fire, where a very quick and strong blast is required. And they may serve to scent or perfume a room, by filling them with perfumed instead of common water. They are commonly used in Italy, to cure smoky chimnies, which they do by being hung over the fire, and carrying up the smoke thereof along with the steam that issues out of their orifice.

Æora, from αἴρω, *to lift up*, *to suspend on high*, gestation. A species of exercise used by the ancients, and of which Aëtius gives the following account: *Gestation*, while it exercises the body, the body seems to be at rest. Of the motion there are several kinds. First, Swinging in a hammock, which, at the decline of a fever, is beneficial. Secondly, Being carried in a litter, in which the patient either sits or lies long. It is useful when the gout, stone, or such other disorder, attends, as does not admit of violent motions. Thirdly, Riding in a chariot, which is of service in most chronical disorders; especially before the more violent exercises can be admitted. Fourthly, Sailing in a ship or boat. This produces various effects, according to the different agitation of the waters, and in many tedious chronical disorders is efficacious beyond what is observed from the most skilful administration of drugs. These are instances of a passive exercise.

Æquilibrium, is when either equal weights at equal distances, or unequal ones at reciprocally proportionable distances from the centre, make the arm of any libra or balance to hang even; so that they equiponderate, and do not outweigh one another: In such a case we say the balance is in *æquilibrio*, a common term in mechanics.

Æquinox. It is when the days or nights are of equal length. Aëtius places the vernal equinox on the 23d of March, and the autumnal on the 25th of September; Paulus Ægineta makes the autumnal a day sooner. The modern astronomers generally fix them about the 20th of March, and the 23d of September.

Aër, *Air*, a generic word, signifying permanently elastic fluids; such as compose the volume of the earth's atmosphere. There are many species of air, and each of them consists of one or more substances, called its base, volatilized, or turned to an elastic vapour, by solution in caloric or repulsion by anticrouon. Some of the principal species of air are the following:

1. Alkaline air, or ammoniacal gas; volatile alkali.

2. Septous vapours, azotic air, or phlogisticated gas; composing three-fourths of the atmosphere.

3. Inflammable air, or hydrogenous or phlogistous gas; the material for filling balloons.

4. Fixed air, or carbonic acid gas; the permanently elastic fluid formed by a combination of oxygen with carbone or elementary charcoal; the deadly vapour of brewers' vats, and lime-stone grottos.

5. Marine acid air, or vapour of muriatic acid.

6. Vitriolic acid air, or vapour of sulphureous acid.

7. Nitrous air, or the vapour produced by decomposition of the acid obtained from salt-petre.

8. Nitrous acid air; another modification of the former.

9. Oxygenous air; the gas essential to the life of breathing animals, and to the sustenance of flame, composing about one-fourth of the earth's atmosphere.

10. Septic acid gas, or the acid of putrefaction in a highly rarefied state, as it exists in the vicinity of corrupting bodies in hot weather.

Together with phosphorous acid air; phosphorated, sulphurated, and carbonated inflammable air, pyroligneous acid air, contagious gases, vene-

mous effluvia from sumach, manchineal, bohon-upas, &c. and every thing which can be elevated to a gaseous or vaporific form, in the temperature to which the surface of our globe is exposed.

From these, or mixtures of these airs, and other heterogeneous particles is the lower stratum of our atmosphere made up. It is true that oxygenous and azotic airs constitute the great and unchanging body of this mass of vapours; but it is also certain that all the other gases enumerated, and many more, occasionally mingle with it, and subject it to exceedingly various modifications. See *Gas.*

Aërology, from αηρ, *aër*, and λογος, *sermo, a treatise on air*; or that branch of physical science, wherein the history and phenomena of gases or permanently elastic fluids are systematically treated of.

Aërostation, the science of gases as applicable to the construction and elevation of balloons. A balloon may be considered as a bubble rising in the atmosphere, just as a bubble ascends in water. These bubbles or balloons are constructed in two ways: 1. Of common atmospherical air, so much rarefied by heat as to rise by its specific levity through the surrounding space of denser atmosphere, until it finds its region of equilibrium above. 2. Of hydrogenous gas, or inflammable air, which is naturally possessed of so small a degree of specific gravity as to mount aloft with the utmost ease. Many curious aërial voyages have been made with these machines, which have tended in some degree to enlarge our knowledge of this branch of physics. In France, where they were invented, there has been established at Meudon an aërostatical school, for instructing young men in the use and economy of balloons for military purposes. It was supposed they might be employed successfully in reconnoitering an enemy's camp.

Aerologice. That part of medicine which treats of air, explains its properties and use in the animal economy, and its efficacy in preserving and restoring health.

Aerophobi, from αηρ, *air*, and φοβος, *fear*. According to Cœlius Aurelianus, some phrenetic patients are afraid of a lucid, and others of an obscure air; and these he calls *aerophobi.*

Aerophobia, a symptom of the phrenitis; also a name of the *Hydrophobia.*

Ærugo, the rust of any metal, but particularly of copper, which, when reduced to a rust by means of vinegar, is called verdigrise. The College have retained verdigrise in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the oxymel æruginis, a composition standing instead of the mel ægyptiacum.

Æsculus, horse-chesnut. It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Æstuarium, æstuary, or stoves for conveying heats to all parts of the body at once; a kind of vapour-bath. Amb. Parey calls an instrument thus, which he describes for conveying heat to any particular part; and Palmarius *De Morb. Contag.* gives a contrivance under this name for sweating the whole body. Stoves, for preserving tender exotic plants from inclement seasons, are also so named.

Æstuatio, the boiling up, or rather the fermenting of liquors when mixed.

Æstus Volaticus, sudden heat, which soon goes off, but which for a time reddens the face. Vogel and Cullen place this word as synonymous with *Phlogosis*, or external inflammation. Sauvage ranks it as a variety of the erythematous inflammation.

Æther, αιθηρ, a supposed fine, fluid, subtile substance or medium, much rarer than air, and every way diffused in the interstellar spaces. An *æther*, endowed with all the properties an ingenious philosopher could require, might help to explain many phenomena of nature, and has for

this purpose been adapted by Sir Isaac Newton, and offered as the immediate cause of gravity.

Æther, a liquor obtained by distillation from a mixture of pure alcohol and concentrated vitriolic acid. Its chief properties are, that it is lighter, more volatile, and more inflammable than the most highly rectified spirit of wine. It dissolves oils and oily matters with great ease and rapidity. If a small quantity of *æther* be added to a solution of gold in aqua regis, and the whole shaken together, the gold separates from the aqua regis, joins the *æther*, and remains dissolved therein. As a medicine it is said to be highly penetrating, discutient, and anodyne in nervous spasms, and such like complaints.

Æthiops Mineralis, æthiops mineral, so called from its colour, which is like αιθιοψ, a *blackmoor*, from αιθω, *to burn*, and ωψ, *the countenance*. It is a preparation made with equal parts of sulphur and quicksilver, and is called, in the new Pharmacopœia, *Hydrargyrus cum Sulphure*.

Æthiops Vegetabilis, vegetable æthiops. It is produced by burning the sea-wrack (Fucus vesiculosus, Lin.) in the open air, by which it is reduced to a black powder. The soap boilers call it *Kelp*.

Æthna, subterraneous, invisible, sulphureous fire, which calcines rocks in the earth. The igneous meteors about burning mountains are called *Ethnici*.

Ætia, αιτια, the cause of a distemper.

Ætiologia, ætiology, from αιτια, *a cause*, and λογος, *a discourse*, a discourse or treatise on the causes of distempers, and their symptoms.

Ætites, eagle-stone, also called *Lapis aquila*, so called, because it is said to be found in an eagle's nest. According to Edwards's *Elements of Fossilogy*, it is of the class of earths; the genus is clay; and it, with the *Geodæ*, may rank under a species which may be named *figured clay*. It is a roundish stone of the pebble kind, from the size of a hazelnut to that of a wallnut, with a hollow in it, in which is a smaller stone, loose, and that rattles when shaken; it is generally of a dark russet, or of an ash colour. They are found among gravel in many countries, but the best comes from the East-Indies.

Affection, is applied on many occasions where the name of the distemper is put adjectively, as hypocondrical *affection*, and the like. This term is also sometimes used in physics, much in the same sense as properties, as the *affections* of matter are those properties with which it is naturally endued.

Affinity, in *Chemistry*, is a term which corresponds to attraction in the mechanical philosophy, and denotes the tendency which the constituent parts of bodies have to unite, and the power by which they adhere when united: it is often called elective attraction, or the power of combination. From this *affinity* most of the phenomena in chemistry may be accounted for. The nature of this universal affection of matter is distinctly laid down in the following propositions. First, If one substance hath any *affinity* with another, the two will unite together, and form one compound. Secondly, It may be laid down as a general rule, that all similar substances have an *affinity* with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite; as water with water, earth with earth, &c. Thirdly, Substances that unite together lose some of their separate properties; and the compounds resulting from their union, partake of the properties of those substances which serve as their principles. Fourthly, The simpler any substances are, the more perceptible and considerable are their *affinities;* whence it follows, that the less bodies are compounded, the more difficult it is to analyze them; that is, to separate from each other the principles of which they consist. Fifthly, If a body consist of two

substances, and to this compound be presented a third substance that hath no *affinity* at all with one of the two primary substances aforesaid, but has a greater *affinity* with the other than these two substances have with each other, there will ensue a decomposition, and a new union; that is, the third substance will separate the two compounding substances from each other, coalesce with that which has an affinity with it, form therewith a new combination, and disengage the other, which will then be left at liberty, and such as it was before it contracted any union. This may be exemplified in the common way of procuring the magnesia alba, &c. Sixthly, Two substances, which, when apart from all others, are incapable of contracting any union, may be rendered capable of incorporating together in some measure, by combining with a third substance, with which each of them has an equal *affinity:* as oil and water may be formed into an emulsion by means of volatile alkali, &c. Seventhly, A body which of itself cannot decompose a compound consisting of two substances, becomes nevertheless capable of separating the two by uniting with one of them, when it is itself combined with another body, having a degree of *affinity* with that one sufficient to compensate its own want thereof. In that case there are two *affinities*, and thence ensues a double decomposition and a double combination, or elective attraction.

Macquer distinguishes the following *affinities*, or rather different states in which *affinities* are met with in the operations of chemistry; though otherwise he admits of one species only.

Affinity of Aggregation. It is the power which causes two homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, and to cohere after they are united. Such, for example, is the cohesion of two polished surfaces applied to each other, or the movement which two drops of a homogeneous liquor, placed near each other, make to come into union.

Simple Affinity of Composition. This is such from which new combinations result. Such are the solutions of bodies in acids, e. g. if white marble is put in some nitrous acid, it dissolves in this liquid, and the compound which results has properties participating of those of the acid and the earth.

Compound Affinity. Instances of this kind are those of heterogeneous bodies which have mutually an equal *affinity*, whence results a mixture without any decomposition. But the compound hath properties different from those of each of the bodies separately, e. g. if four drams of lead and as much tin are melted together, and two drams of mercury are added to this mixture, the mercury unites with the two bodies, because its *affinity* to each of them is nearly equal; and the product is eager, brittle, and more fusible than the tin and lead separately.

Affinity by means of a Medium. Affinities of this kind are those of bodies which are unable to enter into union except through the addition of some other body which has an *affinity* with each of the primitive bodies. If water is poured upon white marble, no union takes place; but on adding nitrous acid the water and marble unite. The nitrous acid is the proper medium for uniting calcareous earths with water.

Affinity of Decomposition. This is when the result is a decomposition and new combination. To a solution of white marble in the nitrous acid add fixed alkali; this will unite with the acid, and precipitate the earth of the marble.

Reciprocal Affinity. These *affinities* are those whence reciprocal decompositions proceed, e. g. nitre is decomposed by the vitriolic acid, because this acid disengages the acid of the nitre, and combines with its alkaline basis. Thus it formed a vitriolated tartar. But this same ni-

trous acid which hath thus been detached by the vitriolic acid, being afterwards mixed with the vitriolated tartar, disengages the vitriolic acid in its turn, takes possession of its alkaline basis, and forms with it a true nitre, the same that existed before these operations.

Double Affinity. Double *affinities*, or *affinities* of four bodies, are those from which result two decompositions and two new combinations, from the reciprocal changes of the several bodies. Such are the decompositions of vitriolated tartar and Glauber's salt, by all metalic solutions in the nitrous acid, and also by vinegar of lead, &c.

Geoffroy (the physician) was the first who thought of comprising in a table, the fundamental relations or *affinities* in chemistry. Geller, Bergman, and others have enlarged it. The following are a few instances of *affinities* arranged according to the tables of Geoffroy, &c.

ACID OF VITRIOL.	Nitrous acid.	Marine acid.	Vegetable alkali.	Mineral alkali.	Volatile alkali.	Mercury.	Magnesia.
VEGETABLE ALKALI.	Vegetable alkali.	Vegetable alkali.	Acid of vitriol.	Acid of vitriol.	Acid of vitriol.	Marine acid.	Acid of sugar.
MINERAL ALKALI.	Mineral alkali.	Mineral alkali.	Acid of nitre.	Acid of nitre.	Acid of nitre.	Acid of vitriol.	Acid of phosphorus.
MAGNESIA.	Magnesia.	Magnesia.	Marine acid.	Marine acid.	Marine acid.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of vitriol.
VOLATILE ALKALI.	Volatile alkali.	Volatile alkali.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of nitre.
IRON.	Iron.	Iron.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of nitre.	Marine acid.
LEAD.	Lead.	Lead.	Distilled vinegar.	Distilled vinegar.	Distilled vinegar.	Distilled vinegar.	Acid of tartar.
ARSENIC.	Arsenic.	Arsenic,	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.
MERCURY.	Mercury.	Mercury.	Sulphur.	Sulphur.	Sulphur.	Aerial acid.	Acid of lemon.
ANTIMONY.	Antimony.	Antimony.	Expressed oils.	Expressed oils.	Expressed oils.		Distilled vinegar.
SILVER	Silver.	Silver.	Lead.	Lead.	Copper.		Aerial acid.
CLAY.	Clay.	Clay.	Copper.	Copper.	Silver.		Sulphur.
WATER.	Water.	Water.	Water.	Water.	Gold.		
PHLOGISTON.	Phlogiston.	Phlogiston			Water.		

N. B. The upper line in this table contains the names of various matters; and in the several divisions under each head are the names of other matters, whose *affinities* to those in the first line have been ascertained. That which is nearest to the first named substance at the top of each division, hath the strongest *affinity*, and so on successively.

Affion, an Arabic name for opium.

Afflatus, a vapour, or, as the country people call it, a blast: it affects the body suddenly with a disease: it is a species of *Erysipelas*.

Affusio, pouring a liquor upon something; but sometimes it means the same as *suffusio*, *a cataract*.

Agallochum, aloe wood, or the aromatic aloe. It is not certainly known what it is, farther than that it is the wood of a tree, which grows in China, and the interior parts of the East-Indies. It is brought into Europe in small pieces, of a very fragrant smell. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim in water; though most writers say it is very heavy.

Agaricus, agaric, or mushroom, a

genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates twenty-eight species.

Agaricus Quercûs, agaric of the oak. It is the *Boletus Igniarius* of Linnæus. From its readiness to catch fire it is called touchwood. It grows in the form of an horse's hoof; externally it is of a dusky ash colour, and internally of a dusky red; it is soft and tough. It is said that the best grows on oak trees, but that which is found on other trees is generally as good. It hath been extolled for preventing hæmorrhages after amputations, but, as a styptic, it does not appear to excel dry lint.

Agate. It is a genus in the order of *Quartz*. It is a quartzose stone, which possesses all the characters of flint; accompanied with an elegant and delicate appearance. Edwards.

Agave, American aloe, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species. The species called *agave Americana* was first brought into Europe by Cortusus, A. D. 1651.

Age, one life, one hundred years; or a certain stage of life. The ancients reckoned six stages of life, viz. *Pueritia*, childhood, which is the fifth year of our *age; Adolescentia*, youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and youth properly so called to the twenty-fifth year; *Juventus*, reckoned from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth year; *Virilis ætas*, manhood, from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth year; *Senectus*, old *age*, from fifty to sixty; *Crepita ætas*, decrepit age, which ends in death. Blancard.

Agent, is improperly sometimes attributed to menstruums, or such bodies as, in mixture, have the greatest share of motion.

Ager, the common earth or soil.

Ager Naturæ, the womb.

Agglutination. It is properly the glueing two bodies together; but generally imports the addition of new substance, or giving a greater consistence to the animal fluids, whereby they are rendered fitter for nourishment. See *Incrassating*.

Agglutinatio Pilorum. A reducing the hair of the eye-lids that grow inwards to their natural order, which is done by any glutinous matter on a probe, and drawing the hairs out, and fixing them where they should remain.

Aggregatæ. (Glandulæ). Small glands are lodged in the cellular coat of intestines next to the villous; but as they do not appear in an uninjected gut, many anatomists suspect them only to be little bits of separated wax.

Aggregate, from *ad* and *grego, to gather together*. The sum arising from the addition of two or more bodies together.

Agheustia, from α priv. and γευομαι, *taste*, want or loss of taste. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is a genus in the order *Dysæsthesiæ*, and class *Locales*. The causes are fever or palsy. This word sometimes signifies a fast, or fasting.

Agitatorii. Convulsive diseases, or those called clonic. See *Clonic Spasm*.

Aglutitio. Obstruction of the *Oesophagus*, or difficulty of swallowing.

Agnus Castus, a sort of willow called Abraham's balm. Also a name of the *Palma Christi*, whose oil is called the oil of *agnus castus*.

Agnus Scythicus, the Scythian lamb. This hath been pretended to be a plant which grows in Russia, Tartary, &c. It is described as growing in the resemblance of a lamb: but the truth is, that when a plant is found, which, or whose root, hath some distant resemblance of a lamb, the lamb-like appearance is increased by art, and then covered with the skin of a young lamb that hath been cut out of the ewe, for this purpose.

Agomphiasis. It is when the teeth are loose in the sockets.

Agonia, from αγων, *a combat*, or *struggle*, agony, as when there is a struggle between life and death. Also fear and sadness of mind.

Agonos, from α priv. and γονος, *an*

offspring, or γονη, *barren*. Hippocrates calls those women so who have not children, though they might have if the impediment were removed.

Agresta, verjuice. It is also called *Omphacium*. It is the juice of unripe grapes. The oil from unripe olives is by some named thus. In England the juice of crab-apples is converted into a vinegar, and called *verjuice*.

Agria, holly; also a malignant pustule, of which there are two sorts; one is small, and casts a roughness or redness over the skin, slightly corroding it, smooth about its centre, spreads slowly, and is of a round figure; this sort is cured by rubbing it with the fasting spittle. The second ulcerates, with a violent redness and corrosion, so as to make the hair fall off; it is of an unequal form, and turns leprous; its cure is the application of pellitory of the wall in the manner of a poultice.

Agrimony, agrimony, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Agrippæ, those children which are born feet foremost, because Agrippa the Roman was said to be so born.

Agrostis, bent-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-nine species and varieties.

Ague. Intermitting fever, whether there is a cold fit or not, is of no great moment as to the intentions of cure, that being more accidental than essential hereunto; although indeed the term *ague*, if from *algor*, *coldness*, as some will have it, is applicable only where the cold fit is sensible. See Digression II. concerning *agues*, &c. in the Explanations of Sanctorius's *Medicina Statica*.

Agyrtæ, from αγυρις, *a crowd of people*, or *a mob*; or from αγειρω, *to gather together*, formerly expressed certain strollers who pretended to strange things from supernatural assistances; but of late it is applied to all quack and illiterate dabblers in medicine.

Air, is generally understood to be that fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatable, and covers the earth to a great height. For its many properties consult Boyle, Hook, and Sir Isaac Newton; but the most material are the following:

The lower parts of *air* are always more compressed than those above; and the spaces into which it may be compressed, are always reciprocally proportional to the compressing weight; and because its density is proportional to its compression, its particles recede from each other with forces reciprocally proportional to the distances of their centres.

The specific gravity of *air* to water, according to Mr. Boyle, is in round numbers estimated as 1 to 1000, but from comparing his experiments with the observations of Dr. Halley and Sir Isaac Newton, its density appears to be nearer, as 1 to 800: and the density of mercury to water being as 14 to 1, the density of *air* to mercury will be as 1 to 11200; so that the air we breathe in takes up 11200 times the space that a like quantity of mercury would. And yet the *air*, by experiment, hath been found without any adventitious heat, by the force of its own spring, to possess 13000 times the space it does when pressed by the incumbent atmosphere; and therefore it may possess a space 145600000 times greater than the same weight of mercury: and by the addition of heat, it may be forced to fill a space yet much larger. Now if we consider the *air* we breathe in may be compressed into 40 times less space than that which it now fills, it may then possess a space 520000 times greater at one time than another; for $13000 \times 40 = 520000$.

Our bodies are equally pressed upon by the incumbent atmosphere, and the weight they sustain is equal to a cylinder of the *air*, whose base is

equal to the superficies of our bodies. Now a cylinder of *air* of the height of the atmosphere is equal to a cylinder of water of the same base, and 35 feet high, as appears by the experiment of pumping: so that every foot square of the superficies of our bodies, is pressed upon by a weight of *air* equal to 35 cubical feet of water; and a cubical foot of water being found by experiment to weigh 76 pounds troy weight, therefore the compass of a foot square upon the superficies of our bodies sustains a quantity of *air* equal to 2660lb. for $76 \times 35 = 2660$; and so many feet square as is upon the superficies of a body, so many times 2660lb. does that body bear: so that if the superficies of a man's body was to contain 15 square feet, which is pretty near the truth, he would sustain a weight equal to 39900lb. for $2660 \times 15 = 39900$, which is about 13 ton. The difference of the weight of air which our bodies sustain at one time more than at another is also very great. The whole weight of *air* which presses upon our bodies when the mercury is highest in the barometer, is equal to 39900lb. The difference, therefore, between the greatest and the least pressure of *air* upon our bodies may be proved to be equal to 3902lb. The difference of the *air*'s weight at different times is measured by the different height to which the mercury is buoyed up in the barometer; and the greatest variation of the height of the mercury being 3 inches, a column of *air* of any assignable base equal to the weight of a cylinder of mercury of the same base, and the altitude of 3 inches, will be taken off from the pressure upon a body of an equal base, at such times as the mercury is three inches lower in the barometer; so that every inch square of the surface of our bodies is pressed upon at one time more than another, by a weight of *air* equal to the weight of three cubical inches of mercury. Now a cubical foot of water being 76lb. a cubical foot of mercury must be 1064lb. = 102144 drams; and as 102144 drams is to a cubical foot, or, which is all one, 1728 cubical inches : : 59 $\frac{102}{1728}$ drams, to one cubical inch. So that a cubical inch of mercury (throwing away the fraction, which is inconsiderable) is = 59 drams; and there being 144 square inches in a foot square, therefore a mass of mercury of a foot square base = 144 square inches, and three inches high, must contain 442 cubical inches of mercury, which $\times$ 59 (the number of drams in a cubical inch of mercury) makes 25488 drams; and this weight does a foot square of the surfaces of our bodies sustain at one time more than at another. Suppose again the superficies of a human body = 15 feet square, then would the body sustain at one time more than at another, a weight $= 15 \times 25488 = \frac{382320}{8}$ drams ($= \frac{47790}{12}$ ounces) $= 3982\frac{1}{2}$ lib. troy.

Hence it is so far from being a wonder, that we sometimes suffer in our health by a change of weather, that it is the greatest we do not always do so: for when we consider that our bodies are sometimes pressed upon by near a ton and a half weight more than at another, and that this variation is often very sudden, it is surprising that every such change should not entirely break the frame of our bodies to pieces. And the vessels of our bodies being so much strained by an increased pressure, would stagnate the blood up to the very heart, and the circulation would quite cease, if nature had not wisely contrived, that when the resistance to the circulating blood is greatest, the *Impetus* by which the heart contracts should be so too; for upon increase of the weight of the *air*, the lungs will be more forcibly expanded, and thereby the blood more intimately broken and divided, so that it becomes fitter for the more fluid secretions; such as that of the nervous fluid, by which the

heart will be more strongly contracted. And the blood's motion towards the surface of the body being obstructed, it will pass in greater quantity to the brain, where the pressure of the air is taken off by the *Cranium*; upon which score also more spirits will be separated, and the heart, on that account too, more enabled to carry on the circulation through all passable canals, whilst some others towards the surface are obstructed. The most considerable alteration made in the blood upon the *air*'s greater or lesser pressure on the surface of our bodies, is rendering the blood more or less compact, and making it crowd into a less, or expand into a greater space in the vessels it runs in: for the *air* contained in the blood always keeps itself *in æquilibrio* with the external *air* that presses upon our bodies; and this it does by a constant *Nisus* to unbend itself, which is always proportional to the compressing weight by which it was bent; so that if the compression or weight of the circumambient *air* be ever so little abated, the air contained within the blood unfolds its spring, and forces the blood to take up a larger space than it did before. For farther effects of the changes of *air* upon human bodies, see Mead *De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ in corpora humana*; Wainwright's *Non-naturals*; Sanctorius's *Medicina Statica*, with *Explanations*; and particularly what here stands under the term *Respiration*. As for its elasticity and undulatory motion, by which sounds are propagated, with many other of its propeties, consult Gravesand's *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, or rather *Wolfii Elementa Matheseos universæ*.

Air. It is generally understood to be that fluid in which we breathe, and which covers the earth to a great height. Beaumé defines it to be an invisible, colourless, insipid, inodorous, weighty, elastic fluid, susceptible of rarefaction and condensation, and affecting none of our senses, unless it be that of the touch.

Air is necessary to the life of the animals which exist on the surface of the earth. When pure and detached, it is always fluid; it cannot, like water, be rendered solid. Next to fire *air* is the lightest matter that we know of.

Air is expanded to four times its size when exposed to the heat of iron just beginning to be white.

The specific gravity of *air* is to that of water, nearly as 1 to 850, or, perhaps, the justest medium may be as 1 to 1000.

Air appears to be a very compound body; yet, only two properties of it are known to us, viz. its elasticity, and its gravity.

Air enters into the composition of many, perhaps of all bodies, existing in them under a solid form, deprived of its elasticity, and most of its distinguishing properties; but capable, by certain processes, of being disengaged from them, recovering its elasticity, and resembling the *air* of our atmosphere.

The peculiar nature of pure *air* we know but little of: we have no way of altogether separating it from the other matters with which in the purer state it is more or less combined, and consequently no way of ascertaining, with satisfactory evidence, its peculiar properties, abstracted from those other bodies. The permanently elastic fluids produced in distillations, and other chemical operations, are very different in many essential properties from atmospherical *air*. See *Gas*.

The particles of *air* are too small for a microscope to discover, yet they are larger than those of fire, water, oil, and many other fluids. Fire pervades glass; oil, water, &c. will pass through many substances which resist air.

Air is the vehicle of sound, of the objects of taste, of effluvia to the nose; this appears from observations made on the tops of high mountains,

where our senses become duller when nearer the plains.

Air is capable of combining with various substances; hence the atmosphere is mixed with all those matters which the *air* can dissolve.

Air dissolves water, and is also absorbed by water; *air* absorbed by water loses part of its elasticity.

Air promotes the combustion of inflammable bodies, but is altered in its properties by the application; it becomes less in bulk, and is no longer capable of maintaining fire, or of contributing to the support of animal life.

Air is diminished by exhalations of various inflammable substances, by exposure to petrifying substances, by respiration of animals.

Air may be totally and almost instantaneously absorbed by charcoal heated red-hot.

Almost all exhalations, vapours, and fumes, when in considerable quantity, make the air unfit for respiration. But animals resist much of their effects by habit.

A pure factitious *air*, possessed of all the known properties of atmospherical *air*, in a more eminent degree than the atmospherical fluid itself possesses, may be copiously obtained by heat from nitrous acid with almost any unphlogisticated earthy substance, as chalk, clay, magnesia alba, wood-ashes, &c.

Air-pump, an engine contrived to exhaust or draw out the air from vessels; in which any living bodies or other substances may be included, to show the effects thereof. This engine has brought a deal of light both into philosophy and medicine; for the first improvement whereof, so as to make it manageable and commodious, we are indebted to Mr. Boyle.

Aistheterium, from αισθανομαι, *to perceive*, the common sensory. Cartesius and others say, it is the pineal gland; Willis says it is where the nerves of the external senses are terminated, which is about the beginning of the medulla oblongata, (or top of the spinal marrow) in the corpus striatum. Blancard.

Aix la Chapelle. The medical water at this place is volatile, sulphureous, and saponaceous, powerfully penetrating and resolvent; it contains a very small portion of iron. Of the three European hot waters of note, viz. that of *Aix la Chapelle*, Bourbon, and Bath, the first is the hottest, most nauseous, and purgative: the Bath is the least possessed of these qualities.

Ajava. So the Portuguese call a seed which is brought from Malabar, and is celebrated in the East-Indies, as a remedy in the colic. When the gout affects the stomach, these seeds are very effectual in dispelling wind, and procuring speedy relief from this painful disorder. Dr. Percival takes notice of these seeds in his *Essays Med. and Exper.* vol. ii.

Al, the Arabian article which signifies *the:* it is applied to a word by way of eminence, as the Greek ο is. The Eastern express the superlative by adding *God* thereto, as *the mountain of God*, for the highest mountains; and it is probable that *Al* relates to the word *Alla*, *God;* so *alchemy* may be *the chemistry of God*, or the most exalted perfection of chemical science.

Ala, a wing. In botany it is the hollow of a stalk which the leaf or pedicle makes therewith, and whence a new offspring usually puts forth. Sometimes it means the little branches, as when we say the stocks or stems are made with many *alæ*, because branches grow from the stock as so many *alæ*, or *wings*.

The *petala* of papilionaceous flowers placed between the vexillum and the carina, are called *alæ*.

It is used to express the foliaceous membranes which run the whole length of the stem, whence it is called *caulis alatus*, *a winged stem*.

It is used to signify the slender

membranaceous parts of some seeds, such as are observed in the fruit of the maple, &c.

Ala, an arm-pit.

Ala Nasi, or *Pinna Nasi*, the cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nose, and which form its lower moveable part.

Ala Auris, or *Pinna Auris*. It is the upper part of the external ear.

Alabandicus (Lapis), or *Alabandinus*, a blackish stone intermixed with sallow. It is pellucid, and looks as if it was divided by fissures into segments.

Alabastrum, alabaster, a species of the genus of *Gypsum* that is of a solid structure: some pieces are transparent, others opake; some white, others yellow. Edwards.

It takes its name from the name of a town in Egypt, near which it was found. The ancients made great use of it for boxes to contain their precious ointments or perfumes.

Alambic, i. e. *Alembic*.

Alaris Vena, the inner of the three veins in the bend of the arm.

Alati, those who have prominent scapulæ are so called.

Alati Processus, the wing-like processes of the *Os Sphenoides*.

Alba Terra, the matter of the philosopher's stone is so called.

Albamentum, the white of an egg.

Albatio, a chemical term, which signifies whitening, called *blanching of metal*.

Albora, a sort of itch, or rather of leprosy. Paracelsus says it is a complication of the morphew, serpigo, and leprosy. When cicatrices appear in the face like the serpigo, and then turn to small blisters of the nature of morphew, it is the *Albora*. It terminates without ulceration, but by fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils; it is also seated in the root of the tongue.

Albuginea Ocali, a name of the *Adnata*.

Albuginea Tunica, the inner proper coat of the testicle is thus named, from its white and transparent colour. It is a strong, thick, white membrane, smooth on the outward surface, rough, and uneven on the inner: into the upper part of this membrane are inserted the blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics, which send branches into the testicles. This coat being distended, causes that pain which is felt when the testes are inflamed, or in the *Hernia tumoralis*.

Albuginose Humour. So the aqueous humour of the eye hath been called.

Albugo Coralii, a name of the magistery of coral, which it hath obtained from its whiteness.

Albugo Oculorum, the white speck on the eyes. The Greeks named it *Leucoma*; the Latins, *Albugo*, *Nebula*, and *Nubecula*; some ancient writers have called it *Pterygium*, *Pennus Oculi*, *Onyx*, *Unguis*, and *Ægides*. It is a variety of Cullen's *Caligo Corneæ*. With us it hath various appellations, as a cicatrice, film, haw, a dragon, pearl, &c. Some distinguish this disorder by *Nubecula* when it is superficial; and *Albugo* when it is deep. Others make the following distinctions, viz. when the speck is of a shining white, and without pain, it is called a cicatrice; when of an opake whiteness, an *albugo*; seated superficially, it hath been called a speck; and more deeply, a dragon; if an abscess was the cause, its contents hardening between the laminæ of the cornea, causes it to project a little, and then it is called a pearl.

Album Alvi Profluvium, the *Mucous Diarrhœa*.

Album (Bals.) i. e. *Balsam*, *Capivi*.

Album Græcum, the white dung of dogs. It was formerly applied as a discutient, to the inside of the throat, in quinsies, being first mixed with honey.

Album Hispanicum. It is made from tin, in the same manner as *Ceruse* is made from lead.

Album Jus, white broth. Boil

whiting, haddock, cod, or any such white-grained fish, in water, with a little oil: also a small quantity of anise and leeks. When this is parboiled add a little salt.

Albumen, *Albumor*, white of an egg.

Alburnum, from *albus*, *white*, the softer and paler part of wood next the bark; artificers call it the *sap*, to distinguish it from the heart, which is deeper coloured and harder. Some call this *Adeps Arborum*.

Alburnus Ausonii, a little river fish like an anchovy.

Alcahest, an Arabic word to express an universal dissolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont. Some say that Paracelsus first used this word, and that it is derived from the German words *al* and *geest*, i. e. *all spirit*. Von Helmont borrowed the word, and applied it to his invention which he called the universal dissolvent. If Helmont had an universal dissolvent, what held it?

Alcahest, a name of the liquor of flints.

Alcalies, in *Natural History*, are an order in the class of salts. They are salts of a peculiar taste, changing the purple juices of vegetables into a green colour. Edwards. They are farther known by their vehement attraction to acids. Bergman.

Alkali (Sal fixum), *Pot-ash*, the common fixed vegetable alkali, obtained from such burnt vegetables as are not impregnated with sea-salt. This species is called, in the new Pharmacopœia, *Kali*.

Alcali (Fossil), *Soda*, a genus in the order of *Alcalies*. It readily shoots into crystals of a rhombic form. Edwards. This alkali is called, in the new Pharmacopœia, *Natron*.

Alcali (Volatile), *Ammoniac*, a genus in the order of *Alcalies*, of a pungent smell, which wholly sublimes in no great degree of heat; and readily strikes a blue colour, with a salt of copper. Edwards. *Volatile alcali* is discovered not only in most parts of the clays, but likewise in the sublimations at Solfatara, near Naples. Cronsted. This alkali is called, in the new Pharmacopœia, *Ammonia*.

Alcalization, or *Alcalizated*. It is when any liquor is impregnated with an alkaline salt, either to make it a better dissolvent for some particular purposes, or to load the phlegm so as not to rise in distillation, whereby the spiritous parts will rise more pure.

Alcea, hollyhock, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Alcea Indica, yellow marshmallow.

Alchemia, or *Alchymia*, alchemy; that branch of chemistry that relates to the transmutation of metals. The Arabic particle is added by way of eminence, to distinguish it from common chemistry. See *Al*.

Alcheron (Lapis), the stone in the gall-bladder of a bull, cow, or ox, called *Bezoar bovinus*.

Achimilla, ladies-mantle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Alchollea, a sort of animal food made of beef or other flesh pickled and dried, then boiled, and potted for keeping. It is used by the western Moors. See Philos. Trans.

Alcohol. It is an Arabian word, much used in chemistry, signifying an impalpable powder, which the eastern women used as a kind of paint for their faces, or otherwise as an improvement to their complexions. As this powder, being an impalpable one, was called *alcohol*, this name was given to other subtile powders: so the name was given to spirit of wine exalted to its highest degree of purity and perfection. Rolfinkius, Wedelius, and others, have disputed much about the proper etymology and signification of this word; but now it is generally confined to the purest spirit of wine.

Alcohol Martis, the filings of iron rusted by adding wine to them. When the whole is rusted, pure water is added to it, until all that is vinous is washed away, and the remaining powder is the *alcohol*.

Alcyonium, bastard sponge, a spongy plant-like substance, which is met with on the sea-shore: it is of different shapes and colours. It is difficult to say what the Greeks called by this name. Dioscorides speaks of five sorts of it.

Alembicus. This word is half Arabic and half Greek. From the Arabic particle *al*, and αμβιξ, which is again derived from αμβαινω, for αναβαινω, *to ascend*. Seneca calls it in the Latin language, *miliarium*; in English it is called *alembic* and *moor's-head*. It is a copper cap tinned in the inside, made like a head; to this the pipe (before worms were contrived) which passes through a tub of cold water, was fixed, to receive the vapour from the vessel containing the matters to be distilled, and to convey it to the receiver. This head is properly the *alembic*, and is called *alembicus rostratus*, i. e. the *beaked alembic*, to distinguish it from *alembicus cæcus*, or *blind alembic*, which is without a canal, as it is to receive dry substances that are sublimed into it. The still-head is properly an *alembic*.

Alembroth, a Chaldee word importing the key of art. Some explained it by *sal mercurii*, or *sal philosophorum & artis*; others say it is named *alembrot* and *sal fusionis*, or *sal fixionis*. *Alembroth desiccatum* is said to be the *sal tartari*; hence this word seems to signify alkaline salt, which opens the bodies of metals by destroying their sulphurs, and promoting their separation from the ores. James.

Alepensis, a species of ash-tree which produces manna.

Alexipharmaca, alexipharmics, from ἀλέξω, *to repel*, or *drive away*, and φαρμακον, *poison*. These sorts of medicines, though counter-poisons, yet chiefly relate to the cure of malignant-fevers; but from theory, *alexipharmics* are what pass through the skin, or what drive the supposed poison through the pores.

Alexipharmaca, ἀλεξιφάρμακα, one of the names by which the Greeks expressed *Amulets*.

Alexipyreticum, ἀλεξιπυρετος, *Alexipyretos*, or *Alexipyretum*, from ἀλεξω, *to drive away*, and πυρετος, *fever*, a remedy for a fever. James.

Alexiteria, ἀλεξιτηρια, alexiterials, from ἀλεξω, and τηρεω, *preservative from contagion*. Hippocrates used the word to express help, or remedies; but latter writers use it to express remedies against the poisonous bites of animals. By Castellus this word is considered as synonymous with Alexipharmaca.

Alga, *Fucus marinus*, sea-oak, sea-wrack, sea-weed. One of the most common species, called *Fucus vesiculosus*, hath been used calcined: it is then called *Æthiops vegetabilis*.

Alga marina, *Zostera marina*. Linnæi. It is gathered on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, to be burnt to ashes for the making of soap, glass, &c.

Algæ, one of the seven families or tribes in the vegetable kingdom, defined by Linnæus to be such as have their root, leaves, and caudex, or stem, all in one, comprehending sea-weeds, and some other aquatic plants. In Tournefort they constitute the second genus of the second section of class xvii. and are divided into nine species. In the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus they constitute the third order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and are divided into *Terrestres* and *Aquaticæ*; the first comprehending eight genera, and the latter four.

Algerothi Pulvis, Algeroth's powder, so called from Victorius Algeroth, a physician of Verona, and its inventor. It is the same as the *Mercurius Vitæ*. It is only the antimonial part of the butter of antimony, separated from some of its acid by washing it in water. It is tasteless, but violently emetic: or, as Mr. Beaumé observes, it is the reguline part of the antimony deprived of all acid and almost of all its phlogiston. The small portion of phlogiston which it still contains is the cause of its emetic quality.

Algedo. It is when a gonorrhœa stops suddenly, and is followed by pain which reaches to the anus or to the testicles, without their being swelled: sometimes this pain reaches to the bladder, in which case there is an urging to urine, which is with difficulty passed, and in very small quantities at a time. This pain is continued to the bladder by the urethra, to the anus by the acceleratory muscles of the penis, and to the testicles by the vasa deferentia and vesiculæ seminales. Musitanus and Cockburn have both of them written on this subject.

Alienatio Mentis, i. e. *Delirium.*

Aliformis (Processus) i. e. *Pterygoïdes Processus*, from πτερυξ, *ala, a wing*, and ειδος, *forma, the shape.*

Aliformes Musculi, the muscles arising from the pterygoïde bone, and ending in the neck of the lower jaw, and towards the internal seat of the head.

Aliment, nourishment, includes all that is taken in, as meat or drink, from whence nourishment is expected.

Aliquot Parts, are such parts of any number or quantity as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because being four times taken, it will just measure it.

Alisma, water plantain, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Alkali, i. e. *Alcali.*

Alkali (Sal Fixum) i. e. Pot-ash, or the salt obtained from the lixivium of the ashes of any burnt vegetables, unimpregnated with sea-salt.

Alkalies. They are apparently formed by synthesis during the decomposition of organized substances by high heat. Alkalies are of two kinds, *salts* and *earths.* The salts are of three sorts, pot-ash, soda and ammoniac. Pot-ash is formed during the combustion of wood, timber, and, generally speaking, of upland vegetables. Soda is produced by the incineration of glaswort, sea-weeds, and maritime plants. And ammoniac is evolved during the exposure of many animal and vegetable substances to a distilling heat. Alkaline earths are of four species, lime, magnesia, barytes, and strontian; the two former of which are very plentiful in nature, and the two latter exist in comparatively small quantities. Their final cause in nature is evidently to repress and neutralize that predominating acidity which would otherwise overwhelm the earth; and thereby to produce neutral and middle salts. In a particular manner they are capable of resisting the dangerous progress of the septic acid abounding in pestilential or infectious air, and thereby preventing the mischief which would otherwise ensue. Hence alkalies may be termed the great safeguards of creation; keeping putrefactive and other acidity within proper limit and restraint. Alkaline *salts* are more powerful than the *earths.* They have stronger attractions and greater activity.

Alkaline salts, more especially pot-ash and soda, are the greatest detergents or purifiers which are known. They cleanse garments and every thing else which is contaminated with common nastiness, infection and contagion, and either neutralize them, or carry them clean off. Hence they are employed as the principal and active ingredient in soaps; and are so signally active in the form of lixivia or leys. Without their aid in overcoming and removing personal nuisances, human life would suffer excessively by foulness and infection.

Alkaline salts, too, are the most powerful antiseptics with which we are acquainted. Pot-ash is remarkable for removing tainted and fetid odours, and for keeping animal substances sweet, entire, and free from decay. Soda was employed by the ancient Egyptians to envelope and penetrate the bodies of the dead during the process of embalming. And ammoniac is sufficiently known to

possess a like antiseptic quality. Lime, too, in the great strata of the mountains and plains of the earth, evinces its wonderful antiseptic virtue, by preserving within its embrace the remains of animals and vegetables from an older date than any other monuments which exist. Petrifactions of all kinds, as old as the everlasting hills, are powerful and instructive proofs of the antiseptic quality of lime.

Alkalies are admirable remedies in dysentery. Administered by the mouth, they neutralize, in their passage through the alimentary canal, the septic acid which is its exciting cause; and injected in clysters, they allay tenesmus like a charm. In both cases they mitigate pain, allay spasmodic action, and restore and equalize the peristaltic motion. They effectually prevent the fœtor and infection of the stools.

They are excellent helps in surgery. Many foul ulcers are very much benefited by their application with the dressings in weak watery solution. Experiments having proved that, in foul and degenerate ulcers, of the common as well as of the syphylitic, cancerous and scrophulous kinds, the matter secreted on their surfaces degenerates to a venomous acid, the propriety of alkaline dressings will be instantly apparent. These and other properties of alkalies have been treated of in Dr. Mitchill's Essays, published in the several volumes of the Medical Repository of New-York.

Alkanet, *Anchusa tinctoria*, Lin. This root is in common use for the purpose of imparting a deep red colour to oil, wax, and unctuous substances.

Alkanet (Bastard) Lithospermum arvense, Lin.

Alkekengi, a species of *Physalis*, called winter-cherry. *Physalis Alkekengi*, Lin.

Alkermes, a confect made of the juice of *Kermes* berries, &c. Mesue first prescribed it.

Alkerva, an Arabian name for the *Palma Christi*, and also for the *Ol. Ricini*.

Alla, ale. The ancient Saxons called it *ael*, as do the Danes now. The Germans first invented it, and brought it into use.

Allantois, from ἀλλας, *a sausage*, or *hog's pudding*, because in some brutes it is long and thick. It is also called *Allantoides*, from ἀλλας, *farcimen*, *a gut stuffed*, and εἶδος, *likeness*. It is one of the membranes called the secundines. Some assert, others deny the existence of this membrane in the human species. In brutes this menbrane contains the urine that is discharged from the bladder.

Alliaria, Jack by the hedge, or sauce alone, a species of *Erysimum*.

Allium, garlick, a genus in Linnæus's botany. In this genus he includes the onion and leek; and of them all, enumerates forty-two species. The college have retained the root of the allium sativum, Lin. or common garlick, in their dispensatory.

Allium Ursinum, ramson, or bear's-garlick.

Allspice, i. e. *Myrtus Pimenta*.

Almond. See *Amygdalus*.

Almonds of the Throat, improperly called the *almonds* of the ears. See *Tonsilla*. As they are subject to inflammation, they frequently are the seat of the sore throat.

Alnus, the alder-tree, a species of *Betula*.

Alnus Nigra, the *Rhamnus Frangula* of Linnæus.

Aloe, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species. The college have retained the Aloë Barbadensis, the Barbadoes Aloë, and the Aloë Socotorina, the Socotorine Aloë, in their Pharmacopœia; the latter is directed in the Vinum Aloës: Tinctura Aloës: Tinctura Aloës composita: Tinctura Benzoës composita: formerly called Bals. Traumatic: Pulvis Aloëticus: Pulvis Aloëticus cum Guaiaco: Pulvis Aloë-

ticus cum Ferro: Pulvis e Scammonio cum Aloë: Pilulæ ex Aloë: Pilulæ ex Aloë cum Myrrha, formerly called Pil. Rufi.

Aloe (American). See *Agave.*

Aloe Lignum, i. e. *Agallochum.*

Aloides, water-aloe, or fresh-water-soldier. A species of *Stratoites.*

Alopecia, baldness, or the falling off of the hair, from ἀλώπηξ, *a fox*, because the fox is subject to a distemper that resembles it: or, as some say, because the fox's urine will occasion *baldness.*

Alopecurus, fox-tail, or fox-tail-grass, from ἀλώπηξ, *a fox*, and οὐρα, *a tail*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Alphabeticum Chymicum. Raymond Lully hath given the world this alphabet, but to what end is difficult to say. James.

A *significat Deum.*
B ——— *Mercurium.*
C ——— *Salis Petram.*
D ——— *Vitriolum.*
E ——— *Menstruale.*
F ——— *Lunam claram.*
G ——— *Mercurium Nostrum.*
H ——— *Salem purum.*
I ——— *Compositum Lunæ.*
K ——— *Compositum Solis.*
L ——— *Terram compositi Lunæ.*
M ——— *Aquam compositi Lunæ.*
N ——— *Ærem compositi Lunæ.*
O ——— *Terram compositi Solis.*
P ——— *Aquam compositi Solis.*
Q ——— *Ærem compositi Solis.*
R ——— *Ignem compositi Solis.*
S ——— *Lapidem Album.*
T ——— *Medicinam corporis rubei.*
U ——— *Calorem fumi secreti.*
X ——— *Ignem siccum cineris.*
Y ——— *Calorem balnei.*
Z ——— *Separationem Liquorum.*
z ——— *Alembicum cum cucurbita.*

Alphita, pl. of ἄλφιτον, the meal of barley in general. By Hippocrates this term is applied to barley-meal either toasted or fryed. Galen says that χριμνα is coarse meal, ἄλευρον is fine meal, and ἄλφιτα is a middling sort.

Alphus, ἀλφος. It is a species of that sort of leprosy called *Vitiligo*, which is divided into the *alphus*, melas, and leuce; in the *alphus* the skin is white and roughish, not all over, but in spots; sometimes the patches are broad: it hath the same origin as the leuce and lepra, and bears the same analogy to the leuce as the scabies to the lepra; the first is superficial, chiefly affecting the skin; the second sinks deeper into the flesh: but they are all disorders that differ only in their degrees of inveteracy. Celsus describes the *alphus* under the name of *Vitiligo.*

Alquifou, a sort of lead ore, which, when broken, looks like antimony. It is used by potters to glaze their coarser earthen wares, and is called from thence potter's ore. The potters mix a small portion of manganese with it, and thus give a blackish hue to the glazing.

Alsine, from αλσος, *a grove*, chickweed; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Alterantia, alteratives, or altering medicines, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing it from a state of distemperature to health. See *Cathartics.*

Althæa, from αλθω, *to heal*, marsh-mallow; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species. The college have retained the root of the althæa officinalis, Lin. in their Pharmacopœia; a syrup is made of it, Syrupus Althææ.

Althæa Frutex, a name of the *Hibiscus.*

Altus. When this word is joined to *sopor*, it means sound sleep, as in a lethargy.

Aludel, a chemical subliming vessel. They are without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for; at the bottom is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed, and at the top there is a head to retain the flowers that rise up.

Alumen, alum; a genus of earthy salt, in the order of earthy neutral

salts. It consists of the vitriolic acid, and a clayey earth; it changes the purple juices of vegetables into a red colour. The college have retained alum in their Pharmacopœia: it enters the aqua aluminis composita: and the coagulum aluminis. Its purification, aluminis purificatio, and calcination, *Alumen Ustum*, are described.

Alumen Catenum, vel Catinum, potash.

Alumen Glaciale. So alum that appears like ice was called by the ancients.

Alumen Plumosum, a variety of the white species of *Asbestus;* its fibres are parallel, rigid, and very brittle; glosy, and of a fine wight colour; and the spiculæ, when rubbed for some time between the fingers, produce very intense pain and itching. Edwards.

Alumina, or *Alumine*, is a term in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry, for the earth of alum, base of alum, or pure clay.

Aluta Ægyptia, the same as *Aluta*, leather so prepared as to be fit to spread plasters on.

Aluta Montana, a species of leather-stone; it is soft and pliable, and not of a laminated structure. Edwards.

Alvearium, from *alveare*, *a bee-hive.* The bottom of the concha, or hollow of the external ear; it terminates in the meatus auditorius. It is in this cavity where the ear-wax is principally lodged.

Alveoli, the sockets in the jaws in which the teeth are set. There are usually sixteen of these *alveoli* in each jaw of an adult.

Alveus. Medicinally it is applied to many tubes or canals, through which some fluid flows, particularly to ducts which convey the chyle from the receptacle thereof to the subclavian vein.

Alviduca. Applied to medicines, it means those which purge.

Alvifluxus, a diarrhœa.

Alvus, the abdomen; but in a more limited and strict sense, it expresses rather the condition of the bowels; as when a person is laxative it is called *Alvus liquida;* when costive *Alvus dura;* and when very costive *Alvus adstricta.*

Alyce, αλυκη, *anxiety*, that anxiety which is attendant on fevers.

Alyssum, from α priv. and λυπη, *pain*, the herb terrible, a species of *Globularia.*

Alysmos, from αλυσμος, *uneasiness*, or *anxiety.* Hippocrates uses it to express that uneasiness that is attendant on acute diseases, which makes patients toss about, and prevents their resting long in the same posture. Duretus distinguishes between the αλυσμος ανεμετος, and the αλυσμος ναυτιδης. The first is caused by an oppression of the vital powers, the latter by sickness in the stomach; but of this *alysmos* i. e. (*anxiety*) there are reckoned four sorts; two with, and two without fever.

1. Without fever, from something uneasy in the stomach. Uneasiness of the stomach by sympathy, as from a stone in the kidneys, &c. produces this disorder.

2. Without fever, from vapours or spasm in the stomach, or other viscera in the belly.

3. With fever, from a difficulty of the blood passing through the lungs.

4. With fever, from a stricture of the vena portarum.

Alyssum, madwort; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species. The *alyssum* of Galen is thought to be a species of *Marrubium.* The *alyssum* of Pliny is supposed to be the *Mollugo.*

Amalgama. In *Chemistry* it is a substance produced by mixing mercury with a metal. All metals, except iron, will *amalgamate* with quicksilver. Gold *amalgamates* most readily, silver next, lead and tin next, copper with difficulty, and iron scarce at all. To *amalgamate* gold is to reduce it to a paste by uniting it with mercury; with this paste, silver and other metals are gilt.

Amanita, the fungous productions called mushrooms, truffles, &c.

Amara Dulcis, i. e. *Solanum Lignosum*.

Amaranthus, amaranth; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-four species.

Amarantoides, from αμαραντος, *amaranthus*, and ειδος, *forma*, globe-amaranth, or everlasting flower.

Amaryllis, lily-daffodil; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Amatoria, *vel Amatoria Febris*, the fever of lovers: also the *Chlorosis*. Vogel defines it to be a fever of a few hours continuance, beginning with a great degree of coldness, and arising from eager expectation.

Amatorii, *Musculi*, the *muscles* of the eyes which move them when we are said to be ogling. When the abductor and humilis act together, they give the eyes this oblique motion. These muscles are also called obliquus inferior and superior oculi.

Amaurosis, from αμαυροω, *obscuro*, *to darken*. It is a decay or loss of sight, when no fault is observed in the eye, except that the pupil is somewhat enlarged and motionless. The Latins call this disorder a *Gutta serena*. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysæsthesiæ*, and enumerates the species from the following causes, viz. compression, debility and its causes, spasm, and the application or swallowing of poisons. The sight fails whether the object be near or at a distance; but not from a visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies, dust, &c. floating before the eyes; which appearances are nothing else than the parts of the *Retina* hid and compressed by the blood-vessels being too much stuffed and distended; so that in many of its parts all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, as it generally happens, being continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscured. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye; and whatsoever forces away the matter obstructing them, will also be able to remove the like obstructions in the arteries of any other part of the brain. For what is generally said concerning the optic nerves being obstructed in this case, is ridiculous; for the arteries must first be obstructed, because there is nothing in the nerves which was not before in the arteries: and when a nerve is obstructed it may be taken for incurable.

Ambe, αμβη, *a lip*, *edge*, or *border*, an instrument used in dislocations of the humerus. Galen explains the word *ambe*, by αφρυωδης επαναστασις, *an eminence like a border*, and says that the whole machine takes that name, because its extremity runs out with an edge like the lip or brim of a pot, towards the interior cavity, which, as well as the edge or border of any thing on the top or extremity, are signified by the word *ambe*.

Amber. It is a genus in the class of inflammables; on burning it gives a peculiar fragrant odour. Edwards.

Amblyopia, from αμβλυς, *dull*, and ωψ, *the eye*. It is an obscurity of sight, without any apparent defect in the organ. In Cullen's synopsis it is placed as synonymous with *Amaurosis*, and with *Dysopia*.

Ambra. See *Amber*.

Ambra cineracia, i. e. *Ambra-grisea*.

Ambra-grisea, ambergris; a genus in the class of *inflammables*; it is generally foul and opake; when burning, it yields a peculiar fragrant smell. Edwards. Some take it to be a vegetable matter; others a mineral; but from some account inserted in the Philos. Transactions it is most probably an animal matter, and the produce of the spermaceti

whale. It is mostly found floating on the surface of the Indian seas, though occasionally on our northern seas. Mr. Atkins relates that it was found in the urine-bladder of that fish. Dr. Schwediar thinks it is its excrements.

Dr. Mitchill also has been informed, by several experienced whalemen of Nantucket, that this is certainly the excrement of the costive whale; in proof of which, the appearances of the beaks of the sæpiæ or cuttle-fishes, upon which the whales feed, can be plainly discerned in it.

Ambrosia, was a sounding title given to medicines which were pretended of uncommon efficacy for supporting the principles of life, and procuring a kind of immortality; but such terms are now not met with.

Ambulatio, walking. Celsus says, that if moderately used, it strengthens a weak stomach; that it is best if up and down hill, except in great weakness. If the viscera are weak, riding is to be preferred to *walking*. *Walking* preserves, and riding recovers health the best.

Ambusta, burns. Dr. Cullen places these as a variety of *Phlogosis erythema*.

Ambustio, from *amburo*, *burning* or *scalding*.

Amenorrhœa, from α priv. μηνιαιος, *monthly*, and ῥεω, *fluo*, a defect or want of the menses. This is Dr. Cullen's generic term for defective or suppressed menses. He places this genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Epischeses*. His species are, 1. *Emansio mensium*; that is, when the menses do not appear so early as is usually expected. 2. *Suppressio mensium*, when, after the menses appearing and continuing as usual for some time, they cease without pregnancy occurring. 3. *Amenorrhœa difficilis, vel Menorrhagia difficilis*, when this flux is too small in quantity, and attended with great pain, &c.

Amentaceous Flowers. In *Botany*, they are such as have an aggregate of summits hanging down in form of a rope or of a cat's tail, as the male flowers of mulberry, &c. These are also called *Juli*, and in English *Catkins*.

Amentia, from α priv. and *mens*, *the mind*, foolishness, a defect of imagination, idiotic insanity, a slight degree of madness. Dr. Cullen defines it to be the weakness of the mind in judging, from either not perceiving or not remembering the relations of things. He ranks this disease in the class *Neuroses*, and the order *Vesaniæ*. His species are, 1. *Amentia Cogenita*, natural stupidity, i. e. from the birth. 2. *Amentia Senilis*, dotage or childishness, from the infirmities of age. 3. *Amentia Acquisita*, when from accidental injuries a person becomes stupid or foolish.

Amentum, from αμμα, vinculum, a bond, or thong, or catkin. See *Amentaceous Flowers*.

America, one of the four great divisions of the earth; and until near the close of the 15th century unknown to the Europeans. Its inhabitants, being not intent on foreign voyages, had never crossed the ocean, and knew nothing of the inhabitants of the eastern continent. It has furnished Europe with several articles of food, as the potatoe, and the turkey; and with several medicines, as the guaicum, ginseng, ipecacuanha, jalap, and Peruvian bark. Its climate is found favourable to the production of opium, both from the poppy and the lettuce; and physicians in various parts of the country, in New-York and Pennsylvania, gather their cantharides or blistering flies in their own fields. *America* is often used of late to signify the "United States of America." In these there are several valuable schools of medicine, as in New-York, Cambridge, Philadelphia and Baltimore. For some years this region has been remarkable for the discus-

sions and discoveries that have taken place, concerning infectious and pestilential distempers, by which the knowledge of them has been very much enlarged. On these great subjects of human interest and inquiry, Europe is deriving information, and gathering knowledge from the west. For the articles of a remedial kind which this country furnishes, Shoepf's Materia Medica Americana may be consulted with advantage.

Americanum Bals. i. e. *Balsam. Peruv.*

Americanum Tuberosum, potatoes.

Amethysta Pharmaca, from α priv. and μεθυ, *wine*, medicines which either prevent, or take away, the inebriating effects of wine.

Amethystus, amethyst. It was so called from a supposition that it prevented drunkenness. It is a precious stone; a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Amethysts* are met with amongst the species of four different genera, in the order of quartz. Edwards.

Amianthus, amianth; a genus in the order of fibrous stone; its fibres are pliable and soft when separated, and of different colours. Edwards.

Amma, the name of a girdle or truss, used in ruptures to hinder the intestines from bearing down too much.

Ammochosia, a remedy for drying the body by covering it with hot sand or salt. It is of the same efficacy as insolation. Salt is better than sand.

Ammonia, volatile alkali; the salt obtained by distilling the sal ammoniac of the shops with any substance for which the muriatic acid has a stronger attraction. When distilled from deer's horns it is called *spirit of hartshorn;* when from viper's flesh, *volatile salt of vipers;* when from sal ammoniac, the *spirit of sal ammoniac*, &c. Ammoniac is a concrete salt; but usually exists in the shops in a liquid form, wherein it is dissolved in a large quantity of water. Its smell is pungent and refreshing, and therefore is frequently employed for smelling-bottles. When taken into the stomach it is a good, active, and safe stimulus. It has been recommended to neutralize pestilential acidity in the air, and thereby to destroy the exciting cause of fevers. It exhales in great quantity from burning coal, and doubtless has an anti-pestilential operation in cities which consume great quantities of that fuel. Experiments have proved it to be a strong antiseptic, as the other alkalies also are. It is said to be evolved in considerable quantity in some putrefactive processes. When this happens, the occurrence is very happy; for, as septic acid is so often formed in corruption too, the economy of nature may be discerned, which furnishes the antidote together with the poison. It is believed to be a compound of hydrogene (phlogiston), and azote, (septon) chemically combined and associated, to a portion of water. See *Pot-ash* and *Soda.*

Ammoniac Salt (Common), a neutral salt in the order of *Alkaline neutral salts.* It is composed of the muriatic acid and the volatile alkali; it is volatile in a small degree of heat; its alkali is extricated in pungent vapours on the admixture of quicklime; its acid is extricated in white fumes, on pouring concentrated vitriolic acid upon it. Edwards. *Ammoniacal salt* is a general name for such neutral *salts* as have a volatile alkali for their basis. That whose acid is the acid of sea-salt, was called *sal ammoniac*, and as the first known, it gave name to all the rest. The name *ammoniac* is derived by Salmasius from one of the Cyrenaic territories, Ammonia; by others, from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa; by others, from the Greek αμμος, *sand*, or αμμωνιακον, *sandy*, the salt being said to have been found plentifully in Ammonia, and near Ammon's temple, in sandy grounds. The *sal ammoniac* of the ancients is commonly supposed to have been a species of *Sal Gem.* The true mo-

dern *sal ammoniac* is never found native, at least not in any tolerably pure state. The common *sal ammoniac* is an artificial preparation, which, until very lately, was made only in Egypt. It is now produced in England and other countries. The volatile alkali obtained from this salt, is called *Ammonia* in the late edition of the college Pharmacopœia; the crude sal ammoniac, *Ammonia muriata.*

Ammoniacum (Gum), gum Ammoniac. It is brought from the East-Indies. It is a gummi-resinous juice. The pieces that are white, clear, dry, and large, are the best. The college have retained this gum in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the pilulæ e scilla: emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro; formerly called empl. ex ammoniac. cum mercurio: lac ammoniaci: its purification is described among the more simple preparations.

Ammoniacus Vegetabilis (Sal), i. e. *Spiritus Mindereri.* Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ in the late Pharmacopœia.

Ammonis Cornu, Ammon's horn. It is a fossil of different colours, but most frequently that of an ash, and in shape resembles the horn of a ram. It receives its name from the custom of consecrating rams-horns in the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the deserts of Libya.

Ammonitrum, from αμμος, *sand*, and νιτρον, *nitre.* In our glass-houses this is called *frit.*

Amma Alcalizata. Paracelsus says it is water which runs through lime-stones, and so is impregnated with lime. Rulandus calls it *Amnis Alcalizatus.*

Amnesia, or *Amnestia*, from α priv. and μνηστις, *memory.* Forgetfulness. Some use this word as synonymous with *Amentia.*

Amnion, or *Amnios.* Martinius thinks it is derived from, or hath its name in allusion to αμνιον, *a vessel*, which the ancients used for the reception of blood in sacrifices. It is the internal membrane which surrounds the fœtus: it is thin and transparent, soft, tough, smooth on its inside, but rough on the outer. Dr. Hunter says that it runs over the internal surface of the placenta, and makes the external covering of the funis umbilicalis, to which it is most firmly united, and that viewed in a microscope, it appears to have blood-vessels, but they are lymphatics.

Amomum. Ginger; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Amor Insanus. The same as *Erotomania.*

Amoris Poma. Love-apple. It is the *Solanum Lycopersicum* of Linnæus. In Italy they are eaten with oil and vinegar.

Amorpha. Bastard indigo; a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ampelion. Vine-leaves, or the tendrils of vines. Hippocrates commends them for making into pessaries, to promote the menses with.

Ampelites. Canal-coal. It is more bitumous than that in common use with us.

Ampeloprasum. Great round-headed garlic, a species of allium.

Ampelos. Briony.

Amphemerinos, from αμφι, *about*, and ημερα, *a day*, a quotidian fever.

Amphiarthrosis, a mixt sort of articulation partaking of *Diarthrosis* and *Synarthrosis;* it resembles the first in being moveable, and the latter in its connection. The pieces which compose it have not a particular cartilage belonging to each of them, as in the diarthrosis, but they are both united to a common cartilage, which being more or less pliable, allows them certain degrees of flexibility, though they cannot slide upon each other; such is the connection of the first rib with the *Sternum*, and of the bodies of the *Vertebræ* with each other.

Amphibius, Amphibius, of αμφι, *ambo*, and βιος, *vita.* Animals are

thus called, that live both on land, and in the water: The *amphibious* animals, according to Linnæus, are a class whose heart is furnished with one ventricle and one auricle, in which respiration is in a considerable degree voluntary.

Amphiblestroides, from αμφιβληστρον, *a net*, and ειδος, *form* or *shape*, the retina or net-like coat of the eye. It is a soft, white, and slimy substance, which is thus named, because, if it be thrown into water, it resembles a net. It shoots from the centre or the optic nerve, and consists of the medullary substance of it; and expanding itself over the vitreous humour, is extended as far as the *Ligamentum Ciliare*, or the ligament of the eye-lids. If the whole eye was to be considered as a flower growing to the brain by the optic nerve, this tunic would be the flower itself, and the other two, the *Sclerotica* and *Choroides*, be only in the nature of a stem. This seems to be the principal organ of sight, and receives the visible species within the eye, after the same manner as a white wall, or a piece of white paper in a darkened room, receives and represents the visible species which are intromitted through a little hole, so as to form what we now call the *Camera obscura;* by seeing whereof the nature of vision may be prettily explained.

Amphibranchia, from αμφι, *about*, and βραγχια, *the gills of a fish*. The fauces, or parts about the tonsils.

Amphideon, or *Amphideum*, αμφιδειον. The *Os tincæ*, or mouth of the womb.

Amphidiarthrosis. So Winslow calls the articulation of the lower jaw, which is partly by a ginglymus, and partly by an arthrodia.

Amphimerina. See *Amphemerinos* for its etymology. Excepting a very few instances, it is an intermitting fever of the quotidian-tertian kind. It is the continued-quotidian of Linnæus and Vogel; others rank it as a remittent.

Amphimerina Catarrhalis. A catarrh from cold.

Amphimerina Anginosa. A symptomatic kind of quinsy, called by Huxham, *Febris anginosa*, by others the mucous quinsy, and the erysipelatous quinsy.

Amphimerina Tussiculosa. A catarrh from cold; also the whooping-cough.

Amphimetrion, from αμφι, *about*, and μητρα, *the womb*. The parts about the womb.

Amphiplex. According to Rufus Ephesius, it is the part situated betwixt the *Scrotum*, *Anus*, and internal part of the thighs.

Amphipneuma, from αμφι, *about*, and πνευμα, *the breath*. A difficulty of breathing.

Amphismila, is an anatomical knife, that is edged on both sides, from αμφι, *utrinque*, *on both sides*, and σμιλη, *cultellus*, *a knife*.

Amphora, αμφορευς, is a measure mentioned by ancient physical writers, containing eight gallons; of oil 72 pounds, of wine 80 pounds, and of honey 180 pounds, as Castellus informs us.

Ampulla, a vessel shaped with a belly, as a bottle or jug. In *Chemistry* all bellied vessels are called *ampullæ*, as boltheads, receivers, cucurbits.

Ampullascens. The *alveus ampullascens* is the most tumid part of Pecquet's duct.

Amputare Vires. To render a person weak.

Amputare Nervos. To take away the strength.

Amputatio, amputation, from *amputo*, *to cut off*. It is the cutting off any limb, or part of the body.

Amputatio Vocis. A loss of speech.

Amputatura. A wound from the entire separation of a part from the body.

Amuctica, from αμυσσω, *to vellicate*. Remedies that, by vellicating and stimulating the bronchia, raise a cough, and so contribute to the discharge of what is in the lungs.

Amuletum. An Amulet. *Amulets* and charms are so nearly allied, that they may be considered as being the same. They are formed of any materials that fancy suggests. They seem to have been artfully introduced, to impose a belief in those not in the secret, that those who were exercising them were in particular favour with some superior being. This gave the people a venerable idea of the practitioner, and so the vulgar were more easily prevailed on to submit implicitly to them; and as the mind affects the body, so in some cases the persuasion of the patient might contribute to a cure.

Amurca, αμοργη. The sediment from olive oil, after being new pressed from the fruit.

Amyche, αμυχη. A superficial exulceration, laceration, or scarification of the skin; from αμυσσω, *to scratch.*

Amyctica. Stimulating, vellicating.

Amygdalæ, Almonds. The fruit so called. See *Amygdalus.* Also the glands called *Tonsillæ.* See *Almonds of the throat.*

Amygdalia. So Hippocrates calls the tonsils.

Amygdalatum. The almond emulsion.

Amygdalus Persica. Peach-bearing almond-tree. A species of *Amygdalus.*

Amygdalus, Almond; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes the peach-tree in this genus; and enumerates four species. The college hath retained the amygdala amara and dulcis.

Amyla, αμυλον. Any sort of chemical fæcula.

Amyleon. Starch.

Amylion. Starch.

Amylum, αμυλον. Starch, from α priv. and μυλη, *a mill*, because it is made of corn without a mill, or without grinding. It is the fæcula of wheat, but deprived of its salt and oil. It is made from all kinds of wheat, from potatoes, &c. It was invented in the Isle of Chios, and is valued by its lightness and smoothness.

Amyon, from α priv. and μυς, *a muscle.* A limb so emaciated that the muscles scarce appear.

Amyris. The poison-tree; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species, all of which he formerly joined with the *Toxicodendrum.* Gum elemi is produced from a species of this genus, called Elemifera.

Ana. See *A.*

Anabasis, αναβασις, from αναβαινω, *to ascend.* It is sometimes used for the height of a continent; and *Febris anabaptica* is the same as *Epasmastica*, which see.

Anacatharsis, αναπαθαρσις. Expectoration. Dr. Cullen reckons *expectoration* as generally a symptom of catarrh.

Anacathartica, anacathartic, is what works upwards, from ανω, *supra, upwards*, and καθαιρω, *purgo, to purge;* and by Hippocrates and Galen was strictly confined to spitting, with whom Blasius pretty much agrees in restraining it to expectoration only, though Blancard uses it for all things which work by the glands of the head, as well as to vomits and sternutatories.

Anachrempsis, αναχρεμψις, from ανα for ανω, *upwards*, and χρεμπτομαι, *to hawk.* The hawking up any thing from the lungs.

Anaclisis, αναπλισις, from αναπλινω, *to receive.* Hippocrates uses this word to express the decubiture of the sick.

Anacollema, αναπολλημα, from αναπολλαω, *to agglutinate.* It is the same as frontale, only that it is always made of glutinants.

Anacomide, αναπομιδη, from αναπομιζω, *to repair*, or recover a person after sickness.

Anæsthesia, αναισθησια, from α priv. and αισθανομαι, *sentio.* Loss of feeling by the touch, or loss of perception. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diseases in the class *Locales*, and the order *Dysæsthesiæ.*

Analepsis, αναληψις, from αναλαμβανω, *to recover and regain vigour after sickness.* Hence *Analeptica.*

Analeptica. Analeptics. Its derivation is the same with *Analepsis.* They are such things as restore, particularly, such also as exhilarate the spirits. Besides the nutritious quality of restoratives that are analeptic, they have a sweet, fragrant, subtile, oleous principle, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids.

Analgesia, from α priv. and αλγος, *pain* or *grief.* Indolence, or absence of pain and grief. A state of ease.

Analogia, αναλογια, from αναλογιζομαι, *to compare*, or liken one thing with another.

Analogism, αναλογισμος, is judging of diseases by similar appearances, or discovering a thing unknown, by its similitude with something already known; and this way of reduction was called by the ancient writers *Medicina Rationalis predogmatica*, in opposition to the empirica, which was conducted by appearances only, without theory.

Analysis, αναλυσις, from αναλυω, *to resolve.* It is a chemical term, which signifies the resolution of bodies into their component parts, to shew the nature, structure, uses, and virtues of the various subjects of the solid animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. It is also a term sometimes used in *Anatomy*, to express the demonstration of the parts of the human body when separated by dissection.

Analthes, αναλθες, from α priv. and αλθεω, *to cure.* Incurable.

Anamnestica, αναμνηστικα. Medicines which restore the memory.

Anamnestica Signa, from ανα, and μναομαι, *to remember.* Commemorative signs, i. e. signs which discover the preceding state of the body; as demonstrative signs shew the present, and prognostics shew the future state. Blancard explains this word as expressing remedies which restore the memory.

Ananas. The egg-shaped pine-apple. See *Bromelia.*

Anaphalantiasis, αναφαλαντιασις, a thinness of the hair upon the eye-brows.

Anaphrodisia, from α priv. and αφροδισια, *venery.* Impotence with respect to venereal commerce. Dr. Cullen makes this a genus of disease, in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysorexiæ.*

Anarhœa, from ανα, *upwards*, and ρεω, *to flow*, a flux of humours from below upwards. A species of fluxion opposite to a catarrh, when humours regurgitate upwards, used by Schneider de Catarrho, lib. i. cap. 3. Hippocrates expresses the same by *Anarrhopia*, αναρροπια, and Linden uses it for an inversion of the intestines, and a regurgitation of the fæces.

Anarrhopia, αναῤῥοπια, from ανα, *upwards*, and ρεπω, *to verge.* A tendency of humours to verge or incline upwards, or towards the superior parts.

Anasarca, αναταρκα, from ανα *through*, and σαρξ, *flesh*, or *in the flesh.* A species of dropsy from a serous humour, spread between the skin and flesh; or rather a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease, in the class *Cachexiæ*, and the order *Intumescentiæ.* He enumerates the following species, viz. 1. *Anasarca serosa*, as when the due discharge of serum is suppressed, &c. 2. *Anasarca oppilata*, as when the blood-vessels are considerably pressed, which happens to many pregnant women, &c. 3. *Anasarca exanthematica*, this happens after ulcers, various eruptive disorders, and particularly after the *Erysipelas.* 4. *Anasarca analmia* happens when the blood is rendered extremely poor from considerable losses of it. 5. *Anasarca debilium*, as when feebleness is induced by long illness, &c.

Anastomosis, αναστομωσις, from ανα, *through*, and στομα, *the mouth.* To relax, or open the mouths of the vessels. This sometimes expresses such

an aperture of the mouths of the vessels as lets out their contents: but more commonly a union between the arteries and veins, where the former open into the latter; or where an artery ceases any longer to be such, and begins to be a vein.

Anastomotica. Medicines are thus called that open the mouths of the vessels.

Anathron, a salt found on rocks in the form of white stoney moss.

Anatica proportio, from *ana anatic*, or equal parts.

Anatomia, ανατομη, from ανα, *through*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, or *dissect*. It is that dissection of bodies which is necessary to lay open all the parts to view.

Anatron. The natron of the Egyptians. It is the mineral alkaline salt.

Anatrope, ανατροπη, from ανατρεπω, *to subvert*. A subversion or relaxation of the stomach, with loss of appetite and nausea. It is a species of indigestion. Vogel says it is a want of appetite with nausea.

Anaudos, ανανδος, from α priv. and ανδη, *speech*, Galen says it means one who hath lost the use of speech, but retains his voice; whereas *aphonia* signifies the loss of the voice.

Anchusa, Alkanet. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Anchyle. i. e. *Anchylosis*, et *Ancyle.*

Anchylomerisma. In Sagar's *Nosology* it signifies a concretion, or growing together of the soft parts.

Anchylops. It is the *Fistula lachrymalis*, in its beginning inflamed state.

Anchylosis. See *Ancyle* and *Ancylosis.*

Anci. Weasel-elbowed, from γαλη, *a weasel*, and αγκων, *an elbow*. As when the head of the humerus or shoulder-bone is in the arm-pit. These patients are also called *Mustelanea.*

Ancon, αγκων, i. e. *Olecranon.*

Anconæus Musculus, from αγκων, *the elbow*. It arises tendinous, from the posterior part of the external condyle of the *Os humeri*; it soon grows fleshy, and is continued from the third head of the *Triceps*. It is inserted, fleshy and thin, into a ridge on the outer and posterior edge of the *ulna*, being continued some way below the *Olecranon*, and covered with a tendinous membrane. Its use is to assist in extending the fore-arm.

Anconæus Externus, } i. e. *Triceps*
——— *Internus*, } *Extensor*
——— *Major*, } *Cubiti.*
——— *Minor*, i. e. *Anconæus.*

Ancubitus, that affection of the eyes in which they seem to contain sand. It is also called *Petrification.*

Ancus, a name for such as have an arm bent, so that they cannot extend it, from αγκων, *an elbow.*

Ancyle, αγκυλη, strictly signifies a constriction upon the joints, which renders their motion difficult: in which sense Galen uses it. Celsus expresses by it, that hindrance to motion which proceeds from a fresh cicatrix upon the part; and Hippocrates applies it to indurated joints from any cause. See *Ancylosis.*

Ancyloblepharon, αγκυλοβλεφαρον, from αγκυλος, *bent*, and βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*, a disease of the eye which closes the eye-lids. Sometimes the eye-lids grow together, and also to the tunica albuginea of the eye, from carelessness when there is an ulcer in these parts. Both these cases the Greeks call by this name.

Ancyloglossum, αγκυλογλωσσον, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*, a contraction of the ligaments of the tongue (called its frœnum); tongue-tied.

Ancylosis, αγκυλωσις, spelt also *Anchylosis*, though perhaps less properly; a contraction of the joints impeding their motion. See *Ancyle.*

Ancylosis, i. e. *Anchylosis.*

Ancylotomus, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, any crooked knife used in surgery.

Ancyroides, αγκυροειδης, a process of the scapula, so called from αγκυρα, *anchor*, ογγχος, *a beak*, or *fluke*, and

ωδος, *form.* See *Coracoides Processus.*

Andranatome, from ανηρ, *a man*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, the dissection of a human body, especially a male.

Andria, from ανηρ, *a man*, an hermaphrodite.

Androgyni, ανδρογυνοι, from ανηρ, *a man*, and γυνη, *a woman*, effeminate men, and hermaphrodites. Plants are also named androgynous, whose flowers have both male and female organs within the same calyx, or corolla.

Andromeda; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species.

Anemometer, an instrument that measures the strength of the wind.

Anemone, ανεμωνη, wind-flower; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates (including the *Hepatica* and the *Pasque*-flowers) twenty-eight species.

Anemenospermos, from ανεμος, *wind*, and σπερμα, *seed*, because the wind easily bears away the seed.

Anencephalos, ανεγκεφαλος, from α priv. and εγκεφαλος, *the brain*, brainless, or those who are born without brains. Also those who are foolish or mad.

Anerotomy, from ανηρ, *a man*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. It is strictly the dissection of human bodies.

Anethum, dill; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Fœniculum;* and enumerates three species. The college have retained the seed of the *Anethum graveolens*, Lin. in their Pharmacopœia; a simple distilled water, aqua anethi, is directed.

Aneurisma, ανευρυσμα, an aneurism, from ανευρυνω, *to dilate much;* and that from αα, *asunder*, and ευρυς, *broad*. The *aneurism* is a tumour, caused by the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. Arteries only are the seat of this disorder; and any artery, in any part of the body, may be thus affected, as any vein may be the seat of a varix. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and the order *Tumores*. Dr. Hunter divides *aneurisms* into four kinds, viz. the true, the false, the mixed, and the varicose. The true is formed by the dilatation of an artery; the false is formed by a rupture or wound in the coats of the artery; the mixed is formed partly by a wound or rupture in the artery, and partly by a dilatation of the rest; the varicose is when there is an anastomosis or an immediate communication between the artery and the vein of the part where the patient hath been let blood, in consequence of the artery being wounded through the vein, so that blood passes immediately from the trunk of the artery into the trunk of the vein, and so back to the heart. Mr. Bell, in his *System of Surgery*, divides the *aneurism* into the encysted, and the diffused. The encysted includes all those instances in which the coats of the artery being only dilated, the blood is confined in its proper coat: of this kind he reckons the varicose *aneurism*. The diffused includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course.

Aneurisma Præcordium, aneurism of the aorta near the heart, or in the heart.

Aneurisma Varicosum, the varicose aneurism. See *Aneurisma.*

Aneurisma Venosum, i. e. *Aneurisma Varicosum.*

Anfractuosus, anfractuous, full of windings.

Angeiologia, αγγειολογια. See *Angiologia.*

Angeiotomia, αγγειοτομια, from αγγειον, *a vessel*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, an opening of the vessels, as in arteriotomy and phlebotomy. It is also a particular dissection of the vessels for anatomical purposes.

Angeiotomista, an angeiotomist, a person skilled in the course of the blood-vessels, or who can dissect them readily.

Angelica; a genus in Linnæus's

botany. He enumerates five species. The college have directed the root, stem, leaf, and seed, of the *Angelica Archangelica*, Lin. the seed enters the spiritus anisi compositus.

Angiglossi, stammerers.

Angina, συναγκη, *et* κυναγχη, from αγχειν, *strangulare, to strangle*, is such an inflammation of the jaws, or throat, as renders swallowing and breathing very difficult and troublesome. Hippocrates defines this a tumour, either internal or external, that interrupts respiration; and Galen, a straightness of the jaws that renders breathing and swallowing difficult, proceeding from inflammation: but the moderns have given distinct names to the different kinds of this disorder; as *Synanche*, when the inner parts are inflamed, or *Cynanche*, expressing an inflammation of the internal muscles of the throat, causing the patient to thrust out the tongue, and to pant like a dog out of breath; and a *Parasynache*, when the external muscles are so tumified as to straiten the passages within. But it hath been justly observed, that too nice a distinction of names often darkens the true knowledge of things. The more general and useful distinction of the *angina* is into that of the inflammatory and malignant kind: this last is commonly called the putrid sore throat, and requires a treatment very different from the former. Bleeding, and other evacuations, generally prove prejudicial. Diaphoretics, the milder cardiacs, and such medicines as resist putrefaction, the bark, &c. are found to be most serviceable. Dr. Cullen's generic name for *angina* is *Cynanche*, which he places in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Phlegmasiæ;* and distinguishes five species, viz. 1. *Cynanche Tonsillaris;* when the inflammation begins in the tonsils, and affects only the mucous membrane of the fauces. 2. *Cynanche Maligna;* when the fever is of the low kind, and ulcers are formed in the fauces. 3. *Cynanche Trachealis*, when the trachea is affected so as to constitute the disease called the croup. 4. *Cynanche Pharyngæa;* when the pharynx is principally affected. 5. *Cynanche Parotidæa;* when the external parotid and maxillary glands are so affected as to form the disease called the *Mumps*.

Angina Aquosa, an instance of *Anasarca*.

Angina Convulsiva, a species of *Angina*.

Angina Externa, i. e. *Cynanche, vel Angina Parotidæa*, or mumps. See *Angina*.

Angina Gangrenosa, i. e. *Angina vel Cynanche Maligna*. See *Angina*.

Angina Interna, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Latens Difficilis, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Membranacea, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Mucosa, i. e. *Amphimerina Anginosa*.

Angina Oedematosa, an instance of *Anasarca*.

Angina Perniciosa, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Polyposa, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Suffocativa, i. e. *Cynanche Maligna*. See *Angina*.

Angina Ulcerosa, putrid sore throat, or *Cynanche Maligna*. See *Angina*.

Angiologia, angiology, from αγγειον, *a vessel*, and λογος, *a word*, a treatise describing, &c. the arteries, veins, lymphatics, and other vessels of the human body.

Angiospermos, and σπερμα, *a seed*, an epithet for such plants as have their seed or fruit inclosed in membranes.

Angiospermia, from αγγ⊙, *a vessel*, the second order in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus; it consists of those plants of that class whose seeds are inclosed in a pericarpium.

Angle of Incidence, is that angle made by the line of direction of any body at the point of contact with the body whereto it is directed; and is measured from a perpendicular to the plane, or surface, at the point where the two bodies are supposed to meet. In like manner,

Angle of Reflection, is that angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body at the point of contact, where it flies off.

Anglicus Sudor, is now commonly used to express an epidemical colliquative fever, since it was so in England in Henry VIIth's reign, and elegantly described by Lord Bacon, in his history of those times. Sennertus largely treats of this subject, *De Febr.* lib. iv. cap. 15. But there are many conjectures about its causes, that are merely ridiculous. Dr. Cullen places it as a sort of *Typhus*, in his *Nosology*.

Angonæus, i. e. *Anconæus*.

Angone. In Vogel's genera of diseases, it is an acute choaking or suffocation, without inflammation. According to some it is a nervous quinsy.

Angor, αγωνια, is defined a shrinking inwards in the native heat of the body, or its retiring to the centre, upon which follows a pain and palpitation of the heart, attended with sadness. It is esteemed a very bad symptom when it happens in the beginning of acute fevers.

Angos, αγγος, a vessel, a receptacle of humours.

Angsana, also called *Angsava*, and *Draco Arbor*, a tree that grows in the East-Indies. The liquor which distils from it is sold for dragon's-blood.

Angu, a sort of bread made of *Casada*.

Anguinum Senecta, the cast skin of a serpent.

Angularis Arteria, i. e. *Arteria Maxillaris Externa*.

Angularis Musculus, i. e. *Levator Scapulæ*.

Angulus Acutus Tibiæ, the spine of the tibia, or the shin.

Angustia, anxiety, restlessness in distempers; also a narrowness in the vessels.

Angusturæ Cortex, a bark first imported into England from the West-Indies in the year 1788. Its name is said to be taken from Angustura in South-America. It is probably of South-American growth. Its external appearance varies considerably. When good, its outer surface is more or less wrinkled, with a greyish white covering, below which it is brown with a yellow cast: the inner surface is of a dull brownish-yellow colour. It breaks short and resinous. Its smell is unpleasant: the taste is intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic, somewhat like that of bitter almonds, very lasting, leaving a sense of heat and pungency in the throat. When powdered, it resembles the powder of Indian rhubarb. Of its natural history there is as yet no satisfactory account. On being infused in rectified spirit of wine, it gives out pure resin, and an acrid oily matter; the bark being afterwards tried with water, yields a much larger quantity of dry gummy extract. This bark hath been given internally, and applied externally. The powder of the bark hath been given in the quantity of ℈ss. or gr. xv. for a dose, every three, four, or six hours, according to circumstances. The infusion is made with ʒss. of the bark to lb. i. of boiling water, and the decoction made with ʒss. of the bark, and lb. iss. of water boiled away to lb. i. of these from ʒi. or ʒx. are a dose. It hath been given in dysenteries, diarrhœas, intermittents, putrid fevers, &c. and in tincture made with ʒi. of angustura, ʒij. of cinnamon, ℈i. of saffron, and ʒxviij. of brandy, digested together without heat six days. See Experiments and Observations on the Angustura bark, by Aug. Everard Brande.

Anhaltina Remedia, medicines which facilitate respiration.

Anhelatio, panting, a shortness or

difficulty of breathing, or a difficult and small but quick respiration, which happens to persons in health, after strong exercise. In fevers, dropsies, asthmas, &c. there is always an *Anhelitus*.

Anhelitus, i. e. *Anhelatio*, amongst the chemists it signifies smoke, and also horse-dung.

Anhelus, shortness of breath, as in an asthma.

Anicetum, insuperable, a name of the *Anise*.

Anidros, from α priv. and ἱδρόω, *to sweat*, sweatless.

Anidrosis, ανιδρωσις, a privation of sweat.

Anima Hepatis, salt of steel; esteemed as the soul of the liver, which this name imports, for its prevalency against its distempers.

Anima Mundi, the soul of the world, an ubiquitarian principle, supposed by Plato to do the same feats as Des Cartes's æther, pervading and influencing all parts and all places.

Anima Pulmonum, a name given to saffron, on account of its use in asthmas.

Animal, every body endowed with life, and the power of spontaneous motion, is called an *animal*.

Animalcula, a diminutive of the word animal; that is, they are such little creatures as require to be viewed through glasses, to discern them distinctly.

Animalis Facultas, animal faculty. See *Facultas*.

Animal Functions, are defined by the learned Boerhaave, those which, when performed, the human mind conceives such ideas from them as are annexed to the respective corporeal actions; or such wherein the will exerts itself to produce them, or is moved by them when produced: thus the touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing, perception, the imagination, memory, judgment, reasoning passions of the mind, and voluntary motions, are animal functions.

Animal Secretion, is that separation of juices from one another, which is performed by the glands; and though it be of the greatest importance to be well understood of any one branch of medical knowledge, yet it has not been talked of by any in an intelligible manner, until some authors, by the assistance of geometrical reasoning, have demonstrated the laws of circulation in the animal machine; the summary of which may be conceived under these three heads. 1. *The different diameter of the orifice of the secretory ducts:* for all particles whose diameters are less than those of the ducts will be excluded; insomuch that any matter may be evacuated by any of the glands, provided the diameters of its particles be made less than those of the secretory ducts, either by a comminution of the matter to be separated, or by an enlargement of the separating passage. 2. *The different angle which the secretory duct makes with the trunk of the artery:* for all fluids press the sides of the containing vessels in a direction perpendicular to its sides; which is evident in the pulsation of the arteries, since it is to that pressure that the pulsation is owing. It is likewise evident that the blood is urged forward by the force of the heart: so that the motion of secretion is compounded of both these motions. Now the lateral pressure is greater when the direct velocity is so too: but yet not in proportion to such velocity: for the lateral pressure is considerable, even when the fluid is at rest; being then in proportion to the specific gravity of the fluid. And, in a fluid like the blood in the arteries, which is thrown in a right direction, or a direction parallel to the axis of the vessel, the lateral pressure will be in a compound proportion to both: from whence it will follow, that if two particles of equal diameters, but unequal specific gravities, do arrive with the same velocity at an orifice capable of admitting them, yet they will not both

enter it, and pass, because their motion of direction will be different. So that the diversity of the angles which the ducts make with the trunk of the artery, is altogether necessary to account for all the possible diversities of secerned fluids, even supposing their diameters and figures to be the same. 3. *The different velocities with which the blood arrives at the orifices of the secretory duct:* for, since the secretions are made in form of a fluid, no other possible reason can be assigned, why animals have a soft loose texture and union of the solid parts; and, why one part of the body is of an easily separated texture, and another of a firmer; but this different velocity of the blood at the orifices of the secretory duct; whereby the secerned particles for nourishment and accretion are drove or impacted into the *Vacuola* that receive them with a greater or less force: for, it is difficult to imagine that such a diversity in texture can altogether proceed from the different solidities and contacts of the constituent parts.

Dr. Wainwright has prefixed some propositions upon this head, interspersed with some properly hydrostatical, to his book of *Non-Naturals*, which may be worth recital here.

Prop. 1. A fluid must have its compounding parts small, spherical, or approaching thereunto; smooth, or such as can easily slide over one another; and, if heterogeneous, the parts must be of equal density.

Prop. 2. Fluids press *undiquaque*, and the direction of their pressure is in every joint perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessel: and therefore secretion is performed by a composition of two motions, direct and transverse.

Prop. 3. Of an heterogeneous fluid at rest in the body, and equally pressed, the most liquid part is forced out first.

Prop. 4. An heterogeneous fluid, such as the blood, whose compounding parts are of different densities, upon its stagnation will precipitate its heavy, and elevate its light parts, and they all in time will take their places according to their specific gravities; and, where the fluid does not stagnate, the separation of the heavy parts from the light will be in proportion to the slowness of the motion of the fluid.

Prop. 5. The red fibrous part of the blood, upon its stagnation, retires into the centre, and forces the serum to the outside of the vessel.

Corol. The slower the blood's motion is, the more serum is separated.

Prop. 6. Fluids resist the motion of such bodies most whose surfaces are greatest, in proportion to their solidities; or, in other words, whose specific gravities are least.

Prop. 7. The most viscid parts of serum are lightest, viz. such as are separated in the glands of the nose, mouth, palate, windpipe, stomach, guts, &c. because these swim in water, which is lighter than serum.

Corollary to the two last *Propositions.* The most viscid part of the serum of the blood is the least susceptible of motion, or it is moved with the greatest difficulty through the arteries.

Prop. 8. A fluid forced through a concave cylinder, moves with a greater celerity at the axis than at the sides: and much more so through a concave cone.

Prop. 9. The most light parts being the least susceptible of motion, will be forced to the sides of the arteries, where there is the least motion; so that where there is the least motion, there the slightest part of the serum will be separated (by the 7th *Proposition*), that being the most viscid.

Corol. 1. The viscidity of the separated fluid will be reciprocally as the celerity of the blood at the orifice of the separating canal.

Corol. 2. The velocity of the blood at the orifice of the separating

canal, being as a number of plications in the complicated artery, the viscidity of the secerned matter will be as the number of plications in the complicated artery.

Prop. 10. When the motion of the blood is too slow, the most serous part of it is thrown upon those arteries which are the smallest, most complicated, or at the greatest distance from the heart: for the motion of the blood being too slow, more of the red part of it will move along the axis of the artery than before (by *Proposition* 5.), therefore the red part will move with much greater celerity than the serum (by the 8th and 9th *Propositions)*, and, consequently, through such arteries where there is the least resistance; that is, through the widest, the least complicated, and those nearest the heart: for which reason, the serum will be forced upon such arteries as are smallest, most complicated, or at the greatest distances from the heart.

Prop. 11. A gland is a complicated artery, which sends excretory vessels out of its sides: after which it degenerates into a vein.

Prop. 12. The intestines are a gland, and the lacteals are the secretory vessels.

Prop. 13. The orifices of the excretory vessels of every gland are circular, since all the vessels, in which the fluids of the body move, are either concave cylinders, or cones; for the pressure of a fluid being always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessel, and being at equal distances from the centre, the sides must be every where equally distended, viz. a section perpendicular to the axis of the vessel must be a circle, and, consequently, the vessel be either cylindrical or conical. This is fully demonstrated by Dr. Pitcairne.

Corol. 1. The orifices of the excretory vessels of different glands differing only in their magnitude, the fluids separated in differing glands, will differ only in degrees of cohesion and fluidity.

Corol. 2. Any peccant matter in the blood may be evacuated by any of the glands, provided their orifice be but sufficiently enlarged.

Corol. 3. The increasing of one evacuation will lessen another, and *vice versa.*

Prop. 14. All the conglomerate glands have coats made of muscular fibres, with which they force out their contents by contraction; and the more in quantity, or the more forcibly any secerned matter is to be expelled, the stronger are the muscular fibres.

Prop. 15. The relaxed coat of any gland increases the viscidity of the secerned matter, and *vice versa*: for the secerned matter will grow much more viscid by staying longer in the gland; and the thin part being evaporated by the heat of the body, the rest will be more viscid.

Corol. Opiates, drunkenness, and whatsoever makes an universal relaxation, increase the viscidity of the matter separated in all the conglomerated glands.

Prop. 16. Such glands whose compounding arteries are most complicated, secern the most vicid matter from the blood. In every complicated artery, the resistance being greater than in a straight one, the motion of the blood will be slower, and that in proportion to the number of plications in the complicated artery; therefore, in the arteries which are most complicated, the motion of the blood in them being the slowest, its viscidity will be the greatest; and, therefore, such glands whose compounding arteries are most complicated, secern the most viscid matter from the blood.

Prop. 17. The quantity of fluid matter separated in any gland, is in a compound proportion of the quantity of blood, its celerity at the orifices of the excretory vessels, the wideness of the orifices of the vessels

directly, and the viscidity of the blood reciprocally.

Demonstration. The celerity of the blood's motion, the wideness of the orifices, and, the viscidity of the blood being given, the quantity separated must be as the quantity of blood directly; for a greater quantity separates more, and a less quantity separates less. The quantity of blood, its vicidity, and, the wideness of the orifices being given, the quantity separated will be directly as the celerity; for a greater celerity gives a greater quantity, and a less celerity a less. The quantity of blood, its celerity and viscidity being given, the quantity separated will be directly as the wideness of the orifice; for, the wider the orifice, the more will be separated, and the straiter, the less. The quantity and celerity of the blood, and the wideness of the orifice being given, the quantity separated will be reciprocally as the viscidity of the blood; for, the greater the viscidity, the less will be separated, and the less the viscidity, the more: therefore, none of these being given, the quantity separated will be as the quantity of blood. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 18. An increased quantity of blood increases the fluid secretions in a proportion greater than the viscid.

Demonstration. The quantity of blood being increased, the diameter of all the vessels will be enlarged, but in different proportions; for the same force, in an increased quantity of blood, applied to the less complicated arteries, will distend them or enlarge their diameters more than it will the more complicated; because, the resistance in these is greater than in those, and, that in proportion to the number of plications one artery hath more than another. Now, the quantity of separated matter being, *cæteris paribus*, as the wideness of the separating canal (by the last *Proposition)* the quantity separated in the less complicated artery, whose diameter is more enlarged in this case, will be greater than what is separated in a more complicated artery; and, seeing such glands whose compounding arteries are most complicated, secern the most viscid matter from the blood, and, the least complicated the most fluid (by the 16th *Proposition)*; therefore, an increased quantity of blood, by increasing the diameter of the less complicated arteries more than of the more complicated, increases the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 19. A decreased quantity of blood lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid. This needs no proof, being the reverse of the last.

Prop. 20. An increased celerity of the blood's motion increases the fluid secretion more than the viscid; and, *vice versa*, a decreased celerity lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid.

Demonstration. The celerity of the blood's motion being greater, the impetus by which the arteries are distended to their diameters enlarged, will be greater, and so exert its force more upon the less complicated arteries then upon such as are more complicated, and, consequently, promote the fluid more than the viscid secretions: and because an increased celerity will, by breaking the blood into small parts, render it more fluxile, and thereby supply a greater quantity of such particles as will pass the gland, whose diameters are the least; therefore, upon this account also, an increased celerity of the blood's motion will increase the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 21. An universal enlargement of the orifices of all the glands increases the fluid secretions more than the viscid; and, *vice versa*, an universal contraction lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid.

Demonstration. The diameters of the smallest orifices being enlarged,

are big enough to secern the viscid as well as the fluid matter; and, because the matter secerned in different glands, differs only in degree of cohesion and fluidity (by the first *Corol.* of the 13th *Proposition)*, therefore, the orifices of the small glands being enlarged, the more viscid matter that used to be separated in other glands, will be separated in these; and, therefore, less will be separated in those glands that are fitted for viscid secretions, and more in those fitted for the fluid: therefore, an universal enlargement of the orifices of all the glands increases the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 22. An increased viscidity of the blood decreaseth the fluid secretion more than the viscid: and, *vice versa*, an increased fluidity increaseth the fluid secretions more than the viscid.

Demonstration. A decreased celerity of the blood's motion lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid (by the 20th *Proposition)*, but the celerity decreaseth as the resistance increaseth. Now, the resistance is greatest when the blood is most fluid, because it passeth with greatest difficulty through the capillary arteries; therefore, an increased viscidity, by lessening the celerity, decreaseth the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.* For a farther account of this affair, see *Gland*, *Blood*, *Attraction*, &c.

Animation, a term used to express the first sure signs of life in an animal. It is also used by the hermetic philosophers to express a certain state of perfection whereto a body is brought by some particular process; at which time it becomes capable of effecting some extraordinary change, or of producing, or affording some uncommon phenomenon.

Animal Spirits. See *Nervous Fluid.*

Animellæ. The glandules underneath the ears, and all along under the lower jaw, have been thus named.

Animi and *Animæ Deliquium*. Fainting. See *Syncope.*

Animifera Arbor Brasiliana, i. e. *Hymenæa Courbaril.* Linn.

Animus, is distinguished from *Anima*, as the former expresses the faculty of reasoning, and the latter the being in which that faculty resides.

Aniscalptor, from *anus*, the breach, and *scalpo*, to scratch. So called because it is in use when the office is performed. It is the *Latissimus Dorsi.*

Anisum, *Anise.* It is the *Pimpinella anisum* of Linnæus. The college have retained this seed in their dispensatory; it enters the spiritus anisi compositus: its essential oil enters the tinctura opii camphorata, formerly called Elix. Paregoric.

Anisum Herbariis, *Anesum*, *Common Anise.* Hoffman calls the seeds *Solamen Intestinorum*, by way of eminence, for their service in complaints of the bowels.

Annetestes. So Paracelsus calls the Galenists, by way of derision, because he thought them ignorant of the causes and principles of things.

Annihilation. It is the reduction of matter into nothing. See *Corruption.*

Annonæ, custard apple-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Annotatio, the very beginning of a febrile paroxysm, called also the attack of the paroxysm. There is another *annotatio* or *Episemasia*, which is proper to hectic fevers happening an hour or two after eating: in this there is no shivering with cold, as in the other sort.

Annuens Musculus, i. e. *Rectus Capitis Internus Minor.*

Annularis Cartilago, from *annulus*, *a ring.* A name of the *Cricoid Cartilage.*

Annularis Digitus, the ring-finger, or that next the little one.

Annularis Vena, the vein betwixt the ring and little-finger.

Annularis Processus. Annular pro-

cess, is a protuberance made by the meeting of the processes of the *Medulla Oblongata*, under the sides thereof.

Annulus. This is variously applied by physical writers: Quercetan in his *Med. Hermet.* describes some *Annuli purgatorii*: Libavius treats of *Annuli* as charms against colics and epilepsies: Scultetus gives this appellation to instruments contrived to hold open the eye or like parts in some operations; and Zecchius *De Morbo Gallico* directs an *annulus aureus* to be held in the mouth to draw away the quicksilver that has been used in venereal cures. The *Cricoides* is also by some called *Annuliformis Cartilago*.

Ano, ανω, is used for *upwards*, in opposition to κατω, *downwards*, and is often joined by Hippocrates to κοιλια, *Venter*, to signify the mouth of the stomach, or *Oesophagus*. It is also applied to things which work upwards, as vomits.

Anocathartica, medicines which purge upwards, as emetics.

Anocheilon, from ανω, and χειλος, *a lip*, the upper-lip.

Anodina, narcotic medicines.

Anodmon, ανοδμος, from α neg. and οδμη, *a smell*, without smell. It stands opposed to *fetid*.

Anodus, a word used by the chemists for what is separated from the nourishment by the kidneys. The Greek word ανοδους, from α priv. an οδους, *a tooth*, signifies toothless

Anodyna, ανωδυνα, from α priv. and ωδυνη, *pain*. Anodynes are medicines that ease pain, and procure sleep. They are divided into three sorts, viz.

1. *Paregorics*, παρηγορικα, or such as assuage pain.

2. *Hypnotics*, υπνωτικα, or such as relieve by procuring sleep.

3. *Narcotics*, ναρκωτικα, or such as ease the patient by stupifying him.

Anodynia, ανωδυνια, when used to express a disease, it signifies a loss of feeling, and is synonymous with *Anæsthesia*.

Anodynum Minerale, i. e. *Sal Prunellæ*, also *Nitrum Stibiatum*.

Anodynum Martiale, i. e. *Mars Diaphoreticus*.

Anoea, ανοια, from α priv. and νους, *the mind*, *madness*.

Anoia, ανοια, stupidity.

Anomalia, ανωμαλια, inequality, signifies any thing that is irregular, and variously applied. Some use it for the accession of a fever, which is attended with a great uncertainty of symptoms. Galen applies it to the disorders of menstrual obstructions; and Marcus Aurelius Severinus, who wrote a whole *Treatise of Abscesses*, to tumors, either unequal in shape, or containing matter of different kinds and consistencies.

Anomœos, ανομοιος, dissimilar or heterogene. Hippocrates uses this word for viscous or unnatural humours.

Anomphalos, from α priv. and ομφαλος, *a navel*; without a navel; and is applicable only to our first parents, as they were created without want of nourishment that way; for which reason, as Paulus Ammianus says, they are so distinguished in paintings and drawings.

Anonas, the Bahama papaw.

Anouis, the rest-harrow.

Anonymos, from α priv. and ονομα, *a name*, nameless.

Anorchides, from α priv. and ορχις, *a testicle*. Such as are born without testicles.

Anorecti, ανορεκτοι, those who have no appetite.

Anorexia, ανορεξια, anorexy, from α priv. and ορεξις, *appetite*. A want of appetite, without loathing of food. The Greeks call such as take no food *Anorecti* and *Asiti*; but those who have an aversion to food they call *Apositoi*. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Locales* and order *Dysorexiæ*: he thinks it is generally symptomatic; yet he notices two species, viz. the *anorexia humoralis*, and the *anorexia atonica*.

Anosia, ανοσια, from α priv. and

νοσος, *a disease*. The absence of disease.

Anosmia, ανοσμια, a diminution or loss of smelling. Dr. Cullen arranges this genus of disease in the class *Locales* and order *Dysæsthesiæ*, and enumerates two species, viz. *anosmia organica*, and *anosmia atonica*.

Anothen, ανωθεν, the same as *Ano*.

Antachates, a bituminous stone, which in burning smells like myrrh.

Antacida, anti-acids. Dodælus, in his *Encyclopedia*, thus calls all those things which destroy acidity.

Antagonista, antagonists, from αντι, *against*, and αγωνιζω, *to strive*. One acting in opposition to another. The word is applied to muscles which counteract each other.

Antale, i. e. *Antalium*.

Antalgicus, from αντι, *against*, and αλγος, *pain*. Such remedies as ease pain.

Antalium. It is also called *tubulus marinus*. It is a shell like a pipe. Its medical uses are similar to those of oysters, &c.

Antaphrodisiacos, *Antaphrodisiac*, from αντι, *against*, and Αφροδιτη, *Venus*. It is a term given by Wedelius to medicines which extinguish venereal desires. Others use it in the same sense as anti-venereal.

Antaphroditaca, i. e. *Antaphrodisiacos*.

Antatrophon, from αντι, *against*, and ατροφια, *a consumption*. Medicines against consumptions.

Antecedens Causa. See *Proëgomena*.

Antecedentia Signa, antecedent signs, from *ante*, *before*, and *cedo*, *to go*. Such symptoms of disorder as appear before a distemper is formed, so as to be reduced to any particular class, or proper denomination.

Antelabia, the extremities of the lips.

Antelix, or *Antihelix*, ανθελιξ. It is that part of the ear which is opposite to the *helix*.

Antemetica, from ανθι, *against*, and εμετικος, *vomiting*, a name given by Willis to medicines which allay vomitings.

Antendeixis, αντενδειξις, from ανθι, *against*, and ενδεικνυμι, *to indicate*; a contra-indication; as when one symptom requires a remedy which another symptom forbids the use of.

Antaneasmus, or *Anteneasinum*, a particular kind of madness: in it the patient is furiously irritated, and endeavours to lay violent hands upon himself.

Antera, i. e. *Anthera*.

Anterior auris. This muscle rises thin and membranous near the posterior part of the *Zygoma*; is inserted into a small eminence on the back of the helix, opposite to the concha. Its use is to draw this eminence a little forwards and upwards.

Anterior Mallei, i. e. *Laxator Tympani*.

Anthelmia, worm-grass, i. e. *Spigelia marilandica*.

Anthelmintica, anthelmintics, from αντι, *against*, and ελμινς, *a worm*, remedies against worms.

Anthemis, camomile, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eighteen species. This genus gives us the officinal camomile, called by Linnè *Anthemis Nobilis*; the college, in their new Pharmacopœia, have directed the use of the single-flowered in preference to the double-flowered, on account of the virtues principally residing in the yellow central flowers, and not in the white circular florets. An extract extractum chamœmeli is directed; the flowers enter the decoctum pro enemate, and the decoctum pro fomento; the former supplies the place of the decoct. commun. pro clystere; the latter, that of the fotus communis.

Anthera, ανθηρα, from ανθος, *a flower*. In the Linnæan system, it is that part of the stamen which contains within it the *Pollen*, and, when come to maturity, discharges the same.

Anthereon, ανθερεων. Hippocrates uses this word to express the chin, and all that part of the face where the beard grows.

Anthericum, spider-wort, a genus

in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-six species.

Anthistiria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Anthoceros, horn-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of *Algæ*, or *Thongs*. He enumerates three species.

Anthology, from ανθος, *a flower*, and λογος, *a discourse*, a treatise on flowers.

Anthophyllus. The aromatic clove, when ripe, is thus named.

Anthora, wholesome yellow *Aconite*, a species of *Aconitum*. It is the *Aconitum Anthora* of Linnæus.

Anthos, is Greek for *flower*, but by way of excellency, it is appropriated to rosemary, so as to express medicinally only flowers of rosemary.

Anthospermum, the amber-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Anthoxanthum, vernal-grass, or spring-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Anthracia, *Anthrax*, ανθρακια, ανθραξ, which strictly signifies a live coal, and figuratively a scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, that, as it were, burns the skin, and occasions sharp prickling pains; for which reason, some, as Serenus, call such an eruption *Carbo*, and others *Ignis Persicus*.

Anthracosis Oculi, ανθρακωσις, a scaly corrosive ulcer of the eye, attended with a defluxion.

Anthriscus, hedge-parsley, a species of *Tordylium*. Hudson places it under *Caucalis*.

Anthriscus, rough-seeded hemlock chervil, a species of *Scandix*.

Anthrope, from ανθρωπος, *a man*. Thus Herodotus calls the human skin.

Anthropology, from ανθρωπος, *a man*, and λεγω, *to speak*, is any discourse or treatise of which man is the subject: as,

Anthropometria, is considering it anatomically; and,

Anthroposophia, the knowledge of the nature of man.

Anthropos, a man, or a woman, or a husband; ανθρωπος, according to some, quasi ανω τρωπων ωπα, *because he directs his countenance upwards*; according to others, τα ανω, θεωρων, *one that contemplates on things above*.

Anthyllis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species.

Anti, against. There are various terms compounded with this, as *Anti-asthmatics*, *Anti-hysterics*, &c. which signify medicines against the asthma, hysterics, &c.

Anticardium, from αντι, *against*, and καρδια, *the heart*. It is that part commonly called the *Scrobiculus cordis*, or pit of the stomach.

Anticheir, from αντι, *against*, and χειρ, *the hand*, the thumb of a person's hand.

Anticnemion, from αντι, *over against*, and κνημη, *the calf of the leg*. Hippocrates uses this word to express that part of the tibia which is bare of flesh.

Anticrouon, το αντικρουον, id quod repellit, the great repelling power or principle in nature, sometimes called *heat*, as when it warms or burns the skin of a sentient being; sometimes called *fire*, as when it glows or shines so as to strike the eye with considerable force; and sometimes called *igneous fluid*, as when it passes from body to body, enlarging and dilating all their particles in its passage. It is by virtue of anticrouon or the repeller, that the particles of matter are kept from actual or mathematical contact. The term was proposed as an amendment to the nomenclature by Dr. Mitchill in 1801, with the design of expressing, in more logical terms, the phenomena of heat or caloric, and with a further view of facilitating the comprehension of Boscovich's elegant Theory of Matter.

Anticus, that which lies in the fore-part.

Antidinica, from αντι, *against*, and δινος, *circumgyration*, medicines against a vertigo.

Antidotus, αντιδοτος, an antidote, from αντι, *against*, and διδωμι, *to give*, a medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison.

Antihecticum, the name of a medicine invented by Poterus, called also *Antimonium diaphoreticum joviale*.

Antilobium, αντιλοβιον, from αντι, *against*, and λοβον, *the bottom of the ear*. It is the *Tragus*, or that part of the ear which is opposite the lobe.

Antiloimica, from αντι, *against*, and λοιμος, *the plague*, remedies against the plague.

Antilyssus, from αντι, *against*, and λυσσα, *the madness caused by the bite of a mad dog*. It is the name of any medicine for the cure of this sort of madness.

Antimony, a genus in the class of metals. It is sometimes found in a particular ore, but most frequently mixed with other metals. Mr. Beaumé describes it as a mineral composed of nearly equal parts of sulphur and regulus. It is seldom that this combination is made artificially, as nature furnishes it abundantly. This mineral is the ore of regulus of *antimony*. It is of a grey slate-colour, approaching to that of lead. It is disposed in long shining brittle needles. The native metal is of a white or silver colour.

The *Regulus* of *antimony* is the metallic part of *antimony*. It is a semi-metal of a brilliant white, like that of silver. It hath the opacity, weight, and fusibility of metals; but as all other semi-metals, it wants ductility, malleability, and fixity. Beaumé. The college have retained antimony in their pharmacopœia: Antimonium Præparatum is described among the simple preparations: Antimonium Calcinatum is directed, formerly called Calx Antimonii: Antimonium Muriatum, formerly called Causticum Antimoniale: Antimonium Tartarisatum, formerly called Tartarum Emeticum, or Emetic Tartar: Antimonium Vitrificatum: Pulvis Antimonialis. This latter medicine is intended to supply the place of James's powder. Sulphur Antimonii Præcipitatum: Vinum Antimonii Tartarisati.

Antimony (Plumose), a species of the ore of *antimony;* it is composed of very fine hairs; and is of a deep shade of the unnamed colour of metals. Edwards.

Antipathia, αντιπαθεια, antipathy, from αντι, *against*, and παθος, *affection*. It expresses any opposite properties or affections in matter. It is opposite to sympathy; or it is an aversion to particular objects.

Antiperistasis, αντιπερισταση, from αντι, *against*, and περιστημι, *to stand about*, an opposition from all around. The philosophers who first coined this term, expressed by it a certain invigoration of internal warmth by the repulsion of external cold, which they called also concentration of the internal heat, from driving it to the centre. Or, it is a compressing on all sides, as the air presses.

Antiphlogistica, such remedies as tend to weaken the system, by diminishing the living power.

Antiphthisica, from αντι, *against*, and φθισις, *a consumption*, remedies against a consumption.

Antiphthora, from αντι, *against*, and φθορα, *corruption*, a species of wolf's-bane, which resists corruption.

Antiphysica, αντιφυσικα, from αντι, *against*, and φυσιω, *to inflate*, remedies against wind, also called carminatives.

Antipraxia, from αντι, *against*, and πραττω, *to work*, a contrariety of functions and temperaments in different parts; and was used by the ancients to express the variety of concurring, and often contrary symptoms.

Antiprostatæ. A little way from the beginning of the cellular substance of the urethra, we meet with two lacunæ more considerable than the rest, and their ducts are very long. These lacunæ and ducts lead to two glandular bodies situated on the two convex sides of the spongy substance of the urethra, near the bulb. Each of them is about the

size of a cherry-stone; but they are oblong and flat, and covered entirely by the muscles called *Acceleratores*. These two bodies are commonly called prostatæ inferiores, but they are higher than the true prostates. There is a third body of the same kind situated more anteriorly.

Antirrhinum, calf's snout, or snap-dragon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Linaria*, and *Asarina;* of species, he enumerates forty-seven.

Antiscolica, from ανθ, *against*, and σκωληξ, *a worm*, the same as *Anthelmintica*.

Antiscorbuticus Cortex, i. e. *Cortex Winteranus*.

Antiseptica, antiseptics, from ανθ *against*, and σηπω, *to putrify*, such medicines, &c. as resist putrefaction.

Antiseptics. Antiseptics may be divided into two classes: 1. Those things which prevent the putrefaction of inanimate substances: 2. Such as obviate the putrid tendency in living bodies.

Of the former class of bodies alkaline salts rank among the foremost; for solutions of pot-ash, soda, ammoniac, and lime, have a strong antiseptic operation. The muriate of soda (sea-salt), and various other neutral salts, have also exceeding great antiseptic qualities. So has alkohol and spirit of turpentine. Oil, too, particularly the more concrete forms of it, as tallow and lard, is possessed of a large share of antiseptic power. To these may be added certain astringent substances, as the leaves of myrtle, the bark of oak, and other similar productions employed in tanning leather. And under this head may be reckoned several of the acids, particularly those of sea-salt and sulphur.

To the latter head of antiseptics belong all those bodies which are capable of preserving and prolonging the vital condition of the animal solid when threatened with speedy decay. Perhaps the most common, powerful and necessary of these is oxygen, as taken into the body both by respiration and lacteal absorption. It certainly has a most noble effect in acute and chronic scurvy, and in many other states of the body bordering on or constituting malignant and putrid fevers: for here there seems to be an approximation to death for want of oxygen; and on the acquisition of a due portion of this, the nerves, muscles, &c. take on their due consistency and tone, and grow healthy again. Acids have long been celebrated in medicine as antiseptics. As remedies they appear to owe their antiseptic virtues chiefly to the oxygen they contain; thus renewing and invigorating the living solids, and redeeming them from septic dissolution. In this sense acids are frequently the best of antiseptics in relation to the living body; whereas this is far from being the case in respect to dead substances. Where there is debility in the muscles, torpor in the nerves, or inability in both to perform their appropriate functions, wine is a good antiseptic, by keeping up the living energy. Peruvian bark belongs to the same class of remedies, for a similar reason; it stimulates moderately, and keeps up the powers of life. The same applies to other tonics and astringents. Alkohol, and even opium itself, may be called, in certain cases, powerful antiseptics, by allaying pain, imparting temporary vigour, and gaining a truce with the agents hostile to health and life. In short, whatever can withstand the rapid tendency to dissolution in each of these ways, is *quoàd corpus vivum*, as far as the living body is concerned, an antiseptic.

Antispasis, αντισπασις, from ανθ, *against*, and σπαω, *to draw*, a revulsion; the turning of the course of the humours, whilst they are actually in motion. The doctrine of *revulsion* is the invention of Hippocrates.

Antispasmoides, from ανθ, *against*, and σπασμος, *a convulsion*, a remedy

against convulsions. A kind of *Anodynes.*

Antispasticon, αντισπαστικὸν, a general epithet for any medicine that works by way of revulsion.

Antisternon, αντιστερνον, from ἀντὶ, *against*, or *opposite to*, and στερνον, *the breast.* The back is so called, because it is opposite to the breast-bone.

Antitasis, αντιτασις, from αντι, *against*, and τεινω, *to extend*, a contra-extension.

Antithenar, from αντι, *against*, and θεναρ, *the palm of the hand.* Dr. Hunter and others apply this to the *Adductor Pollicis Pedis*, which see. Some apply it to a muscle that draws the thumb to the fingers. It rises from the bone of the *metacarpus* that sustains the fore-finger, and is inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

Antitragus, αντιτραγος, from ἀντὶ, *against*, τραγος, *the hick part of the anthelix.* It arises from the internal part of the cartilage that supports the *antitragus*, and, running upwards, is inserted into the tip of the *antitragus*, as far as the inferior part of the anthelix, where there is a fissure in the cartilage. It acts only on the cartilage of the ear.

Antizeumics, i. e. preventers of fermentation in general.

Antizymics, i. e. *Antiputrescents.*

Antophyllon, or *Antophyllus*, the male *Caryophyllus.*

Antrax, i. e. *Anthrax.*

Antrum Buccinosum. So Bartholine calls the cochlea of the ear.

Antrum Genæ, i. e. *Antrum Highmorianum.* Casserius named it thus, before Highmore discovered it.

Antrum Highmorianum, all the body of the upper jaw-bone is hollow, and its cavity is thus named.

Anus, a contraction of the word *annulus*, *a ring.* In *Anatomy* it is the lowest part of the intestinum rectum, commonly called the fundament. A small hole in the third ventricle of the brain, which leads into the fourth ventricle of the cerebellum, is also so called.

Anxietas, restlessness.

Aorta, αορτη, *a vessel.* It is the great artery which rises out of the left ventricle of the heart; from this it goes out in a direct course, nearly over against the fourth vertebra of the back. Its course is direct with respect to the heart; but with respect to all the rest of the body, it ascends obliquely from the left to the right, and, from before, backward. Soon after this, it bends obliquely from the right hand to the left, and, from before, backward, reaching as high as the second vertebra of the back; from whence it runs down again in the same direction, forming an oblique arch. The middle of this arch is almost opposite to the right side or edge of the superior portion of the sternum, between the cartilaginous extremities or sternal articulations of the first two ribs. From thence the *aorta* descends in a direct course along the anterior part of the vertebræ, all the way to the os sacrum, lying a little toward the left hand; and there it terminates in two subordinate or collateral trunks, called *Arteriæ iliacæ.* The *aorta* is generally divided into the *ascendens* and *descendens*, though both are but one and the same trunk. It is termed *ascendens*, from the part where it leaves the heart to the extremity of the great curvature or arch. The remaining part of this trunk, from the arch to the os sacrum or bifurcation already mentioned, is named *descendens.* The *aorta descendens* is farther divided into the superior and inferior portions; the first taking in all that lies above the diaphragm; the other, all that lies between the diaphragm and the bifurcation. The great trunk of the *aorta* sends off several branches in its course. The larger branches that go immediately from the trunk of the *aorta* are, the two arteriæ subclaviæ; two carotides, one cæliaca, one mesenterica superior, two renales, formerly termed emulgents, one mesenterica inferior, and two iliacæ. The smaller

branches are, the arteriæ coronariæ cordis, the bronchiales, œsophagææ, intercostales, diaphragmaticæ inferiores, spermaticæ, lumbares, and sacræ.

Aparine, cleavers, or goose-grass, a species of *Galium*. It is the *Galium Aparine* of Linnæus.

Apathia, απαθεια, apathy, from α and παθχω, privation of feeling, insensibility of pain, or mental affections.

Apechema, απηχημα, from απο, and ηχ⊖, *a sound*, properly a resounding, or the reprecussion of sound, i. e. an echo; but in a medical sense it signifies a contra fissure.

Apella. It is when the glans penis lies bare, either by means of a distemperature, when it is called a paraphymosis; or by circumcision; for which last reason any circumcised person is thus named.

Apepsia, απεψια, from α priv. and πεπτω, *to digest*, indigestion.

Apepton, απεπτον, crude or undigested.

Aperiens, aperient, from *aperio*, *to open*, the same as deobstruent.

Aperiens Palpebram Rectus, i. e. *Levator Palpebræ superioris*.

Apertor Oculi, i. e. *Levator Palpebræ superioris*.

Apetalus, from the primitive particle α, and πεταλον, *a leaf*. Tournefort names his fifteenth class of vegetables *Apetali*. *Apetalous* flowers are without petals. They have no other covering on the parts of generation but the calyx.

Apeuthysmenos, απευθυσμενος, from ευθυς, *straight*, a name of the intestinum rectum.

Apex, in the Linnæan system, is the extremity in which the leaf terminates, to which various epithets are given, according to its figure. For example, leaves are called truncate, when they end in a transverse line; obtuse, when they terminate, as it were, in the segment of a circle; acute, when they terminate in an acute angle, &c. See *Apices*.

Aphæresis, αφαιρεσις, from αφαιρεω, *to take away*. In *Surgery* it signifies the amputation of whole members or parts become diseased.

Aphilanthropia, from α neg. and φιλανθρωπια, *the love of mankind*. So Wedelius calls the first approaches of melancholy, when persons begin to dislike company and conversation.

Aphonia, αφωνια, a name of the *Catalepsis*, and for the palsy of the tongue.

Aphonia, αφωνια, from α priv. and φωνη, *a voice*, one who hath lost his voice. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Dyscinesiæ*; and notices three species. 1. *Aphonia gutturalis*, when the gullet is affected by a tumour in the fauces or the glottis. 2. *Aphonia trachealis*, when the trachea is compressed or morbidly contracted. 3. *Aphonia atonica*, when the nerves of the larynx are wounded or paralytic.

Aphorismus, αφορισμος, from αφοριζω, *to separate* or *distinguish*, a short sentence, briefly expressing the properties of a thing; or which serves as a maxim, or principle, to guide a man to any knowledge, especially in philosophy and physic.

Aphrodisia, αφροδισια, from αφροδιτη, *Venus*, venereal commerce. Some express by this word the age of puberty, or the venereal age.

Aphrodisiacum, a medicine that excites desire to venery.

Aphrodisiasmus, αφροδισιασμος, i. e. *Aphrodisia*.

Aphrodisius Morbus, i. e. *Lues venerea*.

Aphrolitrum, αφρολιτρον, i. e. *Aphronitrum*.

Aphronitrum, αφρονιτρον, from αφρος, *spume*, and νιτρον, *nitre*, spume of nitre. Salts formed of the vitriolic acid, and a terrene or gypseo-calcareous element, are thus called. It is a name also of the *Natron*.

Aphroselenos, αφροσελινος, from σελινη, *the moon*, a kind of selenite, so called from its representing the moon as it were in a glass.

Aphrosyne, from αφρων, *silly*, folly or dotage.

Aphthæ, αφθαι, the thrush, a disorder which frequently appears in infants in their mouths, as on their

tongues, gums, &c. It discovers itself in the form of white specks, chiefly on the tongue and the back part of the palate. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus of disease, in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Exanthemata*.

Apices, the same as the *Antheræ* of Linnæus, are by Ray and Tournefort defined those little knobs that grow on the top of the stamina in the middle of a flower. They are of various colours. By the microscope they have been discovered to be, as it were, a sort of *Capsulæ seminales*, or *seed-vessels*, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. In the herb *Robert* these *apices* are of a deep purple colour: they are exactly spherical, and afford a very pleasant prospect in the glass. The dust of these apices, falling down into the flower, fecundates and ripens the seed.

Apium, parsley, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Apium Macedonicum, i. e. *Bubon Macedonicum* of Linnæus.

Apium Sativum, celery.

Apnœa, απνοια, a defect of respiration, such as happens in a cold, an apoplexy, &c.

Apocenoses, αποκενωσεις, partial fluxes without fever attending. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*.

Apocynum, dog's bane, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Apogeusia, depraved taste.

Apogeusis, loss of taste.

Apolepsis, απολημψις, an interception, suppression, or retention, which may be of urine, or any other natural evacuation.

Apolexis, απολημξις, a decaying time of age, and opposed to the flower of age.

Aponeurosis, απονευρωσις, of απο, *from*, and νευρον, *a nerve*, any nervous (or, as is now called, tendinous) expansion; the tendon, or tail of a muscle, called by Hippocrates τενων, *a tendon*, or *cord*. These expansions of tendons, called *aponeuroses*, or *fasciæ*, grow thinner and thinner, till they are lost in the cellular membrane. Instances of these occur in the thigh, as the *Fascia Lata*, the legs, feet, &c.

Apophlegmatismus, αποφλεγματισμος, of απο, *from*, and φλεγμα, *phlegm*, a medicine which, by holding it in the mouth, promotes a discharge of phlegm, such as pellitory root, horseradish, &c. When solid, it is called *Masticatorium*.

Apopthegm, and *Apothegm*, αποφθεγμα, *a maxim*, *axiom*, or *standing rule*.

Apophyas, αποφυας, of απο, from, and φυω, *to grow*, an appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another.

Apophysis, αποφυσις, from αποφυω, *to produce*, or from απο and φυω, *to grow*, an appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another, as branches of trees, &c. In anatomy it signifies the projection of a bone.

Apophysis Gracilis, the *apophysis* of the neck of the malleus in the ear.

Apoplecta, a name for the internal jugular vein, which ascends by the side of the *Aspera arteria*.

Apoplectica, medicines against the *Apoplexy*. Vogel says it is a continued fever coming on upon an apoplexy.

Apoplecticæ. Thus Bartholine calls the internal jugular veins, from an opinion of their being particularly concerned in the disease called *Apoplexy*.

Apoplexy, αποπληξια, from αποπλησσω, *to strike*, *astonish*, *knock down*, or *smite suddenly*, because persons are suddenly attacked with this disease. In it there is an almost instantaneous deprivation of all sensation, and of all voluntary motion. Some define it a sleepiness with insensibility and snoring. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is a genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Comata*: he says, it is that disease in which the whole of the external and internal

senses, and the whole of the voluntary motions, are in some degree abolished; while respiration, and the action of the heart, continue to be performed. To the definition of *apoplexy*, he adds, that the abolition of the powers of sense and motion is in *some degree* only; meaning by this to imply, that under the title of *apoplexy* are comprehended those diseases which, as differing from it in degree only, cannot, with a view either to pathology or practice, be properly distinguished from it. Such are the diseases named *Carus*, *Cataphora*, *Coma*, and *Lethargus*. For the understanding of which, it is necessary to premise, that if by any means a nerve is tied and compressed, the part to which that nerve is directed loses its sense and motion; that if any nerve is cut, there distils out a liquor; that motion is performed from the impulse of the nervous fluid, by the force of the arterial blood through the nerves into the muscular fibres; and that sensation is from hence; that objects compress or strike upon the extremities of the nerves by their motion, and drive back the nervous fluid towards the brain. An *apoplexy*, therefore, is produced by any cause which hinders such undulation of all the nerves, except those which are destined to move the heart and breast. But the cause of the motion of the heart and thorax remaining, or, of the pulse and respiration, when the other parts are deprived of their motion, is because in every motion which is performed by muscles having antagonists, a quantity of nervous fluid must be derived into the contracting muscle, not only equal to that which is derived at the same time into the opposite muscle, but also greater; for otherwise the part to be moved would remain in an equilibrium, without motion: and, therefore, more of the nervous fluid must pass into a muscle that has an antagonist than into that which has none. But the heart is a muscle that has no antagonist, and, consequently, it requires a less quantity of nervous fluid to continue its motion than other muscles destined for the motion of the limbs: therefore, if the cause hindering the undulations of all the nerves is such, that no juice could flow through the nerves, the heart itself would cease from motion, and death ensue. But, if the cause be not so powerful as to take away all the motion of the fluid through the nerves, but, so far only resists their dilatation, that but a very little fluid can pass through them, not sufficient to inflate those muscles which have antagonists; then, those muscles only will be contracted, which require the least quantity of spirits, and such is the heart. Dr. Cullen also says, that the proximate cause of *apoplexy* may be, in general, whatever interrupts the motion of the nervous power from the brain to the muscles of voluntary motion; or, in so far as sense is affected, whatever interrupts the motion of the nervous power from the sentient extremities of the nerves to the brain. Such an interruption of the motions of the nervous power may be occasioned either by some compression of the origin of the nerves, or by something destroying the mobility of the nervous power.

Apopsychia, αποψυχια, the greatest degree of fainting.

Aporrhœa, αποῤῥοια, contagion, effluvium.

Aporrhoes, from αποῤῥεω, *defluo*, *to flow from*, signifies sulphureous vapours and exhalations from the earth and subterraneous bodies; as also any kind of infectious steams.

Apostasis, αποστασις, from αφιστημι, *to abscede*. It is when a fragment of bone comes away by a fracture. Hippocrates uses the word also, first, when a distemper passes off by some outlet, and this is an *apostasis* by exertion: secondly, when the morbific matter, by its own weight, falls and settles on every part; this is an *apostasis* by settlement: thirdly, when one disease turns to another; this is

an *apostasis metastasis*. So Pliny calls the *Apostema*.

Apostaxis, αποσταξις. Hippocrates uses this word to express a distillation of blood from the nose. It means any distillation or defluxion of humours.

Apostema, αποστημα, from αφιστημι, *to separate*, the same as *Abscessus*, which see; or from απο, *from*, and ιστημι, *to stand*.

Apotheca, αποθηκη, from αποτιθημι, *to lay aside*, or *reposit*, formerly signified a wine-celler, but now a shop where medicines are sold: hence

Apothecarius, an apothecary, from απο, *cum*, *with*, and τιθημι, *pono*, *to put*, is so called from his employ being to prepare and keep in readiness the various articles in the *Materia Medica*, and to compound them for the physician's use. In every European country except Great-Britain, the *apothecary* is the same as in England we name the *druggist* and *chemist*.——N. B. The word *apotheca* sometimes signifies a gallypot.

Apozema, αποζεμα, from αποζεω, *a boil*, a decoction.

Apozymos, αποζυμος, from ζυμη, *a ferment*, fermented.

Apparatus, from *apparo*, *to prepare*, or *to provide*, is used variously, as a disposition of instruments, and of all other things, into a readiness, by a surgeon, for any operation; often mentioned by Scultetus in this sense: and, in mechanics, or experimental philosophy, it signifies the fitness of the instruments to perform certain things with. But in general it stands for all that previous knowledge of materials, or other things requisite to the study or practice of any art or science. The word is applied also to chemistry.

Appareil. This word is from the French. It is intended to express the first efforts of any organ or gland, by which it is put in action, either by a spontaneous inflammation, or an increased degree of sensibility. The erection of the penis is the *appareil* of the venereal organs, previous to the excretion of the seminal fluids.

Appendices Coli Adiposæ. Along the great arch of the colon, and its two last incurvations, are a kind of fringes thus named. See *Appendices Epiploïcæ*.

Appendices Epiploïcæ. The fatty *appendices* of the colon and rectum have always appeared to be a kind of small omenta or *appendices epiploïcæ*. They are situated at different distances along these intestines, being particular elongations of their common external coat. They are of the same structure with the great omentum; and there is a cellular substance contained in their duplicature, more or less filled with fat, according as the subject is fat or lean.

Appendicula Cæci, i. e. *Appendicula Vermiformis*.

Appendicula Vermiformis. It is thus named from the supposed resemblance to an earth-worm; when it is touched it hath some contortions, like those of a worm. It is on one side of the bottom of the *Cæcum*, and about three fingers breadth long, but slender. Its common diameter is about a quarter of an inch. By one extremity it opens into the bottom of the cœcum; the other extremity is closed. Its structure is like that of the intestines in general; its external coat is folliculous, like that of the duodenum, and is reticular also. Its use is not known.

Appensio, the suspension of a broken arm in a scarf.

Appetentia, i. e. *Appetitus*.

Appetitus, appetite, in a philosophical sense, is any natural inclination, but, more strictly and physically, a craving of food to satisfy hunger and thirst. The *Appetitus caninus*, called also *Pica*, and *Phagedæna*, by Galen; and by Deckers, in his *Notes upon Berbette*, κυνορεξια, is a distempered or insatiable craving for food, differing from the *Bulimia*, which see.

Appetitus Caninus, i. e. *Bulimia*, or

rather an insatiable craving for food, with vomiting after eating.

Apple. See *Malus.*

Apple (Adam's.) The protuberance in the fore-part of the throat occasioned by the upper part of the larynx, is thus called.

Apple (Balsam.) See *Momordica.*

Apple (Male Balsam) i. e. *Momordica*, and *Balsamina.*

Apple (Crab) a variety of *Malus.*

Apposition, is the addition and union of new matter, as of the food in nourishment.

Apprehensio, a name of the *Catalepsis.*

Approximatio, a method of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable, by way of immediate contact.

Apricot. See *Armeniaca.*

Apuloticus, i. e. *Epuloticus.*

Apyrexia, απυρεξια, apyrexy, from α priv. and πυρ, *fire*, or from πυριασσω, *to be feverish.* It is the intermission of feverish heat.

Aqua Vitæ, eau de vie, water of life; a cant and familiar phrase for brandy or spirit of wine.

Aqua, *Water*, which see.

Aquæ Medicinales, medicinal waters; also called mineral waters. See *Acidulæ.*

Aquæ Sulphureæ, sulphureous waters, or hot baths, as the waters at Aix la Chapelle, Bath, &c.

Aqua Fortis, i. e. *Nitrous Acid.*

Aqua marine, i. e. *Beryll.*

Aquæducts, a name of the *Eustachian tubes;* also of the *Lymphatic vessels.*

Aquæductus Fallopii, i. e. *Tuba Eustachiana.*

Aquæ Pavor, fear of water. It is the same as *Hydrophobia.*

Aquiducus, i. e. *Hydragogos.*

Aquifolium, of αχις, *a prickle*, and *folium*, *a leaf*, common holly, with red berries; a species of *Ilex.*

Aquila Alba, a name for the *Mercurius dulcis;* for *Sal ammoniac*, &c.

Aquila Alba Philosophorum, i. e. *Flor. Sal Ammon.*

Aquila Cœlestis. It is the panacea, or cure for all diseases. It is prepared of mercury essentificated.

Aquilla Nigra. It is the spirit of cobal.

Aquila Veneris, a preparation made with verdigrise and sublimed *Sal ammoniac.*

Aquilæ. The veins were so called which pass through the temples into the head.

Aquilegia, columbine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Aquosa Humor Oculi, the watery humour of the eye. It is a limpid water that fills all the space between the cornea of the eye and the anterior part of the crystalline humour. If a wound discharges this fluid, it is restored in two or three days again. Its chief use seems to be to keep the cornea distended.

Arac, commonly called *Rack*, spirituous liquor produced from rice.

Arachnoides, αραχνοειδης, from αραχνη, *a spider*, and ειδος, *form*, the external lamina of the pia mater is thus named, from its resemblance to a cobweb. Also a name of the tunic of the crystalline humour of the eye. Celsus says that Herophilus named the coat thus which immediately invests the vitreous humour.

Araeometer, an instrument with which to determine the specific gravities of liquors.

Araneosa Urina, urine in which is something like spider-webs, with a fatness at the top. It indicates a colliquation.

Arbor, a tree. *Trees* are by Linnæus classed in the seventh family of the vegetable kingdom, and are distinguished from shrubs in that their stems come up with buds on them: but this distinction holds not universally, there being rarely any buds on the large trees in India. According to Ludwig, *a tree* is a plant having a simple and woody trunk.

Arbor Dianæ. If a small piece of amalgam of mercury and silver be put into a solution of mercury,

and silver mixed and diluted in water, there springs, some time after, from the amalgam, a little silver shrub, which is not always of the same form. This vegetation is a mixed crystallization of silver and mercury, which appear with their metallic lustre.

Arbor febrifuga Peruviana, i. e. *Cinchona.*

Arbor Tristis, sorrowful-tree, a species of *Nyctanthes.*

Arbor Vitæ. See *Thuya.*

Arbor Vitæ. On each side of the fourth ventricle in the brain, the medullary substance of the *Cerebellum* forms a trunk which expands itself in form of laminæ through the cortical strata. These ramifications are thus named.

Arboreus, from *Arbor*, *a tree.* It is a term in botany, to distinguish such fungusses or mosses as grow upon trees from those that grow on the ground.

Arbutus, strawberry-tree; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Arcæi (Bals. vel Linim. vel Ung.) i. e. The *balsam* or *ointment* of *Gum Elemi.*

Arcanum, a secret, or a medicine whose preparation or efficacy is kept from the world, to enhance its value. With the chemists it is a thing secret, and incorporeal; it can only be known by experience, for it is the virtue of every thing, which operates a thousand times more than the thing itself.

Arcanum Duplex, or *Duplicatum*, the double secret, i. e. *Nitrum Vitriolatum, vel Tartarum Vitriolatum.*

Archæus, from αρχαιος, signifying *ancient*, as applied in medicine, denotes the ancient practice, concerning which, in his time, Hippocrates wrote a whole treatise. And some times it is used in that natural state which preceded any disease. This, by some likewise, is used for

Archeus, a term much used by Helmont to express an internal efficient cause of all things; which seems no other than the *Anima Mundi* of his predecessors; and as he applies it to particular animated beings, it differs not from the δυναμις, or *Vis Plastica* of the old philosophers.

Archangelica, Archangel, or tallest Hungarian angelica. A species of angelica.

Arche, αρχη. The first attack of a disease, its first stage, that time of the disorder in which the patient first takes to his bed, or in which help might be effectual.

Archiater, αρχιατρος, from αρχη, *principium*, *chief*, and ιατρος, *medicus*, *a physician*; signifies chief physician, such as those to princes, according to the explanations of Hieron. Mercurialis; but Hoffman applies it rather to the head or president of a college or community of physicians. Some likewise use it in the same sense as *Archæus.*

Arctatio. It is when the intestines are constipated, from an inflammation. Also a preternatural straightness of the *Pudendum Muliebre.*

Arctium, burdock, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species. The college have introduced the root of the *Arctium Lappa*, Lin. or common burdock, into their Pharmacopœia.

Arctura, inflammation, &c. of the finger, from a curvature of the nail.

Arcuasio, a gibbosity of the fore parts, with a curvation of the bone of the *Sternum.*

Arcuatus Morbus, the jaundice.

Ardens Febris, from *ardeo*, *to burn.* The ardent fever. It is when fever attends an excess of *Crassamentum* in the blood; or where there is an inflammatory *Diathesis*, without any particular or local inflammation.

Ardentia, things obnoxious to combustion, as turpentine, &c.

Ardesia, slate.

Ardesia Hibernica, i. e. *Lapis Hibernicus.*

Ardor, a very intense acute heat raised in our bodies.

Ardor Capitis, the *Cephalitis Si-*

riasis of Sauvage. A kind of delirium from inflammation of the brain.

Ardor Stomachi, i. e. *Ardor Ventriculi.*

Ardor Urinæ, a scalding of the urine. See *Dysury.*

Ardor Ventriculi. It is a heat in the stomach, and expresses it improperly, though generally called the heart-burn.

Area, signifies the internal capacity of any given boundary or limit, of what figure or shape soever. It is a term also used by miners for a certain compass of ore allotted for digging; and some physical writers use it for a species of the *Alopecia*, which see.

Areca, the Indian or Malabar nut.

Arecæ Indicæ, an ordinary kind of nutmegs.

Arena, sand or gravel in the kidneys. In *Fossilogy* sands are a genus of *Saxum;* they are saxum composed of *granules*, which are loose and cohere not together, and formed neither of comminuted nor decompounded fossil bodies.

Arena Litoralis, sea-sand.

Arena Maris, sea-sand.

Arenarium Saxum, rough free-stone.

Arenatio. It is the casting of hot sand on the bodies of patients.

Arentes, a sort of cupping glasses used by the ancients.

Areola. It is the circle which surrounds the nipple on the breast; in virgins it is little and red; in pregnant women it is larger and more brown.

Aretænoides, from αρυω, *to draw*, ανοιγω, *to open*, and ειδος, *form;* a cartilage; and also a muscle of the wind-pipe bears this name.

Argentum. See *Silver.*

Argentum Vivum. See *Mercury.*

Argilla, *Clay*, which see.

Argilla Alba, tobacco-pipe clay. See *Terra Cimolia Alba.*

Argilla Candida, i. e. *Argilla Alba.*

Argilla Nigra Ponderosa, a species of clay of a black colour.

Argyritis, litharge.

Argyritis Terra, a sort of earth taken out of silver mines, bespangled with many particles of silver.

Argyrodamas, a kind of talc, of the colour of silver, that will not yield to the force of fire.

Argyrolithos, a sort of talc, so called from its silver colour.

Argyrus, αργυρος, silver. It seems to be derived from αργος, *white*, or *clear.*

Arida Medicamenta, dry medicines.

Aridatis Corporis, a marasmus.

Aridora, wasting or leanness, such as appears in hectic or in consumptive habits; or, according to some, the withering of a limb, or of any particular part.

Arista. In *Botany* it is that sharp-pointed needle, which stands out from the tusk or covering of the grain of corn or grass, and is called the awn, or beard.

Aristolochia, birthwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species. Of this genus the *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, or Virginian snake-root, hath been chiefly used in medicine.

Aristolochia, such medicines as promote the flux of the *Lochia.*

Arma, arms, weapons: one of the seven kinds of *Fulcra* of plants, according to Linnæus, intended by nature to secure them against external injury; its species are, *Aculei*, *Furcæ*, *Spinæ*, *Stimuli.*

Armena Bolus, Armenian bole.

Armeniaca, the apricot, a species of *Prunus.*

Armenus Lapis, Armenian stone. It is a copper ore, of a pale blue colour; it is very little different, if at all, from the *lapis lazuii.*

Armoniacum, i. e. *Ammoniacum.*

Armorum Pugna, a sort of gymnastic exercise, consisting of a mock duel, the antagonist being only a post.

Arnica, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species. The species recommended by the Edinburgh Dispensatory is the *Arnica Montana* of Linnæus. The

college hath introduced this root into their Pharmacopœia.

Arnotto. See *Bixa.*

Aroma, αρωμα. It seems to be compounded of αρ and αρι, an intensive particle, and οζω, *to smell any thing fragrant or odorous.* Sometimes it is taken for myrrh.

Aromatica, spicy.

Aromatics, from αρωμα, signifying *a sweet flavour*, is now given to all medicines of a grateful spicy scent: though anciently it was a term given to myrrh only, and since, by way of pre-eminence, saffron hath, by some, been called *Aroma Philosphorum.*— Those bodies are properly called *aromatics* which have a fragrant or pungent taste or smell.

Aromatica Nux, the nutmeg.

Aromaticum Lignum, i. e. *Canella Alba.*

Aromaticum Rosatum, rose-spice. An aromatic powder, formerly kept in the shops, in which roses were part of the composition.

Aromaticus Cortex, i. e. *Canella Alba.*

Arquatus Morbus, the jaundice.

Arquebusade, a French word that implies, *it is good for gun-shot wounds.* It is the name of a water which is also called *Aqua Vulneraria*, *Aqua Catapultarum*, and *Aqua Sclopetaria.*

Arrangement; the distribution of the facts relating to a subject in regular or systematic order, as individuals under species, species under genera, genera under orders, and these latter under classes, or more general propositions. The sexual system of vegetables by Linnæus is a beautiful example of arrangement. The systems of mineralogy by Cronstedt and by Kirwan are fine instances of the arrangement of fossils. The work of Febricius on insects is a handsome piece of zoological arrangement. And the table of the chemical nomenclature by the French academicians, though not free from great faults, was nevertheless a noble specimen of analysis, method, and arrangement. See these several works.

Arseniates, are arsenical salts, or compounds of the arsenical acid with the alkalis, earths, and metals. M. Fourcroy enumerates twenty-three different species in his Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Arsenic, or *White Arsenic*, a semi-transparent crystalline concrete of a very singular nature, contained, in greater or less quantity, in the ores of most metallic bodies, particularly in those of tin and bismuth, and in the mineral called cobalt, from which last most of the *arsenic* brought to us is extracted, in Saxony, by a kind of sublimation. It is a most violent poison; the remedies against which, as against most other poisons, are milk and oily liquors, immediately and liberally drank. According to Mr. Edwards's arrangement of fossils, *arsenic* is a genus in the class of metals. Mr. Beaumé says the *arsenic* in the shops is the calx of a semi-metal; it is in a white, crystalline, brilliant, transparent mass, but soon becoming opake, yet without losing its whiteness. It hath some properties in common with salts.

Arsenic Earth, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline earths.*

Art. It is variously defined. As applied to medicine, it includes all that is to be done in the practice of its several branches; whereas those principles or rules which direct that practice, are more properly called theory or science.

Artemisia, mugwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Abrotanum*, and *Absinthium;* and amongst them enumerates twenty-nine species.

Artery, αρτηρια, as some imagine, from αηρ, *aer, the air*, and τηρεω, *servo, to keep:* for the ancients had a notion of their enclosing a great deal of air. There are indeed three ducts in the body to which this name is applied, viz. the *Aspera Arteria*, the *Arteria Pulmonaris*, and *Vena Arteriosa;* which see. But all the vessels that convey the blood

from the heart, more properly are hereby included, and which it is of that consequence to be well acquainted with, as deserves a particular description here.

An *artery* is a conical canal conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood-vessels, and nerves, for the nourishing the coats of the artery. The second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine, dense, transparent membrane, keeping the blood within its canal, which otherwise, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow smaller, these coats grow thinner; and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries*.

The pulse is thus accounted for: When the left vetricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great *artery*, the blood in the *artery* is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the *artery* is likewise dilated; because fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all sides, and their pressure is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but, the coats of the *artery* by any small impetus may be distended; therefore, upon the contraction of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the *artery* forwards, but, both together will distend the sides of the *artery*. When the impetus of the blood against the sides of the *artery* ceases, that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the *artery*, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the *artery*, till it is again dilated by the systole of the heart. This diastole or dilatation of the *artery* is called its pulse; and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two pulses. This pulse is in all the *arteries* of the body at the same time: for while the blood is thrust out of the heart into the *artery*, the *artery* being full, the blood must move in all the *arteries* at the same time; and because the *arteries* are conical, and the blood moves from the basis of the cone to the apex, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessels, and, consequently, every point of the *artery* must be dilated at the same time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and, as soon as the elasticity of the spiral fibres can overcome the impetus of the blood, the *arteries* are again contracted. Thus two causes operating alternately, the heart, and fibres of the *arteries* keep the blood in a continual motion.

The chief distribution of the *arteries* is into the *Aorta ascendens*, and the *Aorta descendens*; from which they are branched into all the several parts of the body after the following manner. The *Aorta* coming from the left ventricle of the heart, sends out two branches called *Coronaria* to the heart, before it pierces the *Pericardium*; but, after it hath pierced it, it ascends a little, and then it crooks forward, and forms the *Aorta descendens*. From the upper side of this crook it sends out three branches, two on the left side, which are one *Subclavian*, and one *Carotid*; and one on the right side, which is the right *Subclavian*, from which immediately arises the right *Carotid*. The *Arteriæ Subclaviæ* on each side send out the *Mediastina*, the *Mammaria*, the *Cervicalis*, or *Vertebralis*, and a branch which goes to the muscles of the neck, of the breast, and to the *Glandula Thyroides*. After the *Subclavia* has passed through

the *Musculus Scalenus*, it is called *Axillaris*. The *Arteriæ Carotides*, as they ascend on each side the *Trachæa Aateria*, give some small branches thereunto, to the *Larynx*, to the *Glandula Thyroides*, and then they send out each four considerable branches. The first goes to the tongue, to the muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, and to the *Pharynx*. The second divides into two branches, of which the first loses itself in the muscles *Mylohyoides* and *Digastrici*; and the second goes along the basis of the lower jaw, and is lost in the muscles of the lips. The third branch divides at the angle of the lower jaw into two branches; one enters into the lower jaw, and the other makes the *Arteria temporalis*. The fourth branch goes to the muscles on the hind part of the neck, and to the skin of the hind head. The *Carotid* then passes through the canal in the *Os Petrosum*, gives some branches to the *Dura Mater*, joins with the *Cervicalis*, sends out branches to the *Glandula Pituitaria*, *Rete mirabile*, *Plexus Choroides*; then runs through all the circumvolutions of the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*, and loses its capillary branches in their *Carotidal* substance. The *Axillary* having pierced the *Scalenum*, gives some little branches to the nearest muscles; it sends out the *Thoracica superior* and *inferior*, the *Scapularis*, and then gives a branch which passes under the head of the *Humerus* into the *Musculus longus* and *brevis* of the arm. The trunk of the *Axillaris* goes down the inside of the arm, giving branches by the way to the muscles that lie upon the *Humerus*. Above the elbow it sends out a branch which is spread upon the internal *Condyle* of the *Humerus*. At the bending of the elbow this same trunk divides into two branches, the one external, and the other internal: the external runs along the *Radius*; it casts out a branch which goes to the *Supinator*, and ascends to the *Brachialis internus*; in the rest of its course down to the wrists, it gives branches to the *Longus*, *Rotundus*, and benders of the fingers, wrist, and thumb. Being come to the wrist, it sends out a branch which goes to the beginning of the *Thenar*, then it passes under the tendon of the *Flexor Pollicis*: it gives a branch to the external part of the hand, and passing under the tendons of the muscles, its branches run along each side of the thumb and fore-finger. The internal branch goes down along the *Cubitus* to the wrist, and is distributed in like manner to each side of the middle-finger and little-finger.

The *Aorta descendens* sends out first the *Bronchialis*, which accompanies all the branches of the *Bronchia*; as it descends along the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax*, it sends out on each side the intercostal arteries to the *Diaphragm*; it gives the *Phrenica*; and the *Cœliaca* is the first it sends out when it enters the *Abdomen*. The *Cœliaca* divides into two branches, the one on the right, and the other on the left, of which the first gives the *Gastrica dextra*, which goes to the stomach, the *Cystica* to the gall-bladder, the *Epiplois dextra* to the *Omentum*, the *Intestinalis* to the gut *Duodenum*, and to a part of the *Jejunum*, the *Gastro-Epiplois* to the stomach, to the *Omentum*, and some branches to the liver, which enters the *Capsula communis*, to accompany the branches of the *Vena Portæ*. The left branches of the *Cœliaca* give the *Gastrica dextra*, which is also spread on the stomach, the *Epiplois sinistra* to the *Omentum*, and the *Splenica* to the substance of the spleen: then the *Aorta descendens* sends out the *Mesenterica superior*, the *Renales Glandulæ*, or fat about the reins, the *Emulgents* to the reins or kidneys, the *Spermaticæ* to the testicles, the *Lumbaris interior* to the muscles of the loins, the *Mesentericæ inferior*, which, with the *superior*, is distributed through the mesentery, and which accompanies all the branches of the *Venæ Meseraicæ*. When

the *Aorta* is come to the *Os sacrum*, it divides into two great branches; and from the angle they make, springs out a small *artery* called *Sacra*, because it spreads from the *Os sacrum*. The iliac *arteries* divide again into the external and internal *Iliac*. From the internal *Iliac* arises the *Hypogastrica*, which is distributed to the bladder, to the *Rectum*, to the outer and inner side of the *Matrix*, *Vagina*, *Vesiculæ seminales*, *Prostatæ* and *Penis*, *Os sacrum*, and all the parts contained in the *Pelvis* or bason: and then it gives two considerable branches which pass out of the lower belly; the first goes under the *Pyriformis*, and is distributed to the muscles called *Glutæi*: the second, which is lower than the first, gives also two branches pretty big, of which the first goes to the *Obturatores*, the second pierces the cavity of the *Abdomen*, under the *Pyriformis*, and loses itself by several branches in the *Glutæus major*. As soon as the external *Iliac* leaves the cavity of the *Abdomen*, it sends out the *Epigastrica*, which runs up the inside of the *Musculus rectus*, and a little below that, the *Pudenda*, which goes to the privities: then it is called *Cruralis*, and sends out three considerable branches: the first is called *Muscula*, which gives several branches: the first passes between the muscles called *Iliacus* and *Pectineus*, and loses itself in the third head of the *Triceps* in the *Semi-membranosus*, or *Semi-nervosus*, in the beginning of the *Biceps*; in the *Quadrigemini*, and in the cavity of the greater *Trochanter*. The second, third, and fourth, go to several parts of the *Triceps*, and *Gracilis posterior*; then the trunk of the *Muscula* goes under the first of the *Triceps*, and divides into three branches more. The first having passed the third of the *Triceps*, is lost in the *Semi-membranosus*. The second passes under the *Femur* to the *Vastus externus*. The third goes a little lower, casts branches to the tendon of the third of the *Triceps*: it loses itself at the end of the *Semi-nervosus*, and at the end of the great head of the *Biceps*. The second considerable branch of the trunk of the *Crural* goes to the external part of the thigh, passes under the *Sartorius*, under the *Gracilis rectus*; it casts some branches to the end of the *Iliacus*, to the beginning of the *Gracilis rectus*, to the *Vastus externus*, *Cruralis*, *Membranosus*, and fore-part of the *Glutæus minor*. The third rises almost from the same part of the *Crural*, and loses itself in the middle of the *Gracilis rectus*, *Cruralis*, and *Vastus externus*. The *Crural* having sent out these three branches, gives several more to the *Sartorius*, the *Gracilis posterior*, but the greatest goes to the *Vastus externus*. As the *Crural* descends, it sinks deeper in the hinder part of the thigh, passing through the tendons of the *Triceps*; being come to the ham, the first branch it sends out is spread on the hinder part of the thigh-bone, and it goes to the little head of the *Biceps*; then it casts out several other branches, which lose themselves in the fat, and in the extremities of the muscles behind the *Femur*. Under the ham it sends out two *Poplitæi*, which go round the knee; the one on the inside, the other on the outside. It casts out a little lower several other branches, of which some go to the beginning of the *Gemini*, of the *Soleus*, *Plantaris*, and *Poplitæus*, and the rest surround the *Tibia* on all sides. Then it divides into two branches, of which the first passes through the membrane which joins the *Tibia* and *Fibula* together, upon which it continues its way, giving branches to the *Tibialis externus*, and to the *Extensores Digitorum*. The second branch divides into two more, external and internal: the external, after it hath given branches to the *Soleus*, to the *Peronæus posterior*, and to the *Flexor Pollicis*, pierces the membrane between the *Tibia* and *Perone*, and rises upon the external ancle, to spread itself upon the up-

per part of the foot. The internal, as it descends, gives branches to the *Soleus*, to the *Flexores Digitorum*, to the *Tibialis posterior;* then it passes by the cavity of the *Fibula*, where it divides into two branches, of which one passes under the *Thenar* to the great toe, the other passes between the *Musculus brevis* and the *Hypothenar*, and is distributed into the other toes.

And this is the order and distribution of the principal *arteries* in the body, each of which are subdivided into others, and these again into others, till at last the whole body is overspread with most minute capillary *arteries*, concerning which there are two things necessary to remark: first, that the branches which go off at any small distance from the trunk of an *artery*, unite their canals into one trunk again, whose branches likewise communicate with one another, and with others, as before. By this means, when any small *artery* is obstructed, the blood is brought by the communicating branches below the obstruction, which must otherwise have been deprived of their nourishment. These inosculations are every where apparent, but chiefly in the *Uterus*, *Mesentery*, and brain: it is the same thing with the veins. Secondly, that the sum of the orifices of the branches of any artery is greater than the orifices from the trunk from which they came, upon which account the velocity of the blood is greatly diminished, as it removes farther from the heart. The proportions the primary branches bear to one another, and the *Aorta* to the *Cava* and pulmonary *artery*, are as follow:

The *Aorta* - - - -	100000
Right subsclavian artery - - -	20101.9
Left *Carotid* - - - -	10016
Left axillary - - - -	14456.7
Bronchial artery - - - -	434.2
Twenty-four intercostals, each 434.2 - -	10420.8
Cœliac - - - -	4830.3
Mesenteric - - - -	7307.8
Right emulgent - - - -	4639
Left emulgent - - - -	4639
Inferior Mesenteric - - - -	3015
Six Lumbals, each 434.2 - - -	2605.2
Left iliac - - - -	9739.8
Right iliac - - - -	10535
Sum of all the branches	102740.7
The pulmonary artery - - -	139291.8
The ascending cava - - -	92373
The descending cava - - -	92373

To the action of the *arteries* in the human body are owing the circulation of the blood, its heat, red colour, fluidity, assimilation of the seed, the conversion of fixed salts into such as are volatile, and the performance of all the secretions. To shew all these particulars in their full extent, would be to give a curious and useful history of the *arteries:* and they may readily enough be drawn from the nature and structure of those wonderful canals, with the help of our present philosophy and chemistry.

Arteria Venosa, the pulmonary vein.

Arteriaca, αρτηριακα, medicines against disorders of the voice.

Arteriosus Ductus, also called *Canalis Arteriosus*. This, in the fœtus, arises from the extremity of the *Arteria pulmonaris* just where it is going to give off the two branches, and opens by its other end into the beginning of the descending *Aorta*, just below the great curvature.

Arteriotomy, αρτηριοτομια, from αρτηρια, *an artery*, and τεμνω, *seco*, *to cut*, is letting blood by the arteries in some extraordinary cases; but the hazard makes it very rarely practised.

Arthritica, i. e. *Arthritis*.

Arthritis, αρθριτις, from αρθρον, *articulus*, *a joint;* any distemper is properly enough thus called that affects the joints, but the gout most particularly; and this hath different names, as it falls upon different parts, amongst some authors more nice in words than things; as *Podagra* when in the feet, *Chiragra* when in the hands, and so of other parts. Dr. Cullen, in his *Nosology*, gives the name of *Podagra* to the gout. He places it as a genus of disease in his class of *Pyrexiæ*, and order of *Phlegmasiæ*. He distinguishes its species as follows, viz. 1. *Podagra Regularis*. 2. *Podagra Atonica*. 3. *Podagra Retrograda;* and, 4. *Podagra Aberrans*.

Arthrocace, an ulcer in the cavity of a bone, with caries. Dr. Cullen makes it a synonym with *Spina ventosa*, which see.

Arthrodia, αρθρωδια, from αρθρον, *a joint*. It is when a round head is received into a shallow cavity, and admits of motion on all sides.

Arthrodynia, the chronical rheumatism.

Arthron, a joint.

Arthropuosis, from αρθρον, *articulus*, and πυον, *pus*. This word is variously used by different writers: sometimes it means an inflammation in a joint; and then *Phlegmone articuli* has the same signification. Sometimes it is used for an abscess in the joint. Others again express by it what is understood by the different terms, *Lumbago Psoadica*, *Lumbago Apostematosa*, *Lumbago ab Arthrocace*, *Ischias ex Abscessu*, and *Morbus Coxarius*, *Psoas abscess*, *Hip-joint abscess*, &c.

Articularis Morbus. When the gout rises from the toes to the ancles and knees, and they swell and inflame, it is thus named.

Articularis Arteria. It arises from the lower and fore-part of the axillaris, and runs backward between the head of the os humeri and teres major, surrounding the articulation till it reaches the posterior part of the deltoides, to which it was distributed.

Articularis Vena. Under the head of the os humeri, the basilica vena sends off this branch. It passes almost transversely round the neck of that bone, from within backwards, and from behind outwards, and runs upon the scapula, where it communicates with the venæ scapulares externæ.

Articulations. This is peculiar to the bones, and distinguished into three sorts, 1. *Diarthrosis*. 2. *Synchondrosis;* and, 3. *Synarthrosis*. Of the first there are two sorts, the *Enarthrosis*, or *Arthrodia*, and *Ginglymus*. The first is when a round head of a bone is received into a round cavity of another, such as the articulation of the *Femur* with the *Ischium;* and this is called the ball and socket. The property of this joining is, that the parts may move equally to any side. The *Ginglymus* is described under that word, which see. The second, *Synchondrosis*, is when the extremities of two bones are joined to one another by means of an intervening cartilage. Thus the bodies of the *Vertebræ*, and the extremities of the ribs and *Sternum*, are joined together; where, though the motion of all is manifest, yet that of any two is hardly discernible. The third, *Synarthrosis*, is also of two sorts, the *Sutura* and *Gomphosis*. The *Sutura* is when two bones are

mutually indented with one another: the teeth by which they are indented are of various figures, sometimes like the teeth of a saw; sometimes broad at their extremities, and narrow at their base; sometimes the sides of the teeth are likewise indented, as frequently in the *Sutura Lambdoidalis*. This sort of *articulation* is called dove-tailing, and is used by joiners in drawers, &c. All the bones of the *Cranium* and upper jaw, as also the *Epiphyses* of the bones, are joined by this *articulation*. *Gomphosis* is when one bone is joined to another, as a pin or nail is in a piece of wood; and the teeth only are articulated this way in their sockets. To these may be added a third kind of *Synarthrosis*, very different from any of the former, which is, when a bone has a long and narrow channel, which receives the edge or process of another bone; and thus the *Vomer* is joined to the *Os Sphenoides* and *Septum Narium*: this is called ploughing. These comprehend all the different *articulations* of bones in a human body, and what other authors mention is to no purpose. The extremities of all the bones which are articulated to one another with a manifest motion, are bound together by membranous ligaments, which rise from the conjunction of the *Epiphyses* with the bones, and passing over the *articulation*, are inserted at the same place in the other bone. Thus they form a bag, which embraces all that part of the extremities of the bones which play upon one another; and in this bag is contained a mucilage for the easier motion of the joint. This is separated by glands which lie in fat on the inside of the ligaments. Those articulated by the *Ginglymus* have the ligaments much stronger than they are either behind or before, that the protuberances may be kept to play in their cavities, and to prevent the bones from slipping out of joint.

Artocarpus, bread-fruit, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Arum, cuckow-pint, or wake-robin, a genus in Linnæus's botany. In this genus he includes the *Arisarum*, or friar's-cowl, and *Dracunculus*, or dragons. Of species he enumerates twenty-six. The college have directed a conserve to be made of the recent root, Conserva Ari.

Arundo Scriptoria, the writing-reed.

Arundo Tabaxifera, the bamboo-cane.

Arytæno-Epiglottici. They are small fleshy fasciculi, each of which is fixed by one end in the head of one of the arytænoid cartilages, and the other in the nearest edge of the epiglottis.

Arytænoides, from αρυταινα, *a funnel*, and ειδος, *shape*; the *Arytænoid*, or ewer-like cartilage. An epithet of two cartilages, which, together with others, constitute the head of the larynx.

Arytænoideus Major, i. e. *Arytænoidæus Transversus*.

Arytænoideus Minor, i. e. *Arytænoideus Obliquus*.

Arytænoideus Obliquus. This muscle arises from the base of one arytænoid cartilage, and crossing its fellow, is inserted near the tip of the other arytænoid cartilage. When both act they pull the arytænoid cartilage towards each other.

Arytænoideus Transversus. This muscle arises from the side of one arytænoid cartilage, from near its articulation with the cricoid, to near its tip. The fibres run straight across, and are inserted in the same manner, into the other arytænoid cartilage. Its use is to shut the rima glottidis, by bringing these two cartilages, with the ligaments, nearer one another.

Asa, healer.

Asa Dulcis, the sweet healer; the gum Benjamin, and its tree.

Asa Fœtida, is the produce of the Ferula Assafœtida Lin. it is retained in the college Pharmacopœia; it enters the Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus, formerly called Spir. Vol. Fœtid.

Tinctura Asæ Fœtidæ; Pilulæ e Gummi, formerly called Pil. Gummos.

Asa Odorata, gum Benjamin, and its tree.

Asarum, asarabacca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species. The college have retained the root of the Asarum Europæum Lin. it enters the Pulvis Asari Compositus, formerly called Pulv. Sternutator.

Asbestos, or *Asbestus*, ασβεστος, a genus in the order of fibrous stones; its fibres are hard, rigid, and brittle, when separated; and are not easily divisible as those of the *Amianthus*. Edward's *Fossilogy*.

Ascalonicum, escallions, or scallions, a variety of onions.

Ascalonitides, eschalots, barren onions, or scallions.

Ascarides, from ασκεω, *to move*, a sort of worms so called from their continual troublesome motion, which causes itching. They are very small, white, and have sharp-pointed heads. They are generally lodged in the rectum; but sometimes are also higher up, even in the stomach.

Ascites, ασκιτης, from ασκος, *a bottle*. It is the dropsy of the belly. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Cachexiæ*, and order *Intumescentiæ*. He enumerates two species. 1. *Ascites abdominalis*; as when the tumour of the belly is equal, and with evident fluctuation. 2. *Ascites saccatus*, as when the ovaries, &c. are the seat of the disease; in which cases the tumour is not equally extended in all parts of the belly, and the fluctuation is not so evident.

Ascites Sanguineo-Uterinus, i. e. *Hydrometra*.

Ascites Uterinus, i. e. *Hydrometra*.

Asciticus, one who labours under an *Ascites*.

Ascoma, from ασκος, *a bottle*, the eminence of the pubes at the years of maturity.

Ascos, ασκος, a bottle. Bottles were formerly all made of leather; and Hippocrates used to apply them, when filled with hot water, to pained parts.

Asellus, the wood-louse; also called *Millepes*.

Asepta, ασηπτα, from α priv. and σηπω, *to putrefy*, unputrefied; but Hippocrates used this word to signify unconcocted or undigested.

Ash (Mountain) a species of *Sorbus*.

Ash (Poison.) See *Vernix*.

Ash-tree. See *Fraxinus*.

Asiti, or *Asitia*, ασιτια, those who take no food for want of appetite.

Aspalathus, a name of the *Lignum Rhodium*.

Asparagus, asparagus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species.

Aspasia, a medicine formerly used to constringe the vagina; it consisted of wool moistened with an infusion of galls.

Aspera Arteria. It is called *Aspera*, from the inequality made by the cartilages of it: it is called also *Trachea*. It is a canal situated in the fore-part of the neck, before the *Oesophagus*, whose upper end is called *Larynx*; from whence it descends to the fourth vertebra of the back, where it divides and enters the lungs. This canal is made of annular cartilages, which are at small and equal distances from one another. These cartilages grow smaller and smaller as they approach the lungs; and those of the *Bronchi* are so close to one another, that, in expiration, the second enters within the first, and the third within the second, and the following always enters the preceding. Betwixt the *Larynx* and the lungs these cartilages make not complete rings; but their hinder part, which is contiguous to the *Oesophagus*, is membranous, that they may the better contract and dilate, and give way to the food as it passes down the gullet. But the cartilages of the *Bronchi* are completely annular; yet their capillary branches have no cartilages, but, instead of them, small circular ligaments, which are at pretty large distances from one

another. The use of the cartilage is to keep the passage for the air open; but in the capillary *Bronchi* they would hinder the subsiding of the vesicles. These cartilages are tied together by two membranes, external and internal: the external is composed of circular fibres, and covers the whole *Trachea* externally: the internal is of an exquisite sense, and covers the cartilages internally; it is composed of three distinct membranes; the first is woven of two orders of fibres; those of the first order are longitudinal, for shortening the *Trachea;* they make the cartilages approach and enter one another: the other order is of circular fibres, for contracting the cartilages. When these two orders of fibres act, they help, with the external membrane, in expiration, in coughing, and in altering the tone of the voice. The second membrane is altogether glandular, and the excretory vessels of these glands open in the cavity of the *Trachea:* they separate a liquor for moistening the cavity, and for defending it from the acrimony of the air. The third and last is a net of veins, nerves and arteries; the veins and branches of the *Vena Cava;* the nerves of the *Recurrent;* and the arteries, sprigs of the *Carotides.*

Asperifolius, of *asper*, *rough*, and *folium*, *a leaf*, an epithet for such plants as are rough-leaved, having their leaves placed alternately, or without any certain order on their stalks.

Aspersio, a sprinkling. Medicines administered this way, were called by the Greeks *Sympasmata*, and by the Latins *Aspergines.*

Asphaltum, i. e. *Bitumen Judaicum.*

Asphodelus, asphodel, or king's-spear, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Asphodel Onion, a species of *Ornithogalum.*

Asphyxia, ασφυξια, from α priv. and σφυξις, *a pulse*, and from σφυζω, *to leap*, or *beat like an artery*, a privation of the pulse. Though this cannot be absolutely the case whilst a person lives, yet to our perception it may. It happens from a long failure of vital and animal power; as from drowning, mephitism, &c. Most instances of *asphyxy* are varieties of *Apoplexy;* the rest are instances of *Syncope.*

Asphyxia a Carbone, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata.*

Asphyxia Congelatorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata.*

Asphyxia Flatulenta. When this complaint can be distinguished by its external symptoms, Dr. Cullen ranks it in the genus *Apoplexy.*

Asphyxia Foricariorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata.*

Asphyxia a Fumis, i. e. *Asphyxia Venenata.*

Asphyxia Immersorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Suffocata.*

Asphyxia a Mephitide, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata.*

Asphyxia a Musto, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata.*

Asphyxia a Pathemate, i. e. *Apoplexia Mentalis.*

Asphyxia Sideratorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata.*

Asphyxia Spinalis, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea.*

Asphyxia Suspensorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Suffocata.*

Aspris Maurorum, the holm-oak with great acorns.

Assatio, from *asso*, *to roast with fire.* Frying, toasting, boiling, and roasting, are different species of *Assatio.*

Asservatio. In *Pharmacy* it is the same as *conservatio*, or the repositing things ready for use.

Assidentia Signa, are such symptoms, according to Galen, as are sometimes present to a disease, but not always so, which latter are called *Pathognomonic.*

Assiduus. Some use this word instead of *continuus*, to say *Assidua febris*, instead of *continua febris.*

Assimilo, to assimilate, from *ad* and *similis*, *to make like to.* *Assimilation* commonly expresses the union of aliments to the body, in nourishment; but in a more general sense

signifies the reduction of any one body to the nature of another.

Association; a word lately introduced into medical writings, instead of the old term "sympathy." It means the train of sensations or actions, whether healthy or morbid, which constitute the more complicated phenomena or functions of life. The term is borrowed from the metaphysicians, who write much and familiarly concerning the "association of ideas" in the mind. By this is meant the order and succession of ideas, or their connection and dependency one upon another. Thus the idea of a shepherd may be associated with that of his flock, and these with the ideas of rich pastures and variegated country prospects; with these may be associated the delineations of natural scenes in landscape, painting, and picturesque beauty; and with these again may be associated the ideas of sheep-shearing, and of wool, and of the whole manufacture, trade and consumption of woollen goods, and the like. In somewhat the same manner there seems to be an "association of bodily motions;" the actions of our complicated living machine being performed in certain trains, or in a certain order and succession: as when, for instance, bad news is brought to a man in the midst of a meal which he has begun with a good appetite, the unpleasant impression is no sooner made on the part of the brain which is the proper seat of perception, than, by the process of association, the vigour of the stomach is diminished, the appetite for food impaired or destroyed, and the power of digestion in a great degree overcome: in consequence of an association with the stomach, the muscles of the jaws and throat are relaxed, the hands let fall their instruments of eating, and a considerable degree of weakness pervades the whole frame: in consequence of which associations the motions of the heart become more feeble, the blood flows more tardily, and so on: whence it appears that the brain is associated with the stomach, the stomach with the heart, and the remotest parts of the body with them all.—The knowledge of the laws of associated motions in the animal body is of great consequence to the physiologist and physician. They form clues to the right understanding of many obscure and perplexing cases of practice. Indeed, in the nosological arrangement of Dr. Darwin, *diseases of association* constitute one of the four great classes of human maladies. For the particulars of this the reader is referred to the second part of that great and valuable work the *Zoonomia*.

Assodes, an ardent kind of tertian fever, attended with great inquietudes, nauseas, vomitings, thirst, and raving: the outward parts are moderately warm, but inwardly there is great heat.

Astacus Fluviatilis, the crevis or cray-fish. These are found in rivers—are of the same general nature as crabs and lobsters. They afford the concretes called crab's-eyes.

Aster, star-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-eight species.

Asthenia, ασθενια, extreme debility. This debility may be of two kinds, according to the Brunonian doctrine: 1. *Asthenia directa*, or direct debility, which arises from a sabtraction of natural or needful stimuli, as in cold, hunger, thirst, and darkness, where the exciting powers of heat, food, drink, and light, are withdrawn. 2. *Asthenia indirecta*, or indirect debility, which is produced by an overaction or excessive operation of stimuli, exuding in lassitude, torpor, and inability to perform the functions of health; as in drunkenness from ardent spirits, languor from too much opium, strokes of lightning and other powerful electrical shocks, violent heat and strokes of the sun, excessive application and exertion of body and mind, and the like; whereby the excitability is benumbed, and the

powers of the body considerably overcome. See Brown's Elements of Medicine.

Asthma, ασθμα, from αω, *to breathe;* or rather from ασθμαζω, *anhelo, to breathe with difficulty*, a chronic, laborious, wheezing respiration. Galen says that the Greeks give this name to a quick respiration, such as happens to people who run, &c. The word is now applied to a disorder, the chief symptom of which is a difficult or a short breathing, or a laborious wheezing respiration, with a sense of straightness in the breast. Dr. Cullen ranks the *asthma* in his class of *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*. He distinguishes three species, viz. 1. *Asthma Spontaneum;* when there is no manifest cause, or any other disease attending. 2. *Asthma Exanthematicum;* as when some acrid humour is repelled from the surface of the body. 3. *Asthma Plethoricum;* when any accustomed evacuation of blood ceases, or when, from any other cause, the vessels are too full.

Asthma Catarrhale, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis.*

Asthma a Gibbo, i. e. *Dyspnœa Thoracica.*

Asthma Infantum Spasmodicum, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis* of Cullen. Also called *Suffocatio Stridula.*

Asthma Metallicum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca.*

Asthma Nocturnum, i. e. *Incubus.*

Asthma Pituitosum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis.*

Asthma Pneumodes, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis.*

Asthma Pneumonicum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis.*

Asthma Pulverulentorum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca.*

Astites Glandulosi, i. e. *Parastatæ.*

Astragaloides, the name of some species of *Orobus;* also of the bastard milk-vetch.

Astragalus, the first bone of the foot; so named from its being used in ancient sports, or something of that shape called cockal, in like manner with our dice, and going by the same name. It is the upper bone of the foot; the Tibia rests upon it: its upper and under sides are covered with cartilage, and, on its under side, it articulates with the os calcis: the fore-part of this bone is cartilaginous, and there it articulates with the os scaphoides.

Astragalus, wild-liquorice, liquorice-vetch, or milk-vetch; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Tragacantha*, or goat's thorn, and enumerates forty-seven species.

Astragalus (Siberian Purple), a species of *Hedysarum.*

Astrape, αστραπη, lightning. Galen reckons it among the procatarctic causes of an *Epilepsy;* and it is doubtless a cause of disease in lesser degrees of its influence, as well as of death in its greater.

Astricta. When applied to the belly, it signifies costiveness.

Astrictoria, astringents.

Astringentia, astringents. Substances that coagulate the animal solids are called *astringents;* of those that are used medicinally, some rank those only as *astringents* that are taken by the mouth, calling those styptics that are only applied externally.

Astriolism, blasting or planet-striking.

Astrobles, αστροβλης, from αστρον, *a star*, and βαλλω, *to strike*, blasted, or planet-struck. When applied to human bodies, it signifies apoplectic, or sphacelated.

Astrochites, also called *Astroites*, star-stone. It is of a brown colour, an inch long, angulated, and at the ends marked with the figure of a star. It is thought to be a part of some sea-animal petrified. Some of them are white. They are found in quarries in England, Germany, &c.

Astroitidis Lapis, star-stone.

Ataxia, αταξια, ataxy, from α priv. and τασσω, *to order*, some particular irregularity or disorder. This word is used frequently by the ancients, and sometimes by the moderns, to express an irregularity in a disease

or a distemper out of the common course of symptoms.

Athanasia, αθανασια, signifying immortal, hath been a term affectedly given to some medicines to express their extraordinary efficacy, as the *Athanasia magna* of Nicolaus, &c.

Athanasia, αθανασια, from α priv. and θανατος, *death*, immortality. It is a name of several ancient compositions; as antidotes, collyriums, &c. Also of the herb tansy, because when stuffed up the nostrils of a dead corpse, it is said to prevent putrefaction.

Athanor, is a digesting furnace, contrived to keep a constant heat for some time together, so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers.

Athera, αθηρα, a sort of food made with wheat-flour, like the pap-meat which is given to children. Pliny says it is an Egyptian invention.

Atheroma, from αθηρωμα, *pulse*, *pap*, or a kind of *poultice*. It is a kind of tumour, thus named from its contents, which resemble a poultice. It is a species of wen. It is colourless, without pain, of an irregular shape, not easily pressed with the finger, and, when pressed, does not easily rise again; in which it differs from the *Meliceris*.

Athletes, from αθλεω, *to contend*, a wrestler; also one who is robust, or of a vigorous constitution.

Atlas, ατλας, from ταλαω, *to sustain*, or the name of the first vertebra of the neck. So called, because it sustains the head, as *Atlas* was supposed to sustain the earth.

Atmosphere, from ατμος, *a vapour*, and σφαιρα, *a globe*. By this word is usually understood the whole assemblage of ambient air. The height of the *atmosphere* is betwixt forty and fifty miles; how much more is uncertain. Vapours which ascend into the air seldom rise above a certain distance from the surface of the sea; above this, all fecundity is wanting.

Atmosphere. The atmosphere is composed of whatever substances are capable of being turned to vapours or gases by the heat to which the surface of the earth is exposed: and hence it happens that its lower portions are remarkably impregnated with terrestrial exhalations, forming a medley of various sorts of air and other matters. As all land animals, and, among others, human beings, are surrounded by these atmospherical fluids incessantly from the moment of their birth during the whole course of their lives, it will be evident that a thorough acquaintance with it is very important. It is the vehicle of caloric as applied to our bodies, and we experience through it the vicissitudes of *hot* and *cold*. It is the menstruum of that immense body of water which, descending in rains, snows, and dews, supplies the rivers and fountains of our globe; we therefore experience moisture and dryness through its mediation. The atmosphere is also the great field of action for the electrical fluid, one of the most remarkable agents in creation. About one fourth of it consists of oxygenous air, which ministers to the wants of breathing animals, and renews the vital properties of the blood in their lungs. The other three fourths are septous, or azotic, or phlogisticated air, not *chemically* combined with the former, but forming a mixture, where the two airs float freely through and among the particles of each other without combination. The upper parts of the atmosphere abound sometimes with inflammable air, extricated from bodies on the earth's surface, and mounting thither by reason of its small specific gravity; and this, set on fire by an electrical spark, causes fiery meteors, and balls, and streams of light. That portion of the atmosphere in which men live, becomes frequently much contaminated by exhalations from putrefying substances. Near the bodies of corrupting animals (as of dead horses and whales for example), the volatile

septic acid gas proceeding from them has oftentimes poisoned persons who have lived or only passed near them. The atmospheres of cities, as of New-York, Boston, Providence, New-London, and Philadelphia, have been repeatedly found so much contaminated by corrupting animal provisions, by full and overflowing privy pits, by the abominable masses of rottenness with which the new grounds near the rivers have been made, and the like, that, in the last ten years of the 18th century, they suffered great mortality, and were almost deserted by their inhabitants. The atmosphere in and around a house in the country has been known to be rendered unhealthy and deleterious by a nasty duck-pond or mud-hole near the door, by putrid cabbages in the cellar, and by dung of swine, poultry and human creatures accumulated on all sides. The atmosphere of ships, between decks, is generally very impure: pestilential air, or infection, is produced there from human excretions, from corrupting provisions, and from decaying cargoes, in great quantity; and then the inbred poison, and the distempers which the poison produces, are preposterously said to be imported from foreign countries. Corrupting substances can make an atmosphere locally unhealthy any where. Volcanic effluvia, and vapours issuing from the internal parts of the earth, in consequence of subterranean fire, alter singularly the constitution and qualities of the atmosphere; causing, as Mr. Holm relates, in the neighbourhood of Mount Hecla, in Iceland, pestilential rain and sickly vapours, and giving countenance to the opinion that eruptions of unwholesome steams and fumes from the earth are a frequent exciting cause of endemic and epidemic distempers. For the details on this curious subject the reader is requested to consult Mr. Webster's *History of Pestilence.*

Atomus, ατομος, an atom, from α priv. and τεμνω, *to cut*, or *divide*; that is, which cannot be farther divided. Asclepiades taught that *atoms* were the primordia of all things, and that they were not perceptible to our senses, but only to our understanding; that they had no qualities, for the qualities of bodies which they compose depend on the order, figure, number, &c. of many *atoms* joined together; and this last circumstance he proves by observing, that a lump of silver is white, but if filed down it is black; and horns of goats are black when whole, but white if filed down. Galen says that Asclepiades, adhering to the opinions of Democritus and Epicurus, with regard to the principles of bodies, had only changed the former names of things, calling *atoms* molecules, and a vacuum pores.—N. B. Molecules were divisible, but *atoms* not.

Atonia, ατονια, from α priv. and τεινω, *to stretch*, atony; defect of muscular power: relaxation, laxity, debility, or distemperature. It is generally synonymous with palsy.

Atrabilarious Humour, may very well be understood of the thick part of the blood deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. The same may not improperly be called by the name of *Succus Melancholicus*, which we meet with in some authors. See *Atra Bilis.*

Atrabilariæ (Capsulæ), i. e. *Renes Succenturiati.*

Atra Bilis, black bile, or melancholy. According to the ancients, it hath a two-fold origin. 1. From the grosser parts of the blood; and this they called the melancholy humour. 2. From yellow bile being highly concocted. Dr. Percival, in his *Essays Med. and Exp.* suggests, that it is the gall rendered acrid, by stagnation in the gall-bladder, and rendered viscid by the absorption of its fluid parts.

Atrachelus, ατραχηλος, from α priv. and τραχηλος, *the neck*, short-necked.

Atramentosus Lapis, the pyrite-stone.

Atramentum Sutorium, a name of the green vitriol, of the *Chalcanthum*, and *Melanteria*.

Atresia, from α priv. and τιτραω, *to perforate*, imperforation.

Atretarum, a suppression of urine from the menses being retained in the vagina.

Atreti, ατρητοι, from α priv. and τρητος, *perforate*. Those of either sex are thus called, when their anus or other natural aperture, is closed.

Atriplex Olida, i. e. *Vulvaria*.

Atriplex, *orach*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Atropa, dwale, or deadly nightshade, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Atrophy, ατροφια, from α priv. and τρεφω, *to nourish*, a falling away of the flesh. Some say that in an *atrophy*, the fat only is wasted. Others describe it as a mere collapsion of the cellular, vascular, and muscular systems, with universal weakness, from too great wastings, or too small recruits, of chyle, blood, lymph, &c. throughout the whole habit; without ulceration, or organical destruction of the solid vessels and viscera. A *Phthisis* or consumption of the lungs, they say, is from obstruction, an *atrophy* from inanition. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a wasting, with extreme debility, but without the hectic fever. He ranks this disease in the class of *Cachexiæ*, and order *Marcores;* and enumerates four species.

Attenuation, is making a body or fluid thinner than it was before.

Attenuantia, from *attenuo*, *to make thin*, attenuating medicines. These act on the solids and fluids. Such as operate on the fluids by immediate contact are but few, and indeed only such as are watery, and they act only by the water in them. Viscid humours, alkaline, and other salts, are dissolved by water. Most of, or all the other *attenuants*, act on the solids by increasing their tone, and thereby enabling them to *attenuate* the too thick fluids.

Attincar Veneris, the whitening of copper to transmute it into silver.

Attollens Auriculæ Superior, a muscle which rises from the corrugator supercilii by a thin fascia.

Attollens Nares, a muscle that arises from the ends of the two upper bones of the nose, and is inserted into the upper part of the *Alæ*, pulling the nose upwards when contracted.

Attollens Oculi, i. e. *Musculus Superior*, and *Rectus Superior Oculi:* It is also called *Superbus*, which signifies proud, because it lies upon the upper part of the globe, and pulls up the eye, which gives an air of haughtiness.

Attonitus Morbus, a name of the *Apoplexy*, and of the *Epilepsy*.

Attonitus Stuhor, i. e. *Apoplexy*.

Attractio, from *ad*, *to*, and *traho*, *to draw*, attraction. It is that property of matter, by which its particles are made mutually to approach and adhere to one another. Various are the opinions concerning this subject; but, in effect, they agree in this, that, whatever term or mode of reasoning is used, the end is the meeting of the particles of bodies and their consequent union. *Attraction* is of different kinds in nature, though probably they all depend ultimately on the same principle. There is the *Attraction of Gravitation*, which is that tendency discovered in all bodies toward the centre of the earth. Whatever falls goes to the earth, as if a load-stone was there to draw every thing to it. This sort of *attraction* is in all our visible system; in the earth, planets, &c. Another kind of *attraction* is that of *Magnetism;* this is particular, the property of but a small portion of the material world. The *attraction* of *Electricity* hath its peculiarity to distinguish it. When one body is supersaturated with electric fire, it will give its superabundance, and draw any body that possesses less than itself, until it makes that equal to itself, and then it does not attract. There is also the *at-*

traction of Cohesion, or of *Aggregation*. It is that by which two polished surfaces, or that particles or substances of the same kind adhere when in juxta-position, or near each other. It is this that keeps bodies together, and gives hardness. That this sort of *attraction* may take place, the approaching surfaces must be polished, that all interstices may be filled up. See *Cohesion*. Another kind of *attraction* is that called *Electric*, or of *Chemistry*, because of its importance in the operations thereof. By electric *attraction* is meant, that tendency which bodies have, however different, to unite together and become one, forming a body with properties different from those of either of its constituents; as in the formation of metallic salts, &c. It is this property in matter, by which all the grand appearances in the inanimate world are accounted for, and which our own countryman, Sir Isaac Newton, first taught us to reason about with certainty. The substance of what has been digested into order, to support many physical reasonings, may be apprehended from the following propositions.

Prop. 1. The quantity, or force, of *attraction* in all bodies is exactly proportional to the quantity of matter in the attracting body, as being in reality nothing but the result or sum of the united forces of all those single particles of which it is composed; or, in other words, *attraction* in all bodies is, *cæteris paribus*, as their solidities. Hence,

Corol. 1. At equal distances the *attractions* of homogeneal spheres will be as their magnitudes: And,

Corol. 2. At any distance whatever the *attraction* is as the sphere divided by the square of the distance.

Prop. 2. The attractive force is infinitely greater at the contact, or extremely near it, than at any determinate distance.

The attractive force exerts itself only where the tendency of a particle another way is overpowered by its proximity to that into whose contact it is supposed to be drawn: for, as this property is universal, and every part of matter does draw, and is drawn by every other part of matter, within one another's spheres of *attraction*; so, one cannot influence another at any distance, but must necessarily be very near it; and so much the nearer in proportion to its smallness; so that, upon a double account, two particles cannot influence one another by their *attractions*, unless very near; one from their predominant inclinations another way, and the other from the minuteness of their spheres of activity; insomuch that out of that reach, could they be supposed under no other tendency, they would never come together.

Prop. 3. A large particle attracts not more strongly than a small one of the same solidity; but diversity of figure causes different degrees of *attraction* in particles that are otherwise the same.

This is almost a consequence from the former proposition; for, as this attractive force can only act on such particles as are extremely near, the remotest parts in a large particle can conduce nothing thereto. And for the same reason this power varies, according as matter is in cones, cylinders, cubes, or spheres; and a spherical particle, *cæteris paribus*, has the strongest *attraction*; as there is more solidity under such a surface, than in any other figure.

Prop. 4. If particles swimming in a fluid attract one another more strongly than they do the particles of the fluid, the force by which they come to each other will be as the excess of their mutual *attractions* to their *attractions* of the fluid.

Such parts of the fluid as interpose between the attracting particles will be thrust or pressed upon by such their inclinations to each other; and, therefore, according to the nature of fluidity, the parts of the fluid will be drove out of their places by

such excess of pressure, and thereby the attracting particles will join.

Prop. 5. If particles swimming in a fluid are more attracted by the fluid than by one another, they will recede from one another with a force that will be equal to the difference of their mutual *attractions*, and the *attraction* of the fluid.

For the ambient particles of the fluid attracting them more strongly than they do each other, they will by such excess of force be drawn from one another into contact and cohesion with the particles of the fluid. Upon the two foregoing depends the whole theory of crystallization and solution.

Prop. 6. The force, by which particles attracting one another cohere, is *cæteris paribus*, in proportion to their contacts.

For these parts not in contact, conduce nothing, or extremely little, to the force of cohesion; and, a much greater power is required to separate two particles which cohere in two points, than two particles which cohere only in one point: For which reason it is, that we find two polished marbles adhere more strongly than any other two bodies of equal dimensions, which are not so solid, but have more pores and interstices between their parts, and which will not receive so good a polish, by which their parts are brought into so close a contact with one another. And, for the same reason it is, that many light substances have such strong cohesions and tenacities; for that whereby particles of the least matter in proportion to their surfaces, are specifically lightest, also occasions their strongest cohesions, by being capable of more contact than particular of more solidity under less surface.

Prop. 7. If the attracting particles are elastic, they must necessarily produce an intestine motion greater or less, according to the degrees of their elasticity and attractive forces.

Because, upon the occursions which their attractive powers draw them into, they will fly off from one another again with the same degree of velocity that they met together with, abating for the resistance of the medium; but, when they approach other particles in their resilition, their velocity must increase, because they are afresh attracted; and, therefore, meeting a second time, they will recede with a greater velocity than they did at their first concursion; which will continue an intestine motion, as are their attractive powers and elasticities.

Prop. 8. Particles attracting one another in a fluid, moving either with a swift or a slow progressive motion, attract one another just the same as if the fluid was at rest, if all the particles move equally; but, an unequal velocity of the particles will interrupt their *attractions*.

All the parts of the fluid moving on with equal velocity, leave the attracting particles in the same condition as if the whole fluid was at rest: but, some parts moving faster than others, must frequently change their positions, and thereby disturb their *attractions*. Thus it is that salts will not crystallize till the water in which they are dissolved is near or quite cold, and the intestine motion of its particles, caused by heat, is quieted. See *Particles*.

Attractivus, *Attractorius*, and *Attrahens*, are applied to remedies that have a power of attracting.

Attrita, galls from attrition, or rubbing one part against another.

Attrition, from *ad*, and *tero*, *to wear against*, expresses such a motion of bodies against one another, as strikes off some superficial particles, whereby they wear less and less. It is also frequently used for the friction or rubbing such supple bodies one against another, as will not wear out, but occasions such particular determinations of the fluids they contain: occasioning the various sensations of hunger, pain, or pleasure, in the organs fitted for such impressions.

Attrition is often used to express a separation of the cuticle from the cutis by compression.

Atypos, ατυπος, from α priv. and τυπος, *a form* or *tenor*, irregular. It is applied to diseases which have no regularity in their periods. Also to deformity in the limbs.

Auante, αυαντη, or *Auapse*, the dry disease. Hippocrates describes it thus: the patient cannot bear either abstinence or eating. Fasting causes flatulence and pain in the stomach. He vomits up various matters, and after vomiting he is easy. After eating there are eructations, an inflammatory heat and redness; a tenesmus, and great discharge of wind; head-ach; a sense of pricking in different parts of the body; the legs grow feeble and small, and become weak. In order to a cure, Hippocrates directed a purge, and then an emetic; afterwards abstinence from fat food, temperance, bathing, unctions, and moderate exercise.

Auchmos, αυχμος, from αυω, *to dry*. The Latins call it *squalor*. It is hot, dry, sultry weather.

Audacia, in a medical sense is that sort of boldness which we meet with in deliria or madness.

Auditoria Arteria Interna. It goes off from each side of the *Arteria basilaris* to the organ of hearing, accompanying the auditory nerve, having first furnished several small twigs to the *Membrana Arachnoides*.

Auditorius Meatus, the passage that conveys the air to the auditory nerve.

Auditorius Nervus. The seventh pair of nerves are called *auditory nerves*, so are the *Sympathetici Minores*.

Aura, any airy exhalations, spirit, or vapour; particularly such as arises from mephitic caves.

Aura Epileptica, a sensation in epileptic patients, as of a blast of cold air ascending from the lower parts towards the heart and head.

Aura Vitalis. So Helmont calls the vital heat.

Aurantium, the orange-tree, a species of *Citrus*. The college hath directed Citrus Aurantium, Lin. its leaf, flower, juice of the fruit, and outer rind are ordered: the juice enters the Succus Cochleariæ Compositus, formerly called Succ. Scorbutic: a conserve is directed to be made with the peel, Conserva Corticis Exterioris Aurantii Hispalensis: and a syrup, Syrupus Corticis Aurantii: the dried peel is used in the Tinctura Corticis Peruviani Composita: Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

Auratus Germanorum. It is an oleo-saccharum with the oil of cinnamon.

Aurichalcum. The ancients thus named a composition of copper and zinc, which was similar to our brass and pinchbeck.

Auricula, the external part of the ear, which is divided into the upper part called pinna, and the lower soft part called the lobus.

Auriculæ Cordis. At the basis of the heart are observed two muscular bags, which are called its *auricles;* they are joined to the ventricles, into which they have openings. The right *auricle* receives the blood from the vena cava ascendens and descendens, then transmits it to the right ventricle; the left *auricula* receives the blood from the lungs, and sends it into the left ventricle.

Auricula Infima, the lobe of the ear.

Auricularis Digitus, the little finger is called the ear-finger, because with it we are most apt to rub or pick the inner ear.

Auricularius, belonging to the ear; also an ear-doctor.

Auricularum Septum, the division or partition betwixt the auricles of the heart.

Auriga, a name of the fourth lobe of the liver. Also a sort of bandage for the sides, described by Galen.

Auripigmentum, yellow orpiment.

Auripigmentum, i. e. *Realgar*.

Auris, the ear.

Auriscalpium, from *auris*, *an ear*,

and *scalpo*, *to scratch*, an instrument to pick and cleanse the ears from wax, &c.

Aurium Sordes, the ear-wax.

Aurum. See *Gold*.

Aurum Fulminans, a preparation made by dissolving gold in *Aqua-regia*, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. It is also said to be a good medicine for lowering a salivation, or where too much mercury has been used.

Aurum Potabile. If it would be of any service in medicine, it were very easy, by means of chemistry, to reduce the body of gold into a liquor, that might be taken internally, with the utmost safety.

Austere, is a rough astringent taste, arising, according to Scribonius Largus, from an union of earthy and tartareous particles; and according to the Cartesian philosophy, from obtuse-angled figures. Sylvius takes a great deal of pains to shew how these generate the stone; and likewise how they do service in particular cases.

Automaton, αυτοματον, expresses properly a machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance.

Autopsy, αυτοψια, from αυτη, *ipsa*, *one's self*, and οψις, *visus*, *sight*, signifies the same as ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self.

Avanturine, a reddish, or yellowish stone, covered with sparkles which resemble gold; it is found in great plenty in France. It is used by enamellers, and to sprinkle as sand on writings.

Avellana, the hazel-nut.

Avena, oats, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species. The college hath directed the seed of Avena Sativa, Lin. or Common Oat.

Avoir du Pois. This, in the French language, signifies *to have weight*, because the pound so called, contains sixteen ounces, and hath more weight by some ounces than that which is called *Troy weight*, which contains twelve ounces.

Axilla, the cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit.

Axillary Artery. The subclavian *artery* having left the thorax immediately above the first rib, in the interstice between the portions of the scalenus muscle, there receives the name *axillary*, because it passes under the axilla.

Axillaris Nervus, the axillary nerve; also called the articular nerve. It arises from the last two cervical pairs; it runs in the hollow of the axilla, behind the head of the os humeri, between the musculus teres major and minor, and turns from within outwards and backwards, round the neck of the bone, and runs to the deltoid muscle.

Axillaris Vena, the axillary vein. It is the continuation of the subclavian vein, in its passage out of the thorax to the opposite side of the axilla.

Axiom, a self-evident proposition; so it neither requires nor admits of demonstration.

Axis, that round which any thing revolves, or is supposed to revolve. It also expresses that quiescent right line of a vessel, which is always equidistant from the sides.

Axis. In *Botany* it is a taper column placed in the centre of some flowers or katkins, about which the other parts are disposed.

Axis, the name of the second vertebra (according to some, of the first, and to others the third) of the neck, reckoning from the head downwards. This second vertebra hath a tooth which goes into the first vertebra, and this tooth is by some called the *axis*, by others the *axle*.

Axis Arteriæ Cœliacæ, i. e. *Cœliaca Arteria*.

Axungia, hog's-lard, so called from its use of, *unguenda*, *anointing*, *axem*, *the axle*, of a chariot or such like.

Axungia de Mumia, marrow.

Axungia Vitrea, sandiver, or salt of glass. It separates from glass

whilst it is making; it is acrid and biting. It has been used to clean the teeth.

Azalea, American wild honeysuckle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Azedarach, the bread-tree, a species of *Melia*.

Azote, or *Azotic Gas*, exists in a large proportion in the atmosphere; is so named from its fatal effect on the lives of animals, which, as well as combustion, it quickly destroys and extinguishes. Dr. Priestley called this elastic fluid phlogisticated air. See M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Azote, from α priv. and ζωη, *vita*, *life*, is a name in the French chemical nomenclature for the basis of atmospherical mephitis, or phlogisticated air. This term is applied because the air which azote chiefly assisted to compose possesses no vital properties, and was, in some of its modifications, directly noxious. The term was allowed, by the academicians who proposed it, to be faulty and exceptionable. It was too vague and indefinite; including all the radicals of the gases except that of oxygenous gas, which is the only one that is not properly azotic or unvital. It has by some been very improperly called *Nitrogene* and *Alkaligen*. A proposal has also been made to call it *Septon*, or "the corrupter," from its disposition to disorganize and break down the structure of all organized bodies into which it enters. See *Septon*.

Azoth, the same as *Azoch*. Paracelsus also signifies by it the universal remedy prepared of the sun, moon, and mercury. *Azoth* is also taken for the liquor of sublimed mercury, or quicksilver, mixed with vitriol and salt, and so sublimed, which is also called *Aqua Permanens*, *Crystalli Philosophorum*, and *Luna Physica*. *Azoth* is a name for brass. It sometimes signifies the mercury of any metallic body.

Azotic Gas, azote, or septon, united to as much caloric as to be rendered volatile, or turned to an aëriform fluid. This is the air which constitutes about three-fourths of the atmosphere, the other fourth being oxygenous gas. Between these two gases there is no chemical union, in the ordinary state of things; the mixture being merely such an one as exists between oil and water shaken together, where the particles indeed of the one fluid are interspersed with those of the other, but still not united with them. The great use of azotic gas seems to be, to temper the excessive stimulant properties of oxygenous air, and thereby lessen the injurious consequences that would result from an atmosphere of this air alone. It is supposed to minister largely to the nourishment of plants, and some late experiments have led to a similar belief in respect to animals. It combines readily with water, which it elevates from the surface of the earth above the summits of the highest mountains, and lets it fall in the form of rain, giving rise to showers, steady rains, hail, snow, sleet, fog, mist, dew, and hoar-frost. This easy association of azotic air with water had led some experimenters into a persuasion that the whole of any given quantity of water is convertible to azotic air; and, consequently, that, *vice versa*, azotic air is capable of being changed to water. The later experiments of Dr. Priestley lead to this conclusion, though they are not conformable to the other and more fashionable opinion, that water is resolvable into hydrogenous and oxygenous airs. See *Septous Gas*.

Azure Blue. Zaffre mixed with fixed alkaline salt, and brought into fusion by an intense heat, is changed into a glass of a very deep blue colour. This is powdered, then sold under the name of *azure blue*, *azure*, *enamel blue*, &c.

Azygos, a name of the *Os Sphenoides*.

Azygos, αζυγος, from α priv. and ζυγος, *a pair*, without a fellow. The

musculus *azygos* of Morgagni rises tendinous from the junction of the ossa palati, and runs down the palatum molle to the middle of the uvula, serving to elevate it.

Azygos Processus. See *Sphenoides (os).*

Azygos Vena, a vein so called, because it hath no fellow. It is also called *Vena sine pari*, and *jugo.* The *azygos* is a considerable branch of the *Cava.* It descends through the right side of the cavity of the *Thorax*, and at its arrival at the eighth or ninth vertebra, it begins to keep the middle, and sends forth on each side intercostal branches to the interstices of the eight lower ribs, and there is divided into two branches, of which the larger descends to the left, betwixt the processes of the diaphragm, and is inserted, sometimes into the cava above or below the emulgent, but oftener into the emulgent itself. The other, which goes down on the right, enters the cava commonly a little below the emulgent, but is very seldom joined to the emulgent itself.

Azymos, ἄζυμος, from α priv. and ζυμη, *ferment*, unfermented bread, as sea-biscuit, which, as Galen says, is not very wholesome, except where the digestive powers are too strong.

B

B, in the chemical alphabet, is mercury.

Babuzicarius, from βαβαζικαριος, from βαβαζω, *to speak inarticulately*, the incubus or night-mare.

Bacca, a berry, in *Botany*, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, the seeds within which have no other covering or cell, as in the gooseberry, &c.

Baccæ, are small roundish fruit that grow scattered upon trees and shrubs, and in that are distinguished from *Acina*, which are berries hanging in clusters.

Bacciferous, is said of any tree, shrub, or plant, that bears berries.

Bacculi, is used by some writers for a particular kind of lozenges shaped into little short rolls. Hildanus likewise uses it for an instrument in surgery.

Bagnio, a sweating-house.

Baillement, yawning and stretching.

Balannium (ol.) oil of the ben nut.

Balanos, βαλανος. Properly it is an acorn; but Hippocrates, in his treatise *De Affectionibus*, expresses by it an oak. Theophrastus uses it sometimes to express any glandiferous tree. From the similitude of form, this word is used to express suppositories and pessaries. It is a name of the glans penis.

Balanus, the glans or nut of the yard.

Balaustium, the double flowered wild pomegranate-tree. It is the *Punica granatum, varietas plena major.* Linnæus. Properly *balaustium* is the cup of the flower of this tree.

Balbuties, a defect of speech; properly that sort of stammering, where the patient sometimes hesitates, and immediately after speaks precipitately. It is the *Psellismus Balbutiens* of Cullen.

Balls of Mars. Two parts of the salt of tartar and one of iron-filings, moistened with a little water, combine and form a resin-like extractive mass, with which balls are made.

Ballstown-Springs, mineral waters in the State of New-York, about fifteen miles north of the Mohawk River, at Schenectady. They contain as much carbonic acid as they can dissolve, and the overplus rises through to the surface in large bubbles. This air, when collected in vessels, is found to extinguish flame, to render lime-water turbid, and to be capable of being poured from one vessel into another like a liquid, as Dr. Mitchill found. It soon

escapes in the open atmosphere. Bread can be made light and spongy with this aërated water without the aid of yeast; for, on mixing it with flour into dough, and putting it quickly into a baking-pan, the carbonic acid is extricated by the heat, and made to puff up the mass very beautifully. Beside carbonic acid, the Ballstown waters contain a small quantity of iron, the yellow oxyd of which is deposited upon the stones over which they run. They contain also a large quantity of neutral salts. Persons on first tasting them have rather a disrelish for them, but on drinking a few times grow very fond of them. The waters are agreeably stimulant to the stomach, and powerfully diuretic; they possess also a moderately purgative quality. Many valetudinarians resort to them for the benefit of their health; and the place has also become a fashionable resort for well persons who wish to pass a few weeks agreeably during the hot season. See Dr. Seaman's Dissertation on these waters.

Balm, *Melissa*. Also *Bals. Gileadense*.

Balm (Bastard) Melissophyllum.

Balm of Gilead, *Dracocephalum Canariense*.

Balm-leaf, *Melittis*.

Balm (Moldavian), *Dracocephalum Moldavica*.

Balm (Molucca), *Moluccella*.

Balm of Mount Lebanon, a variety of *Moldavian Balm*.

Balneum, a bath, is a word much used by chemists, and generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a less heat than the naked fire: but their *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake for *Balneum Maris*, which signifies only a sea or water-bath. A sand-heat is also sometimes called *Balneum Siccum*, or *Cinereum*. But what comes more properly under this term in medicine, are *baths* which are made so by art or nature, to wash the patient in. The artificial *baths* have, by the ancients, been in great esteem, and contrived for many purposes, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion; as in inveterate head-aches, by opening the pores of the feet; and also, in cutaneous cases they were much in esteem. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths*. The cold *baths* are only the most convenient springs or reservatories of cold water to wash in. They have been long banished out of medicine by a monkish philosophy and chemistry; for the ancients had them in great esteem; and, by good luck, some improvements in physical reasoning, from the assistances of geometry and mechanics, have brought them into tolerable countenance again; and the present age can produce us abundance of noble cures performed by them. For farther acquaintance with their medicinal efficacies, see *Baths*.

Balon, *Ballon*, or *Balloon*, among chemists, a large glass receiver in the form of a hollow globe, or like foot-balls, called in French *Ballons*, whence they are named. For certain operations *balloons* are made with two necks placed opposite to each other; one to receive the neck of a retort, and the other to enter the neck of a second *balloon*: this apparatus is called *enfiladed balloons*. Their use is to increase the whole space of the receiver, because any number of these may be adjusted to each other. The only one of these vessels which is generally used, is a small oblong *balloon* with two necks, which is to be luted to the retort, and to the receiver or great *balloon*; it serves to remove this receiver from the body of the furnace, and to hinder it from being too much heated. This small *balloon* with two necks is called an *adopter*.

Balneabilis, an epithet for such waters as are proper for bathing.

Balsam, in the shops, sometimes signifies a thick, odoriferous, penetrating substance, of the consistence of an ointment, as apoplectic *bal-*

sam, &c. as also other liquors drawn from gum and resinous substances, by the help of a vinous spirit; but it is most commonly applied to such forms of medicines as are oily, and of an inferior consistence to that of an ointment: and the chemists frequently give it to preparations of saline substances, though very improperly.

Balsam. See *Impatiens*.

Balsamatio, the embalming of dead bodies.

Balsam Capivi Tree. See *Copaifera*.

Balsamea, balm of Gilead fir.

Balsamella, i. e. *Balsamina*.

Balsamella, *Balsaminum*, and *Balsamum*, are promiscuously used to signify the juice of an Arabian tree called *Opobalsamum*; to which are allied many others, as those of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. Pure natural balsams in general are oily aromatic liquors, which flow in great quantities from the trees containing them, either spontaneously, or through incisions made on purpose. They differ nothing from an essential oil, but in being more thickened by an acid; by keeping, they become true resins.

Balsamics. *Balsamica* is a Latin word which signifies *mitigating*. The term *balsamic* is a very lax one; it includes medicines of very different qualities, as emollients, detergents, restoratives, &c. but, in medicines of all these kinds there seems to be this requisite in them, viz. that they be soft, yielding, and adhesive; also, that by their smallness they have a ready disposition to motion. Hoffman calls those medicines by the name of *balsamics* which are hot and acrid; also the natural balsams, gums, &c. by which the vital heat is increased.

Balsam of Tolu-tree. See *Balsamum*.

Balsam-tree. See *Clusia*.

Balsam (Yellow.) See *Noli me tangere*.

Balsamina, a species of *Impatiens*.

Balsamina, male balsam-apple, a species of *Momordica*.

Balsamum, balsam of Tolu-tree, a species of *Toluifera*.

Bambalio, a man who stammers or lisps.

Bambax, cotton.

Bambos, bambu-cane or reed, a species of *Arundo*.

Bambu-reed, or *cane*. See *Bambos*.

Bandura. It is also called *Planta mirabilis distillatoria*. It is remarkable for its foliaceous sheath, about a foot long, and as thick as a man's arm: it hangs by a leaf, and is half full of a fine potable liquor. It grows near *Columbo*.

Bangue, an Indian plant whose stalk resembles that of hemp. Its seeds and leaves are heating, and strangely affect the imagination.

Barba, a beard. In *Botany* a species of pubescence covering the surface of plants.

Barba Jovis, the silver bush; also a name of the *Sempervivum Majus*, and a species of *Anthyllis*.

Barbadoes Oil, a variety of the black species of *Petroleum*. It is opake and thick, like treacle.

Barbarea, winter-cresses, or rocket, a species of *Erysimum*.

Barbarossa (Pilulæ), Barbarossa's pill. It was composed of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, amber, &c. and was the first internal mercurial medicine which obtained any real credit.

Barbary-bush. See *Berberis*.

Bardana, burdock.

Bardana Major, clotburr, or great burdock. It is the *Arctium Lappa* of Linnæus. Its root is ordered in the College Dispensatory.

Bardana Minor, lesser burdock, or louse-burr.

Bariglia, or *Barilla*, names of the mineral fixed alkaline salt. *Barilla* is the *Salsola Soda* of Linnæus, or glass-wort. The most perfect grows only at Alicant in Spain. The salt called *barilla* is blue and very hard: it makes the best Venice soap, and the whitest and clearest glass. This

salt is introduced into the college Pharmacopœia.

Barley. See *Hordeum.*

Barilla. This alkaline salt has been supposed to be a decomposition of the sea-salt of the kali-plant, by fire, during its incineration. This, however, is a mistake; for the quantity of alkali is very far greater than the amount of sea-salt which could be extracted by any process before burning. If the plant be not completely burned, or if it be rotten, very little barilla is obtained. Barilla, however, always contains a portion of sea-salt, either naturally or intentionally mingled with it. Hence it appears that the alkali is the creature of the fire, produced by synthesis in the act of burning these maritime plants, as pot-ash is during the combustion of oak, beech, and other upland vegetables. Barilla is the commercial name for this article, and in the shops of apothecaries it is known by the term of soda, or sal sodæ. It is a precious article of the materia medica. It is mild, and possesses but little causticity, and therefore may be prescribed with great safety, even to delicate constitutions and tender infants. Dissolved in water, soda or barilla is an excellent cleanser of the mouth from febrile, syphilitic and ulcerous sordes. It is even the most pleasant mouth-wash and preserver of the teeth for persons in health; destroying the septic acid, and all other acidity about the teeth, without inflaming or in the least injuring the gums or other parts of the mouth. It renders the teeth smooth, and destroys the fœtor of the breath. Taken into the stomach, soda is an admirable remedy for the heart-burn and pain and uneasiness caused by acids there. In the dysentery, it is one of the best of all medicines; for if administered in the early stages of the disease, its beneficial effects are soon perceptible. It neutralizes the septic acidity of the fæces, relaxes the spasms of the guts, heals up the ulcerations, if there be any, and acts as a gentle purgative. If tenesmus is violent, it may be given most advantageously in clysters, and in this way it almost immediately gives relief. Another advantage of prescribing soda in dysentery is, that the offensiveness of the stools is almost wholly destroyed by it, and their infectious quality entirely prevented and overcome. Those foul and intolerable evacuations which render a dysenteric patient so horribly offensive, and oftentimes considerably dangerous to the attendants, are unknown to the alkaline mode of practice. In the diarrhœa infantum barilla is also a safe and pleasant remedy, very neat and easy to be administered. A weak solution of it in water is a good wash for eruptions upon the skin, and for foul blotches and unsightly spots. See *Bile*, *Nitre*, and *Soda.*

Barometer, from βαρος, *a weight*, and μετρον, *a measure.* It is an instrument for determining what the weight of the air is, or for observing the changes in the air. It is frequently called *Torricellian Tube*, from Torricelli, its inventor.

Barometz, Chinese polypody, a species of *Polypodium.* Also a name of the *Agnus Scythicus.*

Baros, βαρος, gravity. Hippocrates uses this word to express by it an uneasy weight in any part.

Baroscope, i. e. *Barometer.*

Barrel. A pretty large cavity behind the drum of the ear is so called. It is lined with a membrane, in which there are several veins and arteries. It is always full of purulent matter in children; and in its cavity there are four small bones, viz. the *Malleolus*, the *Incus*, the *Stapes*, and the *Os orbiculare.*

Bartholinianæ Glandulæ, i. e. *Sublinguales glandulæ.*

Barytes, or *Baryta*, i. e. *Terra ponderosa*, earth of ponderous spar, or barotes. It exists ordinarily in two modifications: 1. Of combination with carbonic acid, forming a car-

bonate of barytes; and, 2. Of connection with sulphuric acid, making a sulphate of barytes. This latter is the most common form of it; of which cockscomb spar is one of the most remarkable species. Its attraction for the sulphuric acid is remarkably strong, and therefore a solution of barytes in muriatic acid is employed as a good reagent in analizing waters to determine the presence of the sulphuric: For, on dropping muriate of barytes into water containing sulphuric acid in any form, the earth will join the acid, form an insoluble sulphate of barytes, grow turbid, and finally fall to the bottom. Every maker of experiments upon waters ought therefore to be possessed of this solution, which is such an excellent test.

Basaltes, βασαλτης, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline stones*. It is mineralized with iron and other metals. Bergman says it consists of argillaceous earth intimately united with half its weight of siliceous earth (or more), and a little mild calcareous earth.

Basaltes, a variety of the black species of *Saxum vulgare*: it is of a compact granulated structure; set with some shining granules; found in the Giant's Causeway, &c.

Basilare (Os), a name of the *Os Cuneiforme*. It is also a name of the *Os Sphenoides*, from its forming the middle of the basis of the skull. The *Os Sacrum* is called by this name.

Basilaris Arteria. It is a branch of the vertebral artery upon the *Apophysis basilaris* of the *Os Occipitis*. It runs forward under the great transverse protuberance of the *Medulla Oblongata*, to which it gives branches as well as to the neighbouring parts of the *Medulla*. Sometimes it divides into two branches from about the *Apophysis basilaris*, which communicate with the posterior branches of the two internal carotids, and are lost in the posterior lobe of the brain.

Basilaris Apophysis, the great *Apophysis* of the *Os Occipitis*.

Basilica Nux, the walnut.

Basilica Vena. The ancients termed the *basilic vein* of the right arm, the *vein* of the liver *(Vena hepatica brachii)*, and that of the left arm, the *vein* of the spleen, *(Vena splenica brachii.)*

Basilica, βασιλικη, from βασιλευω, *to govern*. The middle vein of the arm, by way of pre-eminence, is thus called. Sometimes it hath a double origin, by a branch of the communication with the trunk of the *Axillaris*. It continues its course along the middle of the *Os humeri*, between the muscles and integuments; and, having reached the inner condyle, and sent off obliquely in the fold of the arm, the *Mediana Basilica*, it runs along the *Ulna*, between the integuments and the muscles, a little towards the outside, by the name of *Cubitalis externa*; and, a little below it, sends off another branch which runs along the inside of the forearm near the *Ulna*: this branch may be called *Cubitalis interna*.

Basilicon, βασιλικον. Thus an ointment is named, from βασιλικος, *royal*, the royal ointment, or from βασιλευς, *a king*, derived from βασις, *a foundation*, and λαος, *the people*. It was so called from its supposed kingly virtues. Mesue was its inventor.

N. B. Dr. Quincy is mistaken in attributing this ointment to Mesue; for, long before him Aëtius described it in his *Tetrabib.* iv. *Serm.* iii. cap. xxi.

Basilicum, *Basil.*

Basioglossum, from βασις, *the foundation*, γλωσσα, *the tongue*, a pair of muscles which depress the tongue; they arise fleshy from the basis of the *Oshyoides*. They are also called *Ceratoglossus* and *Hyoglossus*.

Basio-Pharyngæi, i. e. *Hyopharyngæi*.

Basis, βασις, from βαινω, *to go*, the support of any thing upon which it stands or goes. In *Anatomy*, it expresses the upper and broad part of the heart, opposite to the *Mucro* or point; because, considering it as a

cone, which it resembles in shape, this name is proper to it, although, by its natural situation, it is uppermost. The foundation of the *Os Hyoides* hath likewise this name. And it is also used sometimes to signify, in a figurative sense, the chief ingredient of a composition.

Batatas. So the natives of Peru call the potatoe (which is a native of that country), from whence our word *potatoe*. It is a species of night-shade, viz. the *Solanum tuberosum* of Linnæus. They were first brought into Europe by Sir Francis Drake, in 1486, and planted in London. They are natives of Peru.

Batatas, Spanish potatoes, a species of *Convolvulus*.

Bathmis, βαθμις, a seat, basis, or foundation, from βαινω, *to enter*. Hippocrates and Galen use it to express a sinus or cavity of a bone which receives the protuberance of another at the joints, particularly those at the articulation of the *Humerus* and *Ulna*.

Bathonia Aqua, Bath water. It is the hottest of the waters in England that are called *Sulphureous*. Most hot waters (that are naturally so) contain a ferrugineous and a sulphureous part, though always but a small proportion of them. The sulphureous principle is in a volatile state, and the iron in *Bath water* is not one quarter of a grain in a gallon. Of acidulous gas there are about twelve ounces in a gallon; of earthy matters near half an ounce; and of sea-salt about a dram. The heat of this water raises Fahrenheit's thermometer from about 100 to 114. and, perhaps, to this circumstance it is owing that much of its usefulness depends.

Bathron, βαθρον, or *Bathrum*, a seat, or support. It is also the *Scamnum* of Hippocrates, that is, an instrument invented for the extension of fractured limbs. Oribasius and Scultetus both describe it.

Baths and *Bathing:* of these there are the *natural* and the *artificial;* the latter are much out of present use in medicine; and of the former there are two kinds, the hot and the cold *baths*.

The chief of the hot *baths* in Great-Britain, is that famous one near Wells, in Somersetshire, viz. at the city of Bath; another there is of inferior note at Buxton. We shall leave it to naturalists and philosophers to account for the production of those waters, and be contented with observing, that they may be pronounced soft, healing, subastringent, and balsamic. Hence we are naturally directed to those cases wherein these waters, and *bathing* in them, must be of service. They are like a fomentation, which both supples and strengthens the parts all over the body at once, and by gently shaking and undulating the fibres, helps forward vital motions, which are ready to be at a stand. In old pains and aches, which have been the remains of nervous distempers, and where some particular part continues contracted, or has any humours fixed upon it, which it cannot dislodge, these waters pumped upon it hot from the spring, may do more towards a cure than all the compositions in pharmacy. *Bathing* all over in these springs cannot but wonderfully open that almost infinite number of secretory orifices upon the surface of the skin, and clear the cutaneous ducts of matter which is apt to stick in them; by the aperture of which *Spiracula*, the fluids of the whole body have more room to move in, and have proper vents to reek out a great deal, which it is of service to the economy to get rid of. These fountains likewise inwardly used, to amazement warm and strengthen a decayed stomach, especially if relaxed and worn out almost with luxury and debauch. The most grievous nauseas and vomitings, from these causes, have been removed by them: for they both soften again with proper moisture the fibres which have been rendered incapable to vibrate by the use

of hot, burning, spirituous liquors, and, at the same time, draw them into greater tensity: as a cord which relaxes with over-drying, fills up and straightens, upon the contact and attraction of a convenient moisture. But, besides the benefit these do to the stomach, they also carry along with them into the most remote recesses, a balsamic of nature's own preparation, whereby such decays in the stomach, or in any of the *Viscera*, from abscesses, ulcerations, or any like causes, are, with great success, relieved; and, particularly, if they be of the kidneys and urinary passages, because they wash through them in greater plenty than where they come by the ordinary course of circulation.

Cold *baths* have been long banished out of medicine by the usurpations of false chemistry, and a monkish philosophy. For the ancients had them in the greatest esteem; and some improvements of reasoning in physic from geometry and mechanics, have brought them into tolerable good countenance again: and the present age can furnish us with abundance of noble cures performed by cold *bathing*, which were long attempted in vain by the most efficacious medicines. There are hardly any chronic diseases but the cold *bath* may be made use of to advantage therein, if there be nothing peculiar in the constitution to forbid its use; which is corpulency, and unsound *Viscera*. In very fat persons the fibres are so stuffed round, that they have no room to vibrate or contract with the sudden squeeze of the *bath;* instead, therefore, of enforcing their springs, and shaking off any unnecessary incumbrances, they will only be strained to no purpose, and consequently weakened; for, wheresoever an effort is made to remove any thing by an elastic body, if the first exertion fails, every *impetus* afterwards languishes, and the spring is spoiled. And, in unsound *Viscera*, or where any part is much weaker than the rest, such an additional force will press the fluids upon that part very much to its damage, which may be either the bursting of the vessels, or promoting the discharge of some ill humours upon that part which otherwise might drain elsewhere. But where nothing of this nature forbids the use of the cold *bath*, whatsoever is to be effected by bracing the solids, invigorating their vibrations, and accelerating the blood's motion, is with certainty to be had from hence. All diseases, therefore, from a sizy blood, and a lentor upon the animal juices, if the elasticity of the vessels is not worn out with age or debauches, will find relief from this practice. Whatsoever inconveniences likewise proceed from a bad transpiration, or when humours are thrown upon the surface which cannot get through the skin, this remedy will be of service; for, upon immersion, the whole nervous system is so shaken, that the very capillaries feel the influence, and the minutest passages are forced open by an increased velocity of the circulating fluids, whereby the skin will be cleared, and, instead of entertaining gross acrimonious humours, transmit only the imperceptible matter of perspiration. And this is the reason why people are so brisk and cheerful after *bathing;* because so much is thus forced away by the pressure upon the vessels, and forcing out their contents. A person two feet under water sustains a weight of water, added to that of the air, (supposing the *area* of his skin to be 15 feet) = 2280lb.; for 2, the number of cubical feet of water pressing upon a foot square of the skin, × 76, the number of pounds in the cubical foot of water, = 152, × 15, the supposed number of square feet on the surface of the body, = 2280lb. Troy.

Batrachites, βατραχιτης, toad-stones.

Batrachium, crowfoot, crane's-bill.

Batrachus, βατραχος, an inflammatory tumour which rises under the tongue, especially of children. Ae-

tius says it is a tumour under the tongue, especially in the veins. See *Ranula*. From *βατραχος, a frog*. It is a tumour of the salivary glands.

Battarismus, stammering with hesitation, or difficulty to begin a word. It is the *Psellismus Hæsitans* of Cullen.

Battitura, the squamous scales of metals which fly off whilst under the hammer.

Baurac, a name for the mineral fixed alkaline salt. It is the Arabic name for nitre, or for any salt; and hence it is that *Borax* took its name, which is also thus called.

Bay-tree, *Laurus*.

Bdellerum, a horse leech.

Bdellium, the name of a gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East-Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought into Europe both from the East-Indies and Arabia. It is one of the weakest of the deobstruent kind.

Bean, faba, a species of *Vicia*.

Bean Caper. See *Zygophyllum*.

Bean (French.) See *Phaseolus*.

Bean (Garden), i. e. *Faba Major*.

Bean (Horse), i. e. *Faba Minor*.

Bean (Kidney.) See *Phaseolus*.

Bean-tree (White.) See *Aria*.

Bear-berry i. e. *Uva Ursi*.

Bear-bind. See *Sepium*.

Bear's-breech. See *Acanthus*.

Bear's-ear (Virginian), a species of *Dodecatheon*.

Bear's-foot, a species of *Helleborus*.

Bear's-grape. See *Uva Ursi*.

Becabunga, brook-lime, a species of *Veronica*. The college have retained this plant in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Succus Cochleariæ Compositus, formerly called Succi Scorbutici.

Bec de Lievre, the hair-lip.

Bechica, *βηχικα*, from *βηξ, a cough*, or from *βηττω, to cough*, any medicine designed to relieve a *cough*. It is of the same import as the word *pectoral*.

Be de Frangi, i. e. the disease of the Franks. So the Persians name the venereal disease.

Bedeguar, an Arabian name for the small Spanish milk-thistle. It is also a reddish-green, spongy, hairy, excrescence, made by small ichneumon flies on the stalks of the briar, or the dog rose-bush.

Beech-tree, *Fagus*.

Beef, the flesh of common neat cattle slaughtered for the food of man. It enters largely into human diet, both in its fresh and salted condition, especially among the Anglo-Americans and British. It is one of the great articles of export from the middle and northern States of America. Large quantities of it in barrels are annually brought to the Atlantic sea-ports from the interior parts of the country, pickled or packed with sea-salt. The history of beef is very curious in a medical as well as a dietetic and commercial point of view. Some facts which have been carefully noted in New-York, the great deposit of this commodity, are remarkably instructive. In the year 1798, an uncommonly large quantity of beef was in the city. A dulness of sale kept a more than common quantity at home. The law regulating the salting of it was at that time vague and dubious, both as to the quantity and quality of the salt. Liverpool salt, of which large importations have been made to New-York, had been used to cure it; and this, improper as it was, was put into the barrels very sparingly. The season was excessively hot. The beef corrupted; and being stored in cellars and warehouses in some of the central and busy parts of the city, emitted disagreeable effluvia. The proprietors and consignees finding the beef was tainted and spoiling, began, in the heat of the season, to overhale and repack it. In doing this, the putrid pickle was thrown in great parcels into the streets; and the exhalations from the meat in the cellars, and the stinking brine in the gutters, were horribly offensive. A pestilential disease broke out in the immediate vicinity of these effluvia,

and destroyed the lives of many citizens, particularly of those who lived to leeward of their sources.

It was remarked by the persons engaged in examining and re-pickling these barrels of beef, that when the meat was beginning to corrupt, it became slimy or slippery to the touch, and always emitted a *sour* odour. The Inspector General of provisions, and almost every one of his assistants (amounting to between thirty and forty men), were uniformly sensible of this *acid* flavour. But not only were they sensible of this *sourness* in the gaseous emanation from the beef, but the putrid pickle in which it was soaking, was likewise *sour to the taste*. Nor was the noxious effect of this acid vapour confined to the city. Much of this corrupting beef was carried out of town, and there examined. One of the sworn Inspectors reported to the Health-office, that, in examining a parcel of beef belonging to one merchant only, and that on the healthy shore of Long-Island, six of his men were taken sick. Of the Inspector General's men, almost all were poisoned by the effluvia in different degrees.

Of the *pork* then in the city, a far less quantity corrupted, and of that which did spoil, very little either of offensiveness or noxiousness was remarked.

The observations made coincided perfectly with Dr. Mitchill's reasoning in his argument in favour of tallow-chandlers and soap-makers of New-York, in 1797. See his discussion before the Legislature. *Beef* corrupts much sooner than *pork;* because the former consists principally of *lean*, and the latter of *fat*. Of the different parts of beef, the fat putrifies much less easily than the lean; and of the pork, its lean, though small in quantity, spoils much more readily than its fat. Upon the whole, it was ascertained that the fat was remarkably more *slow to putrefy*, and when it did corrupt, it afforded *no pestilential air*.

The mischievous product, then, comes from the *lean part* of animal flesh, whether beef or pork. And as lean differs from fat chiefly in being charged with septon or azote, it is plain this septon must be at the bottom of the destructive work. The product being sour, the septon must be oxygenated; and thence it is inferred, that the oxygen associated with it, constitutes septic acid. And this septic acid existing sometimes in a liquid, and sometimes in an aërial form, gives rise to dysenteries, yellow and malignant fevers, as their principal exciting cause.

Such are the facts relating to the decay of *lean* and *fat* meats. They lead to important conclusions, more favourable to the discernment of Bramha, who forbade beef to be eaten, than to that lawgiver who would not allow pork to be used as an article of diet. Whatever may have been remarked in the eastern parts of the world concerning the flesh of the swine, the experience of the west has amply and unquestionably shewn it to be the most wholesome kind of animal food. Beef, on the contrary, being exceedingly prone to corrupt and turn to poison in the casks where it is pickled, indulges its natural propensity in the stomach and intestines of those who feed largely upon it, both in its salted and unsalted condition. This is so much the case, that wherever a *beef-ration* enters into the diet of seamen, farmers and soldiers, dysenteries and malignant distempers are very apt to make their appearance. The same remarks apply to *other kinds of lean meat*, as that of the camel, the sheep and the horse, particularly that which is badly salted and that which is quite fresh. The like observation is true of fish and fowl, the *lean parts* of which, abounding in septon, are more likely to be converted to septic or pestilential poison, than articles of food consisting principally of *oil* and

fat. See these words respectively.—A consequence of this proneness of beef and other lean meat to turn to pestilence and venom is, that the contents of the intestines of the persons who feed largely on them, may become infectious *within* their bodies, as in dysentery, and immediately *after their discharge* may poison the air of a room, as the beef might have done if it had putrified without having been eaten. The alvine evacuations of such beef-eaters consist of a great proportion of decayed or rotten beef; and if they do not abound with septic acid *before* their expulsion, they commonly turn to it a short time *after*, rendering the pit or sink into which they are thrown, abominably nauseous, and poisonous beyond any other species of excrement; for remedy of which evils, alkalies are the natural and efficacious applications, by virtue of their extraordinary antiseptic power. Weak solutions of mild soda and pot-ash taken into the stomach, and injected into the rectum, will neutralize the corroding acid in the alimentary canal, and destroy the fœtor and poison of the stools. A little ley poured into the bed-pan will have a similar operation there, and effectually guard nurses and attendants against infection. And the same applications will overcome similar effluvia in a jakes or privy, or any where else.

Beet. See *Beta*.

Beetla, i. e. *Betle*.

Begma, βηγμα, from βηξ, *a cough*. Hippocrates means by this word both a *cough* and the spit brought up with it.

Belemnites, arrow-stone, or thunderbolt. It is the petrified remains of some sea-animal, and generally thought to be the spines of the sea-urchin.

Belemnoides, from βελεμνον, *a dart*, and ειδος, *shape*. A name for the *Processus Styloides*. It is also a name of the process at the lower end of the ulna.

Belladonna, dwale, or common deadly nightshade. A species of *Atropa*.

Bell-flower. See *Campanula*.

Bellis, the daisy. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Bell Metal. Copper and tin melted in a suitable proportion, form the compound thus named.

Bellon. So the colic is called in Derbyshire when it is produced by lead.

Belzoinum. Gum Benjamin, and its tree.

Ben. The oily acorn, oily nut, or ben-nut.

Benedicta Aqua. Formerly the *Aq. Calcis Sim.* was thus named. Also a water distilled from *Serpyllum*.

Benedicta Herba. The herb bennet.

Benedictus, signifying *blessed*, was a term anciently much used for the milder purges, as rhubarb, and the like; and, since, by the moderns it hath been applied not only to some officinal compositions of like virtue, but also to those of different qualities, as the *Vinum Benedictum*, which is an emetic, and the *Aqua Benedicta*, a dryer, and some others.

Benzoates, are salts formed by the union of Benzoic Acid (see *Acids*), with different bases, alkaline, earthy, and metallic. See M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Benzoinum, *Benzoë*, Benjamin tree. A species of *Styrax*. The college have retained this resin in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Tinctura Benzoës Composita, formerly called Bals. Traumatic; its flowers enter the Tinctura Opii Camphorata, formerly called Elix. Pareg.

Berberis, *Barberry*, or *Pipperidge Bush*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Bergamote, or *Bergamot*, a species of *Citron*, produced at first casually, by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a *Bergamot* pear-tree;

whence the fruit produced by this union participated both of the citron-tree and the pear-tree. The essence of *Bergamot* is also called *Essentia de Cedra.*

Beryl, a precious stone. It is a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Beryls* are met with amongst the species of two different genera, in the order of *Quartez.* See *Gemma.*

Beta, beet. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Betle, Indian betle. A species of *Piper.*

Betonica, betony. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Betula, the birch-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Alnus*, or alder-tree, and enumerates seven species.

Bezoar, from *pa-zahar*, in the Persian language signifying *a destroyer of poison;* whence it is applied to many things supposed to have such virtues, as *Bezoar Animal* is applied to the liver and heart of vipers, *Bezoar Mineral* to a chemical preparation, and so to many other things, according to the conceit and pleasure of their contrivers. There are two principal kinds of what is supposed natural *Bezoar*, the Oriental and Occidental, both being a sort of stones of a round and oval figure, and said to be found in the maw or stomach of particular animals, as some species of goats, porcupines, &c. The Oriental *Bezoar* is most esteemed, and bears by much the highest price; but those who have been at most pains to examine it, will by no means allow that its medicinal virtues are answerable to its price.

Bezoar Mineral. They are fossil bodies, which consist of concentric crusts, and are of a globular shape. Some are earthy, but others of very different classes, according to the arrangement of fossil bodies. Also the Bezoarticum Minerale.

Bezoarticum Minerale. It is the metallic part of the butter of antimony, precipitated from its acid by means of the nitrous acid, and then calcined. The common calx of antimony is generally substituted for it.

Bezoarticus (Sp. Nitri.) It is the nitrous spirit that is recovered by distillation in preparing the *Bezoarticum Minerale.*

Bibitorius Musculus. See *Adductor Oculi.*

Bicaudalis Musculus. Bidloo gives this name to the muscle of the ear, which others call *Triceps Auris.*

Biceps Musculus, from *bis* and *caput*, a double-headed muscle.

Biceps Cruris, i. e. *Biceps Flexor Cubiti.*

Biceps Cruris, i. e. *Biceps Flexor Cruris.*

Biceps Externus, i. e. *Triceps Extensor Cubiti.*

Biceps Flexor Cruris. It arises by two distinct heads; the first, called *Longus*, arises, in common with the semitendinosus, from the upper and posterior part of the tuberosity of the os ischium. The second, called *Brevis*, arises from the linea aspera, a little below the termination of the glutæus maximus, by a fleshy acute beginning, which soon grows broader as it descends to join with the first head, a little above the external condyle of the os femoris. It is inserted by a strong tendon into the upper part of the head of the fibula. Its use is to bend the leg. This muscle forms what is called the outer ham-string; and between it and the inner, the nervus popliteus, arteria and vena poplitea, are situated.

Biceps Flexor Cubiti, also called *Biceps Humeri*, and *Biceps Flexor.* It arises by two heads. The first and outermost, called *Longus*, begins tendinous from the upper edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, passes over the head of the os humeri within the joint, and, in its descent without the joint, is enclosed in a groove near the head of the os

humeri, by a membranous ligament that proceeds from the capsular ligament and adjacent tendons. The second or innermost head, called *Brevis*, arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the coracoid process of the scapula, in common with the coracobrachialis muscle. A little below the middle of the fore-part of the os humeri these heads unite. It is inserted by a strong roundish tendon into the tubercle on the upper end of the radius internally. Its use is to turn the hand supine, and to bend the fore-arm. At the bending of the elbow, where it begins to grow tendinous, it sends off an aponeurosis, which covers all the muscles on the inside of the fore-arm, and joins with another tendinous membrane, which is sent off from the triceps extensor cubiti, and covers all the muscles on the outside of the fore-arm, and a number of the fibres, from opposite sides, decussate each other. It serves to strengthen the muscles, by keeping them from swelling too much outwardly, when in action, and a number of their fleshy fibres take their origin from it.

Bicorne, Os, i. e. *Os Hyoides*, from *bis, double*, and *cornu, horn*.

Bicornis, a muscle so called when it hath two terminations.

Bicornis, a name of the *Flexor Carpi Radialis;* also of the *Extensor Carpi Radialis*.

Bicuspides. See *Molares*.

Biennial. Herbs are said to be *biennial* when their roots continue two years.

Biferæ Plantæ, from *bis, twice*, and *fero, to bear*. In *Botany*, flowering twice in a year, viz. in spring and autumn; common between the tropics.

Bifidum Folium, from *bis, twice*, and *fissum, cloven;* bifid leaf; twice divided.

Biflorus Pedunculus, from *bis* and *flos;* bearing two flowers; producing two fructifications on each peduncle or stalk.

Bifurcated, is said by anatomists of such vessels and parts as divide into two branches.

Bigaster, a name given to muscles that have two bellies.

Bignonia, trumpet-flower. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species.

Biliaria Arteria, the biliary artery. When the hepatic artery hath advanced as far as the vesicula fellis, it gives out the *biliaria*, which accompanies the two cystic branches in the gall-bladder, and then is lost in the great lobe of the liver.

Bile. This, next to the semen, is the most extraordinary secretion in the animal body, as it consists of a quantity of soda or barilla dissolved in a watery menstruum, together with a portion of a bitter material. It has therefore been called by Dr. Mitchill the "bitter of soda." See his letter in the 2d volume of the Medical Repository. It has been stated under the article "Alkalies," that they were the most powerful of known antiseptics, for inanimate substances. And the Creator, foreseeing that the food of animals would be liable to detention, acidity, and corruption sometimes in the stomach and intestines, has provided an alkaline spring in the neighbourhood of the bowels, which, from its situation in the liver, should furnish an adequate supply of this wholesome and antiseptic liquor to prevent the bad consequences of putrifying and sour aliment. From its peculiar constitution, the bile or gall is little prone to corruption. It may, accordingly, be kept for years in the gall-bladder of an animal after death, without spoiling. For the secretion of so important, so antiseptic, and so health-preserving a liquid, the constitution is endowed with a large viscus, the liver; whose function it is to prepare a due quantity of bile for the purpose of keeping the contents of the alimentary canal from running too rapidly into sourness and putrefaction.

When bile meets with an acid, it

turns from a yellowish colour to a *green*. The greenness, therefore, of the bile when discharged by vomiting or by stool, is a sure indication that it has done its duty by neutralizing, as far as possible, the offending acid. When the duodenum abounds with acidity, the irritation which it causes near the orifice of the ductus communis choledochus, provokes an increased secretion, and a more abundant flow of the gall to remove or overcome the offending cause; after the same manner that snuff applied to the nostrils promotes a flow of mucus, dust in the eyes excites a gush of tears, and tobacco in the mouth augments the secretion of spittle. The bile then is not the cause of the diseases in which it plentifully appears; but it is the friend and ally of the constitution in getting the better of noxious, septic, or other acidity, by which it is assailed.

There is scarcely any thing more worthy of admiration in the human frame, than the provision of this alkaline, antiseptic and salutary liquid in the midst of the viscera, where, in its appropriate gland, it is prepared copiously, and whence it issues as from a never-failing fountain. When the bile is deficient in quantity or quality, the alimentary canal at first, and the whole constitution afterwards, become disordered. On the other hand, when it flows freely, and the noxious or peccant cause is seated high in the alimentary canal, the bile, by a kind and wholesome provision, sometimes regurgitates in the intestine, and ascends to the stomach itself, relieving it from oppression and danger. The good done by the refluent gall in such cases, has led to the prescription of it when dried and moulded into pills as a remedy. And it is related that a dose of fresh gall is a good preventive of indigestion, and the ill consequences of gluttony and excessive eating.

From these considerations, the reason is evident wherefore the bile is admitted into the intestines so far from their termination at the anus; to wit, that it may visit and regulate their whole tract downwards as it descends, and may also occasionally exert its corrective and neutralizing influence in the stomach, whenever, by a small incision of the peristaltic motion, its presence is required there. Of all the fluids of the animal body, the bile is the least disposed to undergo spontaneous changes. Its alkaline quality enables it to resist the tendency to fermentation and putrefaction in a most remarkable manner; for while blood, urine, milk, lymph, saliva, &c. by exposure to the air, change very rapidly, and grow corrupt, the bile parts with its watery part, grows thick, hardens, and remains, after long keeping, as sweet and good as ever. See *Soda*, *Barilla*, and *Nitre*.

Bilis, bile, is a thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheath or blunt the acids of the chyle; because, they being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. This appears not only from the analysis of the bile, which yields more of a lixivious than of a volatile alkaline salt; but likewise, from what has been observed, that of the great quantity of acid salts amongst the aliments in the stomach, there never could be found any in the chyle after it had passed the duodenum; because some chyle is almost always passing through the duodenum; therefore it was necessary that the *bile* likewise should be continually poured into it from the ductus hepaticus. In a dog, whose ductus biliaris communis was near as big as a man's, Dr. Keill says he has gathered it at the rate of two drams in one hour. But because a greater

quantity of aliments requires a greater quantity of *bile*, therefore, according as the stomach is more or less distended with food, it presses out of the gall-bladder a proportionable quantity of gall to be mixed with the chyle in the guts. See *Liver*.

Bilious, is a term applied to diseases occasioned by too great a quantity of bile rendered acrid by heat, or any other cause, as our autumnal fluxes, West-India fevers, &c. In these complaints ripe succulent fruits contribute greatly to the cure.

Bilious Diseases, morbid states of body, in which there is an excretion of much bile. Hence bilious fevers, bilious dysenteries and diarrhœas, and bilious colics, are very frequently talked of. If the excretion of bile in considerable quantity during these disorders had served to give them a name merely, there would have not been much harm in it. But the case has been far otherwise: for by a most improper and unjust interpretation, the bile which comes with all its powers to succour the endangered constitution, has been generally deemed the cause itself of the very mischiefs that its composition and nature enable it to prevent. Hence, we find this precious and wholesome fluid spoken of in the most opprobrious terms. Notwithstanding its grand antiseptic qualities, it has been called a corrupt and acrimonious humour. Though its anti-febrile and anti-pestilential virtues are eminently great, physicians have most unwisely termed it the worst secretion that ever pestered the constitution. They denounce it as the author of half the bodily evils which mortals endure; and some have wondered for what purpose such a troublesome fluid, so apt to degenerate into acrimony and poison, was placed within the body.

Such have been the ravings and delusions of mankind concerning the use and functions of the bile. And under such impressions they have said, that a heated, exalted, or acrimonious bile was the exciting cause of the fevers, dysenteries, colics, and other maladies, in which a considerable quantity of gall appeared. And the epithet "bilious" is as familiarly applied to these classes of diseases, to designate their exciting cause, as if it really and truly had some agency in the business; whereas nothing in the whole circle of vulgar or of learned absurdity is more remote from the truth. It is in consequence of this fundamental error, and of the prejudice growing out of it, that every body, patients as well as doctors, speak of bilious diseases with the utmost familiarity, as well known and perfectly comprehended; and that "billious pills," and "anti-bilious pills," advertised by the year in our newspapers, perpetually insult the eye and understanding.

The real exciting cause of those disorders called "bilious," being generally a hostile, stimulant, and pestilential acid in the primæ viæ, the bile sallies forth to meet the enemy, and to save the constitution. But this saver of the individual body, like the Great Saviour of the world, has been opposed, reviled, scourged, spit upon, and crucified by the high-priests, pharisees, and rabble of the medical tribes. It is to be hoped, that its true character and virtues will not be kept out of sight much longer.

Binoculus. A bandage for both the eyes is thus named.

Bios, βιος, life, and its course. But sometimes it only means victuals.

Biscoctus, twice dressed. This word is chiefly applied to bread twice baked, or that is much baked, i. e. *biscuit*.

Bismuthum, bismuth. The ores of *bismuth* very much resemble those of lead. They are, like them, disposed in facets, but have a yellowish cast. Ores of *bismuth* are frequently found mixed with cobalt. *Bismuth* is a semi-metal, of a bright, pale, lead-colour; and when broke, it appears of a silver white. It is of a

flakey contexture. Its earthy part affords as good a blue as that from cobalt. It melts rather sooner than lead, but later than tin.

Bittern. When the brine is evaporated for obtaining salt for the table, and all the table salt is collected from it, there remains at last a large quantity of liquor which refuses to yield any crystals. These liquors are very bitter, and are called by chemists *Mother-Waters;* but that now spoken of is called *bittern* in the salt-works. The *bittern*, or mother-water of sea-salt, contains a great quantity of sea-salt, with an earthy basis, and a little Glauber's salt.

Bitumen, a genus in the class of inflammables; it is of a black colour, shining and glossy, brittle, but of a close solid texture, and yielding, when burnt, a strong smell.

Bitumen Judaicum, Jew's pitch. It is a species of *Bitumen.* It is a solid light substance, of a dusky colour on the outside, and a deep shining black within, having but little taste or smell, except when it is heated, in which case it emits a strong pitchy odour. On burning it, a large quantity of ashes are left behind. It is found in the earth in many parts of Egypt, and floating on the surface of the Dead Sea. At first it is soft, but grows hard by keeping.

Bitumen Barbadense, Barbadoes tar. It is a species of *Bitumen.*

Bitumen Liquidum, i. e. *Petroleum.*

Bivalva, bivalve, in *Botany*, is the pods and husks of plants, which open lengthways in two parts, like the shell of a muscle.

Bivalvula, i. e. *Bivalva.*

Biventer, from *bis*, *twice*, and *venter*, *a belly.* A muscle is so called that is divided into two bellies. See *Digastricus.*

Biventer Cervicis, i. e. *Complexus.*

Biventer Maxillæ Inferioris, i. e. *Digastricus.*

Bixa, arnotto. The French call it *Rocou.* It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He notices but one species, viz.

Bixa Orellana, American arnotto.

Black Lead. It is a compound ore of tin, iron, and sulphur. In Bergman's *Mineralogy* it is said to be a species of *Sulphur*, and that it is phlogiston saturated with aërial acid.

Bladder. This is situated between the duplicature of the peritonæum, in the lower part of the abdomen, between the os sacrum, and the os pubis, above the straight gut in men, and on the neck of the womb in women. It is tied to the navel by the urachus degenerated into a ligament, its sides to the umbilical arteries, and its neck to the intestinum rectum in women. It is composed of three coats: the first is a covering of the peritonæum; the second is composed of muscular fibres, which run irregularly several ways; and the third, which is full of wrinkles for facilitating its dilatation, is both glandulous and nervous. Its glands separate a viscous and slimy matter, which defends it from the acrimony of the salts in the urine. Around its neck there goes a small muscle, called sphincter vesicæ, which contracts the orifice of the *bladder*, that the urine may not run out, but when it thrusts open the passage, by the contraction of the second coat of the *bladder*, which is therefore called *Detrusor Urinæ.* The blood-vessels of the bladder are branches of the *Hypogastrics.* Its nerves come from the *Intercostals.* Its use is to be a reservatory of the urine, that it may not incessantly run from us, as it is separated in the kidneys.

Bladder in the throat. So the *Cynanche Trachealis* is called in New-England.

Blæsitas, stammering or lisping. It is the *Psellismus Ringens* of Cullen.

Blæsus, Βλαισος, a Greek primitive, the same as *Valgus*, a bandy-legged person, or one whose legs are bent outwards; one whose back-bone is bended either forward or backward; also a paralytic person, and one who hath an impediment in his speech.

Blatta Byzantia, βλαττιον, βυζαντιον, or *Byzantina*, called also *Unguis Odoratus*, and Constantinople sweet hoof. The purple fish, the welk, and other fishes of the same kind, i. e. that have wreathed shells, have also operculæ or lids. These lids are of various shapes and different substances; the matter of some of them resembles shells, others are like leather, and a third kind are horny. The horny and leathery kinds have a greasiness or unctuosity, which, when they are burnt, exhales a strong smell, sometimes agreeable, but most generally very fœtid. The *Blatta Byzantia*, or *Unguis Aromaticus vel Odoratus* of the ancients, was of the leathery or horny kind. It was called *Unguis* from its likeness to a man's nail in its shape and colour.

Blende, a species of the ore of *Zinc*; it is always glaring; it is mineralized by sulphur, and often contains iron.

Blenna, βλεννα, or *Blena*, a thick phlegm descending from the brain, through the nostrils, which shews a beginning recovery.

Blennorrhagia. The name *Gonorrhœa* implies a discharge of semen, which never takes place in the complaint to which at present it is applied; and for which, if a Greek name is to be retained, Dr. Swediar proposes to call it *Blennorrhagia*, from βλεννα, *mucus*, and ῥεω, *to flow*, i. e. *Mucifluxus (activus)*; and thus, to distinguish both from real gonorrhœas, and from gleets, to which latter he proposes to give the name *Blennorrhœa, Mucifluxus (passivus)*, i. e. without phlogistic symptoms.

Blennorrhagia balani. Dr. Swediar proposes this name as more properly expressive of the disorder called *Gonorrhœa spuria*, which see. The disorder is an active discharge from the part.

Blood. By this some understand not only the fluid in the veins and arteries, but likewise that in the lymphaducts, nerves, or any other vessel of the body; because they are all parts of the *blood* separated from it by the force of the heart, and many of them by the animal mechanism return to it again after performance of their destined tasks; and in this acceptation it is taken in the calculations of its quantity in a human body, and its velocities; which, because it is of the utmost moment to understand, we shall give it from the best authors.

The ventricles of the heart are each capable of receiving an ounce of *blood*, or more; and, therefore, being full in their diastole, we may suppose that they throw out at least one ounce of *blood* each systole. The heart contracts about 4000 times in an hour, more or less, according to the different temperaments, sexes, and ages; and, therefore, there pass through the heart every hour 4000 ounces, or 250lb. weight of *blood*. Now, the common opinion is, that the whole mass of *blood* does not exceed 25lb. and, therefore, according to this allowance, a quantity of *blood*, equal to the whole mass, passes through the heart ten times in an hour, that is, about once every six minutes. If the heart contracts eighty times in a minute, then 25lb. weight of *blood* passes through its ventricles once in five minutes, or twelve times in an hour. Now, having the number of pulses in any determinate time, the quantity of *blood* thrown out at the left ventricle of the heart every pulse, and the diameter of the aorta, it will be easy to find with what degree of celerity the *blood* moves through the aorta; for, *the celerity with which a fluid runs out at any orifice, uniformly, and always running in the same quantity, is equal to the velocity of a body which describes a space of the same length with that of a cylinder whose basis is equal to the orifice, and whose magnitude is equal to the quantity of fluid that runs out in the same time.* Now, suppose the heart contracts eighty times in a minute, and that each systole throws into the aorta an ounce of *blood*, which is equal in bulk to

1,659 inches, and, consequently, 80 ounces are 132,72 inches; the diameter of the aorta is found to be 0,73 parts of an inch, and, therefore, its orifice is 0,4187; by which, if 132,72 be divided, the quotient 316 inches, or 26 feet, gives the length of the cylinder, or the space through which the *blood* moves in a minute, supposing it were constantly going out of the heart with the same velocity; but because of the diastole of the heart, which is at least half the time of pulsation, there go out 80 ounces in half a minute, and, consequently, the velocity of *blood* is double, as it moves at the rate of 52 feet in a minute. Now, because the sum of the sections of the branches of an artery is always greater than that of the trunk, the velocity of the *blood* must constantly decrease as the artery divides into more branches. The exactest proportion of the branches to their trunks, found by measuring an artery of the thigh, injected with wax, is as 12387 to 10000; and, consequently, the greatest velocity of the *blood* will be to the least as 5233 to 1; or the *blood* moves 5233 times slower in some capillary arteries than it does in the aorta. The *blood* is received from the arteries into the veins, where it still moves slower as it returns to the heart again. The arteries are to the veins as 324 to 441, and, consequently, the *blood* moves in the veins above 7116 times slower than it does in the aorta. The farther the *blood* moves from the heart, the slower it returns; and all the *blood*, which at the same time is thrown out of the heart, does not return at the same time to it again, but the times are directly as the spaces the blood runs over before it returns to the heart again, and reciprocally as the velocities; and, consequently, some parts of the *blood* may be some thousand times longer in returning to the heart than others; and there is no time when all the *blood* can be said to have only once circulated; but, if there were any such time, the quantity of *blood* in the body must be first determined, which is very difficult to do, and not yet agreed upon by hardly any two persons. Bleeding to death can never give the estimate of its true quantity, because no animal can bleed longer than while the great artery is full, which will be longer or shorter as the wounded artery is smaller or greater; and the aorta must always be the first vessel that empties. The most certain way, in Dr. Keill's opinion, is, by finding what proportion the cavities of the vessels, of which the whole body is composed, bear to the thickness of the coats. This, in the veins and arteries, may be exactly found; but in the other vessels we only know the quantity of fluid they contain, by carefully evaporating as much as possible. Thus the Doctor found the fluids are to the vessels;

In the	Arteries	as	1,7	to 1
	Veins		15,6	
	Muscles		3,6	
	Nerves		3	
	Bones		1	

The least of which proportion shews the liquor to be one half of the weight of the body; and if a calculation be made on the proportion of the *blood* in the arteries to their coats, in a body weighing 160 pounds, there will be found 100 pounds of *blood*.

Blue-stone, i. e. *Vitriol (Blue.)*

Body. It is the mass or quantity of matter. In a strictly physical sense it is every thing that is extended, solid, divisible, and that in itself hath no power of motion, acting only by external impulse, also possessing the properties of attraction and repulsion. All that relates to the knowledge of this, under its various modifications and appearances through the whole creation, is the subject of physics, or natural philosophy; and so far particularly as concerns the economy of a human body, and the regulations of its

disorders, is the province of medicine, and gives its professors, by way of pre-eminence, the title of physicians.

Bole (Lemnian). See *Terra Lemnos*.

Boletto, frit. It is imperfect or half-made glass.

Boletus, spunk. A genus of the fungusses in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species. A species of this genus, viz. the *igniarius*, Linn. Agaricus pedis equini facie, Tournefort, hath been used as a styptic applied after amputations.

Bolt-head, is a bellied glass that rises up with a long cylindrical neck, much slenderer than the body, being nearly of the same make with a glass egg.

Bolus, bole. A genus of earth. It readily falls down into a loose mass in water; having a degree of ductility when not pervaded with too much water; smooth and rather unctuous to the touch. *Boles*, which fertilize land, are called *Marles*. The college have retained the Bolus Gallicus in their Pharmacopœia.

Bolus, βωλος, a bole or bolus. *Boluses* differ not from electaries, only in that they are made in single doses, and are therefore more proper where it is necessary to be exact, and where drugs are used that soon perish. The quantity of each is a morsel, or mouthful (i. e. as much as can be conveniently swallowed at once); whence their name *Bucella*.

Bolus Fabrilis, red chalk.

Bolus Silesianus, i. e. *Terra Sigillata*.

Bombiates, are salts formed by the union of the Bombic Acid (see *Acids*) with alkaline, earthy, or metallic bases. See M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry, wherein twenty-four species are enumerated.

Bombus, βομβος, a resounding noise, or ringing of the ears, from flatus confined there; also a sonorous expulsion of flatus from the intestines.

Bones. They are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles are. In a fœtus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and adhere to one another; but when their interstices are full of such particles, then they are arrived to their utmost extent, hardness, and solidity; and their blood-vessels being compressed on all sides, bring no more blood than what is sufficient to supply the places of their abraded particles. They are either spongy and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated to one another, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremities than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not easily put out of joint; but because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and, consequently, not so easily broken, as it must have been, had it been solid and smaller: for, of two *bones* of equal length, and of equal numbers of fibres, the strength of the one to the strength of the other, will be as their diameters. See *Skeleton*.

Bononiensis (Lapis), the Bononian stone, or *Bononian Phosphorus*. It is a small, grey, soft, glossy, fibrous, sulphureous stone, about the size of a walnut. When broken, a kind of crystal, or starry talc, is found therein. This stone is met with in the neighbourhood of Bologna, or Bononia, in Italy; and when duly prepared, makes a species of phosphorus. When this phosphorus is held to the light, it retains it for six or eight hours after. As a medicine, this stone is said to be caustic and emetic.

Borates, are compounds of the Boracic Acid (see *Acids*) with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases: there are twenty-five species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Borax, *Borac*, or *Baurac*, signifies nitre. The barbarians corrupted it into *borax*, and applied it to the chrysocolla. It is a mineral crystalline salt, which, by the ancients, was called chrysocolla. It is not much unlike alum. Genuine, it hath a sweet taste at first, but afterwards, an unctuous one. Its pure crystals are octagonal prisms, finely cut. It is brought from the East-Indies. It is composed of the mineral alkali, combined with a smaller portion of acid of its own kind. In the rough state it is called *Tincal;* and when purified or refined it is called *Borax*. See *Tincal*. The college have retained Borax in their Pharmacopœia.

Borborygmus, βορβορυγμος, a rumbling noise, excited by wind, mixed with some degree of humidity in the bowels.

Botany, βοτανη, *a herb*, or *grass*, from βοτκω, *to feed*. Βοτανη is that grass which is perfect, but not quite fit to be mowed. *Botany* is that part of natural science, which includes every thing respecting vegetables, as their division into classes, orders, genera, species; external figure, internal properties, and their application to their purposes. And he who is skilful in these is called a

Botanist, a person skilful in the knowledge of plants.

Botryites, βοτρυιτις, from βοτρυς, *a cluster*, properly of grapes. It is a sort of burnt cadmia, resembling a cluster of grapes, and collected from the upper part of the furnace, where it is burnt; as what is collected in the lower part is called *Placitis*. Schroder says, that the *botryites* is collected in the middle part of the furnace, the *Placitis* in the upper, and the *Ostracitis* in the lowest.

Boubon. It sometimes signifies the groin, sometimes the glands in the groin, and a tumour of the same; also a humour in the neck or armpits, or behind the ears, or of any of the external glandular parts.

Bougie. In the French language it signifies a *wax-candle*, and is applied to a machine, which (as the wax-candle formerly was) is introduced into the urethra for removing obstructions there.

Bovina Affectio, the distemper of black cattle, caused by a worm lodged between the skin and the flesh, and perforating the same. The Arabians call it *Ægritudo vel passio bovina*. It is but little known in Europe, nor is it mentioned by the ancient Greeks.

Brachierium, a bandage and truss for a hernia. A word used by the barbarous Latin writers, probably from *brachiale*, *a bracelet*.

Brachia, the division of the large branches of trees from the trunk.

Brachiæus Musculus, from βραχιων, *brachium*, *an arm*, the name of two muscles of the arm. They are also called *Brachialis*, &c. which see.

Brachiale. So the ancients call the *Carpus*.

Brachialis, i. e. *Brachialis Internus*.

Brachialis Externus. See *Triceps Extensor Cubiti*.

Brachialis Internus. This muscle arises fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri, at each side of the insertion of the deltoid muscle, covering all the inferior and fore-part of this bone; runs over the joint, and adheres firmly to the ligament; is inserted, by a strong short tendon, into the coronoid process of the ulna. Its use is to bend the fore-arm, and to prevent the capsular ligament of the joint from being pinched.

Brachialis Arteria. The brachial artery is the continuation of the axiliary artery, which, as it passes behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, receives the name of *brachial*. It runs down on the inside of the arm, over the musculus coraco-brachialis and anconæus internus, and

along the inner edge of the biceps, behind the vena basilica, giving out small branches as it goes along. Below the bend of the arm it divides into the cubitalis and radialis. Sometimes, though rarely, the *brachial artery* is divided from its origin into two large branches, which run down on the arm, and afterwards on the fore-arm, where they are called *Cubitalis* and *Radialis*.

Brachio-Cubitalie Ligamentum. The expansion of the lateral ligament (see *Lateralia Ligamenta)*, which is fixed in the inner condyle of the os humeri, runs over the capsula, to which it closely adheres, and is inserted like radii on the side of the great sigmoide cavity of the ulna; it is covered on the inside by several tendons, which adhere closely to it, and seem to strengthen it.

Brachio-Radialie Ligamentum. The expansion of the lateral ligament (see *Lateralia Ligamenta)*, which runs over the external condyle of the os humeri, is inserted round the coronary ligament, from thence all the way down to the neck of the radius, and also in the neighbouring parts of the ulna. Through all this passage it covers the capsular ligament, and is covered by several tendons adhering closely to both.

Brachium, βραχιων, the arm. In Hippocrates it signifies what is now called the *Humerus*. From the elbow to the wrist is called the fore-arm. By the *arm* is generally meant the whole from the shoulder to the wrist, but more particularly the *Os Humeri*.

Brachychronius, βραχυχρονιος, from βραχυς, *short*, and χρονος, *time*. An epithet of a disease, which continues but a short time.

Brachypnœa, βραχυπνοια, from βραχυς, *short*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. Breath fetched short, but at long intervals.

Brachypotæ, βραχυποται, from βραχυς, *short* or *small*, and ποτος, *drink*. Little drinkers To drink but little in an ardent fever is a bad sign.

Bractea, in *Botany*, a floral leaf, ranged by Linnæus among the fulcra, props, or supporters of plants.

Bradypepsia, βραδυπεψια, weak concoction of food; or when digestion in the stomach is performed slowly and with difficulty.

Braggat, a drink made of water and honey.

Brain. The whole substance of the *brain* is divided into two parts; that which lies mostly in the fore-part of the skull is properly called the *Cerebrum;* and that which lies on the back-part, under the hind-part of the cerebrum, is called the *Cerebellum*. Both the one and the other are contained in the meninges and the cranium, as in a box or case of bone, that nothing may hurt their tender substance, which is soft. The cerebrum is of a round figure; it is divided by the first process of the dura mater into the right and left side. Its external surface resembles the turnings and windings of the intestines. In the cerebrum we distinguish two different substances: the external, which is of an ashy colour; and the internal, which is of a white colour. Its external substance is called *Substantia Corticalis*, or *Cinericia;* it is soft, glandulous, and of the colour of ashes. Its internal, called *Substantia Medullaris*, is firmer, white, and fibrous; of it the nerves are made, and it reaches to the extremity of the medulla spinalis, where it divides into fibres. The external substance of the *brain*, by its circumvolutions, resembles the small guts: in the middle of each circumvolution is the beginning of the medullary substance; so that the cortical substance is always on the external side; and the inner lamina of the pia mater is co-extended with the cortical substance, which it immediately covers every where. Malpighi, who has nicely examined this cortical substance, says, that it is nothing but a heap of little oval glands, which receive the capillary branches of the veins and arteries

belonging to the *brain*, and which send out an infinite number of fibres, that all together make up the medullary substance; which, going out of the cranium, form the nerves and medulla spinalis contained in the vertebræ. The internal substance of the right and left side of the *brain* coming to join one another, leave a space between them, which forms the three ventricles, or centrum ovale; the upper part, or covering of this space, is called the *Corpus Callosum;* the bottom of this space is the internal substance of the two sides of the cerebrum, gathered together, as it were, into two bundles, which are called *Crura Medullæ Oblongatæ;* upon them are the protuberances called the *Corpora Striata*, and the *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum.* These crura, uniting, make one body, called the *Medulla Oblongata*, upon which there are four prominences, called *Nates* and *Testes;* and behind these prominences the internal and medullary substance of the cerebellum, being also divided into two bundles, forms upon each side of the medulla oblongata three more protuberances, and then it passes out of the cranium into the vertebræ, where it gets the name of *Medulla Spinalis.* This is a general idea of the structure of the *brain.* As for its parts,

Below the depth of all the circumvolutions of the *brain*, the first thing that appears immediately under the first process of the dura mater, is the corpus callosum, or the covering of the two lateral ventricles, formed by the union of the medullary fibres of each side. This being laid aside, the two lateral ventricles appear; they reach from the fore-part of the cerebrum, backwards: they are pretty broad in their hind-part, but they grow narrower towards the fore-part. They are divided, into the right and left ventricle, by a thin transparent membrane, going from the under side of the corpus callosum, and extending to the fornix, which is in the bottom of the ventricles. This membrane is called *Septum Lucidum;* it is thought to be a production of the pia mater, which covers all the sides of the ventricles.

In these ventricles there are four prominences, two in each ventricle: the foremost two are called *Corporæ Striata*, which are the tips of the crura medullæ oblongatæ; they are oblong, and their extremities come down upon the sides of the two other prominences; they are of a cineritious colour without, but in their internal substance there are many white streaks, which are the medullary substance mixed with the cineritious and glandulous. They are, as it were, tied together by a medullary process, called *Commissura crassioris Nervi æmula.* The two other prominences are called *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*, because the optic nerves rise out of them: they are medullary without, but a little cineritious within; they are of an oblong figure upon the upper part of the crura medullæ oblongatæ; between them there is a medullary tract which encompasses them, called *Limbi posteriores corporum striatorum.* Upon them also lies the plexus choroides, made of veins, arteries, and little glands. This plexus reaches from one lateral ventricle to the other, passing under the fornix, above the third ventricle; it sends a branch to the fourth sinus of the dura mater. In the middle, above the corpora striata, and the thalami nervorum opticorum, there lies a thin and broad production of the medullary substance, which comes from the fore-part of the ventrical by two roots, and reaches to the hinder part, where it ends by two other protuberances, called its *Crura*, which cover a great part of the thal. nerv. opt. This production is called the *Fornix*, because it is a covering to the third ventricle. Under the fornix there is a rima between the

crura medullæ oblongatæ, which is the third ventricle, it being a little dilated in its third part: there is a hole that goes down to the glandula pituitaria: this hole is the entry to the infundibulum or funnel, so called because of its figure: it is a small conduit made of the medullary substance, covered with the pia mater; it pierces the dura mater, upon the basis of the skull, and sinks into the substance of the glandula pituitaria, which is situated in the cella turcica, closely covered with the pia mater and dura mater; it is of a harder substance than the other glands of the body; it receives the end of the infundibulum, which carries a liquor from the ventricles into this gland, which is surrounded by the rete mirabile, or a plexus of some branches of the carotidal and cervical arteries, which break the impetus of the blood, and abate the velocity as it passes through the tender substance of the *brain*. In the hinder part of the third ventricle there is another small hole, called *Anus*, which leads into the fourth ventricle in the cerebellum. In the upper part of this hole is situated the glandula pinealis, about the bigness of a pea: it is composed of the same substance as the rest of the *brain*, and for the same use. It is tied by some fibres to the nates, which are two prominences of the medulla oblongata, situated above the fore-part of that conduit which leads from the anus to the fourth ventricle: they are of an oval figure, pretty big; and immediately behind them are two other prominences of the same figure and substance, called *Testes*, both covered with a net of blood-vessels. There is a small transverse medullary protuberance behind the testes, from which the pathetic nerves arise. The conduit which reaches from the anus to the fourth ventricle, is in that part of the medulla oblongata which is betwixt the cerebrum and the cerebellum, called the *Isthmus*. The upper part or cover of this conduit, which is betwixt the testes and the foremost vermicular process of the cerebellum, to which also it is tied at its two ends, and to the processes which come from the cerebellum to the testes at its sides, is called *Valvula Major;* it is of a medullary substance; its use is to keep the lymph from falling out above the nerves in the basis of the skull. These are all the parts of the cerebrum.

The cerebellum, which is much less, is also composed of a cortical and a medullary substance; its superficies makes no turnings and windings as that of the cerebrum; but its foldings are straight, and resemble the segments of circles, or the edges of plates laid on one another; and these segments are largest in its middle, growing less as they approach its fore and hind part, where they seem to resemble two worms, and therefore are called *Processus Vermiformes*. The medullary substance of the cerebellum, as it approaches the medulla oblongata, gathers together, and then divides equally into two bundles, which are joined to the two sides of the medulla oblongata; as they separate they leave a little space upon the upper side of the medulla, which is called the fourth ventricle; and its farther end, because of its resemblance, *Calamus Scriptorius*. The top of this ventricle is covered with several blood-vessels woven like a net. The medullary substance of the cerebellum makes three processes upon each side of the medulla oblongata: the first two go on each side to the testes; the valvula major is betwixt them. The second two are pretty broad; they go straight down on each side, and meet on the under side of the medulla: they make that protuberance called *Processus Annularis*. The third goes backwards on the upper side of the medulla; they make it look bigger, resembling two cords upon its sides.

This is all that is remarkable in the cerebrum, cerebellum, and up-

per side of the medulla oblongata; but, upon turning the *brain*, may be distinctly seen the rise of all the nerves, the infundibulum, two white spots behind it, the crua medullæ oblongatæ, one on each side the cerebrum: where they join may be seen the processus annularis, or Pons Varolii: and, beyond that, there are two prominences called *Corpora Pyramidalia:* they are about an inch long, and on each side of them, towards their lower end, there are two more, which, from their figure, are called *Corpora Olivaria;* and then the medulla oblongata goes out of the skull, being contained in the pia and dura mater.

The vessels of the *brain* are nerves, arteries and veins. The nerves are ten pair: the first pair are the olfactory nerves, rising from the basis of the corpora striata, and passing through the holes of the os cribriforme. The second pair are the optic nerves: they arise partly from the extremities of the corpora striata, and partly from the thalami nervorum opticorum, which they almost embrace: they unite together above the cella turcica, and, immediately dividing again, they pass through the two foremost holes in the os sphænoides. The third pair are the movers of the eyes: they rise on each side the infundibulum, from the medulla oblongata, and go out at the foramina lacera. The fourth pair are the pathetic nerves: they rise from the small medullary cord which is behind the testes, and pass through the foramina lacera. The fifth pair rise from the fore-part of the processus annularis: they give nerves to the dura mater; each of them divides into three branches; the first passes out at the foramen lacerum, the second at the third hole of the os sphænoides, and the third through another hole of the same bone. The sixth pair rises from the sides of the processus annularis, and goes out at the foramen lacerum; but just before it goes out, it casts back a branch, which makes the root of the intercostal nerve; this goes out at the canal through which the carotid artery enters. The seventh is the auditory nerve; it rises from the hinder-part of the processus annularis, and enters the hole in the process of the os petrosum. The eighth pair is the par vagum; it rises from the medulla oblongata, behind the processus annularis, by several threads which join in one: and it goes out at the same hole the lateral sinuses open into the jugulares. The ninth pair rises from the processus olivaris of the medulla oblongata, and passes out at a hole in the occipital bone, which is proper to itself. The tenth and last pair rises by several fibres from the beginning of the medulla spinalis; from thence ascending within the occiput, it turns, and passes out at the same hole through which the vertebral artery enters, between the first vertebra and the occipital bone, running through a sinus in this vertebra. These are the nerves of the *brain;* which farther see in their various ramifications all over the body, under the word *Nerve.*

The arteries are the two internal carotids, which pass through two oblique canals in the ossa petrosa; as soon as they enter the skull, they give a branch which enters the orbit of the eye; they give branches which make the rete mirabile, then they pierce the dura mater on each side of the infundibulum; they communicate with the cervical artery, and they give branches to the plexus choroides, and are distributed through all the substance of the *brain.*— Their branches make many turnings and windings upon the pia mater, and at last are lost in the little glands of the cortical substance of the *brain.* The two vertebral arteries, which come out of the holes in the transverse processes of the vertebræ, enter the large hole of the occipital bone; they pierce the dura mater, and go along the under side

of the medulla oblongata; then they cast back two branches for the spinal arteries, and at the processus annularis they join in one branch called the cervical artery; this communicates with the two carotids, by two branches, called the communicant branches; then it divides again into two, which give branches to the rete mirabile and plexus choroides; and they are afterwards distributed through all the susbtance of the *brain*, ending in the cineritious substance, as the carotids.

The veins enter not the cranium at the same hole that the arteries do, because, upon any turgescence of the blood, the swelling and pulse of the arteries would compress the veins against the bony sides of their passage, and thereby cause a stagnation and extravasation of the blood in the *brain*, which would destroy the whole machine. Neither do the veins run along the sides of the arteries in the *brain*, as they do through all the rest of the body, but they rise from the extremities of the arteries, in the cineritious substance, and go straight to discharge themselves into the sinuses of the dura mater. The blood which is brought into the *brain* by the carotid and vertebral arteries, is separated by the glands which make the cineritious and cortical substance of the *brain*, from its finest and most subtile parts, called animal spirits, which are received from the glands by the fibres of the medullary substance, which is the beginning of the nerves. Each nerve, therefore, is a bundle of very fine and small tubes, of which some are no bigger than the hundredth part of a hair; and these tubes are the excretory ducts of the cineritious substance. This does not only appear from the structure of the *brain;* but by reason likewise we are assured, that there is such a fluid as we call animal spirits running in the nerves: for, since all sensation is performed by the nerves, it must be done either by the substance of the nerve, or the fluid which is contained in the nerve: if by the substance of the nerve, it must be by a vibration from the part upon which the impression is made to the *brain*. Now, that there can be no vibration from the impression of external objects upon animal nerves, which are slack, and surrounded by other bodies, is evident, and therefore sensation must be made by the fluid in the nerves. The motion of this fluid is not swift and rapid, as is generally supposed, but slow and languid, as all its motion proceeds from the dilatation of the arteries compressing the soft substance of the nerves, and from the force by which it is thrust through the glands of the *brain:* and when the nerves are full of this fine fluid, the impressions of objects may be communicated to the *brain* without any quick motion in the animal spirits, either by retarding or stopping their progressive motion, or by causing an undulation. If to these be added, that the animal spirits must be confined within their own proper channels, as well as the other fluids of the body, the many hypotheses contrived by Willis, and others, must needs come to nothing.

The nervous fluid, or animal spirits, undoubtedly consist of by far the smallest particles in the blood, as appears by the minuteness of their secerning glands; and therefore, not being formed by the cohesion of other particles, they might have been separated any where. Yet the animal economy receives a great advantage by the distant station of the *brain* from the heart; for, if it had been placed nearer, and received the blood still divided into its smallest particles, by the force of the air in the lungs, such particles might have entered the glands, and afterwards cohering to one another, might have obstructed such extremely narrow channels. Now, the *brain* being placed at such a distance, the particles, that by their attractive power from corpuscles, will have sufficient time to coalesce, and their magnitude

will hinder their entering into the glands: for, if it should happen that these particles should enter the glands, and there unite together, they would then obstruct the passage to the nerves, and produce apoplexies, palsies, &c. the particles of which the animal spirits consist being of such an extreme fineness, that their quantity can bear but a small proportion to the other fluids in the blood; and, consequently, there was a necessity for a prodigious number of glands to separate them from the blood; and this is the reason of the great bulk of the *brain*.

Branca, an Italian word, signifying *foot*; hence the *Acanthus* is called *Branca Ursina*, bear's foot, from the resemblance of leaves to the foot of a bear.

Branchæ, or *Branchi*, βραγχος, names of the glandulous tumours of the fauces which resemble two almonds, and are accompanied with a difficulty of spitting and troublesome breathing.

Branchus, βραγχος, a defluxion of humours upon the fauces. It is a species of *Catarrh*, which Cœlius Aurelianus calls *Raucitas*.

Branks, a name in Scotland for the *Cynanche Parotidæa*, or *Mumps*.

Brasiliensis Radix, i. e. *Ipecacuanha Radix*.

Brasiliense Lignum, logwood, also redwood.

Brasiletto, logwood.

Brass. Copper, melted with zinc, loses its red, and acquires a yellow colour, without losing much of its ductility; and is thus named.

Brassica, cabbage. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species.

Brassica Italica, broccoli.

Brassica Sabellica, borecole, or Scotch kale.

Brassica Sylvestris, sea colewort or cabbage.

Breasts. The substance of the *breasts* is composed of a great number of glands of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at last they form seven, eight, or more small pipes, called *Tubuli lactiferi*, which have several cross canals, by which they so communicate with one another, that if any one of them be stopped, the milk which was brought to it might not stagnate, but pass through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the subclavian and intercostal. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the sixth pair of the brain. Their use is to separate the milk for the nourishment of the fœtus. The tubes which compose the glands of the *breasts* in maids, like a sphincter muscle, contract so closely that no part of the blood can enter them; but, when the womb grows big with a fœtus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the *breasts*, and forces a passage into their glands, which being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but, growing wider by degrees as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thicker serum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk, because that blood which before did flow to the fœtus, and for three or four days afterwards by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate the mamillary glands. In men they are very small, and chiefly for ornament; though some physical histories give relations of those who have had milk in them.

Bregma, βρεγμα, from βρεχω, *to moisten*. In infants these bones are not only tender, but very moist. They are also called *Parietalia* and *Sinciput*. See *Parietalia*. They are two bones on the upper part of the head, of an irregular square figure: they are covered only by the integuments on their upper part, but, on their lower, by the temporal muscle. Towards the posterior and upper part

there is a hole, through which the vessels of the dura mater communicate with those of the scalp.

Brevia Vasa. The vena splenica, towards its termination, is divided into several branches, that go to the spleen, one of which produces the veins which receive this name.

Brevis, a name of the *Teres Minor*.

Brevis Cubitis, is a muscle that rises from the superior and posterior part of the humerus; which, joining its fleshy fibres with the brachiæus externus and longus, and becoming tendinous, covers the elbow, and is inserted into the olecranum to extend the arm.

Brevis Radii, a muscle that comes from the external and upper part of the ulna, and, passing round the radius, is inserted into its upper and fore part, below the tendon of the biceps. This, and the longus radii, are called the *Supinatores;* their office being to turn the palm upwards.

Brevis Palmaris, lies under the aponeurosis of the palmaris, and arises from the bone of the metacarpus that sustains the little finger, and from that bone of the carpus that lies above the wrist. It goes transversely, and is inserted into the eighth bone of the carpus. It helps in making the palm of the hand concave.

Bristol Water. It is generally most esteemed in the hot months of the year. Its mineral contents are trifling, except for about the quantity of eight ounces of acidulous gas or air in a gallon of the water; besides which, there are a few grains of selenites, of calcareous earth combined with acidulous gas, or marine salt of magnesia, and of sea-salt. This water is extolled in diseases of the kidney and bladder.

British Oil. A variety of the black species of *Petroleum*. It is found floating on springs, having oozed out of the stone, which is its proper nidus: it is generally found with us in a stone of a black colour, and of a granulated structure, which yields it on distillation.

Brodium, a term in *Pharmacy*, signifying the same with *Jusculum (broth)*, or the liquor in which any thing is boiled. Thus we sometimes read of *Brodium Salis*, or a decoction of salt.

Bromelia, pine-apple. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Ananas*, the pine-apple, and the pinguin, or *Karatas*, the wild pine-apple. He enumerates seven species.

Bromus, βρομος, or βρωμος, bromegrass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-five species.

Bronchia, βρογχια. The aspera arteria descends from the fauces down the throat, growing narrower as it approaches to the lungs; and a little before it approaches to them, it divides into two branches, called the *Bronchia*. These ramifications are divided into numberless others, which are distributed through the substance of the lungs, and terminate in small vesicles, like clusters, which adhere to these small bronchial ramifications, constituting the chief part of the lungs. The use of the *Bronchia* is for the conveyance of air into, and out from the lungs, and for the discharge of such other matter as is ready to be carried out of the body this way.

Bronchial Arteries. They sometimes go from the fore-side of the superior descending aorta, sometimes from the first intercostal, and sometimes from the arteries of the œsophagus. Sometimes they arise separately from each side, to go to each lobe of the lungs, and sometimes, by a small common trunk, which afterwards separates towards the right and left hand, at the bifurcation of the aspera arteria, and accompanies the ramifications of the bronchia. The *bronchial artery*, on the left side, often comes from the aorta, while the other arises from the superior intercostal on the same side;

which variety is owing to the situation of the aorta.

Bronchiales Glandulæ. At the angle of the first ramification of the trachea arteria, we find on both the fore and back sides certain soft, roundish, glandular bodies, of a bluish or blackish colour, and of a texture partly like that of the thymus, and partly like that of the thyroid gland. There are many similar glands at the origin of each ramification of the bronchia.

Bronchialis Glandula, i. e. *Thyroidæa Glandula.*

Bronchocele, βρογχοκηλη, from βρογχος, *the wind-pipe*, and κηλη, *a tumour.* Its seat is the thyroid gland, which lies just below the larynx, round the trachea. The tumour appears in the fore part of the neck, between the skin and the wind-pipe. In this consists that disfiguration of the fore part of the neck and throat, called in Switzerland, *cretinage*, or *goitre;* in which, besides an enormous enlargement of the thyroid gland, the individual frequently has an impaired understanding, and oftentimes is an ideot. The goitre has been observed too in several parts of America, both among the aborigines and the whites, and a particular account of both may be found in Dr. Barton's pamphlet on the subject.

Bronchos, βρογχος, a suppression of the voice from a catarrh. When a catarrh chiefly affects the fauces, some call it by this name.

Bronchotomy, from βρογχος, *the wind-pipe*, and τεμνω, *to cut.* It is a division made between the rings of the wind-pipe. It is also called *Tracheotomy.*

Bronchus, βρογχος. According to Galen, it is the aspera arteria, from the larynx to the lungs; but *Bronchia*, or *Bronchi*, as now understood, are ramifications of the aspera arteria in the lungs.

Bronte, βροντη, thunder.

Brontes, i. e. *Belemnites.*

Bronze, i. e. bell-metal.

Brunneri Glandulæ. They are lodged under the villous coat of the intestines, closely adjoining to the nervous. They are more numerous in the small intestines, and smaller also than in the larger. They are also called *Peyer's Glands.*

Brush Iron. It is a species of *Flos Ferri*, of a columnar figure: it consists of rude irregular columns, which lie parallel: it is found in the forest of Dean. The individuals of this species frequently have pretty regular columns, and a degree of transparency.

Brutia, an epithet for the most resinous kind of pitch, therefore used to make the *Oleum Pisinum.* The *Pix Brutia* was so called, from Brutia, a country in the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced.

Bryamus, a peculiar kind of noise, such as is made by gnashing or grating the teeth; or, according to some, a certain kind of convulsion affecting the lower jaw, and striking the teeth together, most frequently observed in such children as have worms.

Bubo, from βουβων, *the groin.* It is a tumid gland which is inflamed, or tends to suppuration; but it is generally understood only of those glands which are in the arm-pits, or the groins. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Tumores.* He defines it to be the suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

Bubonocele, βεβωνοκηλη, from βουβων, *the groin*, and κηλη, *a tumour.* It is also called *Hernia Inguinalis*, or rupture of the groin; and is when the intestines force the integuments through the ring of the external oblique muscle of the belly, or, according to Dr. Freind, through the cavity in the thigh, between the pectineus and the sartorius, though this latter is called *Hernia femoralis*, or *Hernia cruralis.*

Bucca, the cheek. The cheeks are the sides of the face; they reach from the eyes and temples between the nose and the ears. The upper prominent parts of the cheeks are called *Malæ.*

Buccacraton, βακκακρατον, from *buccea*, or *bucella*, that is, a morsel of bread sopped in wine, which served in old time for a breakfast. Paracelsus calls by the name of *Bucella*, the carneous excrescence of the polypus in the nose, because he supposes it to be a portion of flesh parting from the bucca, and insinuating itself into the nose.

Buccales Glandulæ. All the insides of the cheeks near the mouth are full of small glandulous bodies called by this name. They open by small holes or orifices, through the inner membrane of the mouth.

Buccinator Musculus, the trumpeter's muscle. It is thus named because of its use in forcing the breath to sound the trumpet. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the lower jaw, as far back as the last dens moralis, and fore part of the root of the coronoid process; fleshy from the upper jaw, between the last dens moralis, and pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, from the extremity of which it arises tendinous, being continued between both jaws to the constrictor pharyngis superior, with which it joins; from thence proceeding with straight fibres, and adhering close to the membrane that lines the mouth, is inserted into the angle of the mouth, within the orbicularis oris. Its use is to draw the angle of the mouth backwards and outwards, and to contract its cavity, by pressing the cheek inwards, by which the food is thrust between the teeth.

Buccula, a diminutive of *bucca*, *the cheek*, the fleshy part under the chin.

Bucellatio, a way of stopping the blood by applying lint upon the vein or artery.

Buffeli, a ring made of the horn of a buffalo, which is worn on the ring-finger to cure the cramp.

Bufonitis, the toad-stone. It is of a roundish or oval figure, flat on one side, and round on the other; of a brown colour, and a natural polish. It is found in Malta, and other places. It is the petrified grinder of a sea-wolf.

Bulbocastanum, earth-nut, pig-nut, kipper-nut, and hawk-nut; a species of *Bunium*.

Bulbocavernosus, i. e. *Accelerator Urinæ*.

Bulbocodium, hoop-petticoat narcissus, a species of *Narcissus*.

Bulbosi, bulbous, such plants as have round roots, as onions, tulips, &c. *Bulbous* roots are such as consist of either several coats involving one another, or of the several scales lying one over the other. The first is called a tunicated root, of which kind is the onion, the tulip, &c. The latter is called squamous or scaley; such is the lily, and the martagon.

Bulbus Esculentus, such a bulbous root as is commonly eaten.

Bulimia, βελιμια, bulimy, from βους, *an ox*, and λιμος, *hunger*, a ravenous appetite; or rather, when the same inclination to eat exists as in the canine appetite, without the power; and after the patient does eat he faints.

Bulithos, from βους, *an ox*, and λιθος, *a stone*, a stone found in the gall-bladder, kidneys, or urine-bladder of an ox.

Bulithum, the hairy ball found in the stomach or bowels of an ox, cow, or calf.

Bullace, a species of *Prunus*.

Bullace-tree (Jamaica), a variety of the *Cainito*.

Bullion, gold or silver in the ore, or imperfectly refined.

Bullosa, the vesicular fever. See *Pemphigus*.

Buphthalmus, a distempered eye, from βους, *an ox*, οφθαλμος, *oculus*, from its vast largeness like an ox's eye.

Bupleurum, hare's ear, or thorow-wax. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species.

Burdock. See *Arctium*, and *Lappa*.

Burgundiæ Pix, Burgundy pitch. It is the turpentine from the mountain pine, boiled to the consistence we see it of.

Bursa, a purse. Thus the *Scrotum* is called.

Bursæ Mucosæ, called also *Bursæ Tendinibus Subjectæ*, and *Sacculi Mucosi*. It is said that Bellini first observed these bags, but Douglas first described them. Their office is to emit a lubricating mucus, to facilitate the motion of the tendons, where they play upon one another, or upon a bone.

Mr. Gooch gives the following list of them in his Observations:

1. *Deltoides*, a large one situated under this muscle, upon the acromion scapulæ.

2. *Biceps Brachii*, a small one investing the tubercle of the radius, both on the side where the tendon is fixed, and also on the other side where there is no tendon. It adheres strongly to the whole tubercle, and loosely to part of the supinator brevis, under which it lies, as well as under the tendon of the biceps.

3. *Iliacus Internus* and *Psoas*. A large thin and pliable one is found upon the ischium, beneath the tendons of the *iliacus internus* and *psoas*, as they pass down to their insertions in the os femoris. It is attached to these tendons, and to the anterior surface of the capsular ligament; and this sacculus sometimes communicates with the joint.

4. *Latissimus Dorsi* and *Teres Major*. One is situated between the extremities of the tendons of these muscles, adhering strongly to them.

5. *Glutæus Maximus*, a large thin one, firmly connected by a small part of it to the back of the trochanter, immediately under the termination of the glutæus medius, and is loosely attached to the rest of the trochanter and the tendon of the glutæus maximus.

6. *Glutæus Medius*, a small one situated between the termination of its tendon and that of the pyriformis, adhering to both.

7. *Glutæus Minimus*, a small thin one attached to its tendon and the trochanter major.

8. *Gemini*, a small one between them and the termination of the obturator internus, connected to both, and to that part of the capsula of the joint which lies under the gemini.

9. *Biceps Cruris*. One is situated between the end of its tendon exteriorly, and the capsular ligament of the knee, adhering to both.

10. *Semimembranosus*. A small one lies between its tendon, which runs between the inner condyle of the tibia and the capsular ligament of the joint.

11. *Cruralis* and *Vasti*. Behind the tendons of the *cruralis* and *vasti*, there is a thin, but large one, connected to those tendons before they join, and after their junction it is fixed to the patella. It also adheres to the capsula of the joint that expands itself over the bone.

12. *Gracilis*, *Sartorius*, and *Semitendinosus*. Under the extremities of the tendons of these muscles is a large one, adhering to them on one side, and on the other to the capsular ligament of the knee, on the inside where these tendons play.

13. *Gemellus*. A large one lies under its inner head, firmly attached to its tendinous origin; also to the extremity of the semitendinosus, and the capsula of the knee near the anterior condyle.

14. *Soleus*. The tendon of the *soleus* passes over the upper part of the os calcis, between which and the bone lies a large sacculus, and near that is found a glandular body which furnishes a mucous fluid for the more effectual lubrication of these parts, that are in such constant motion in walking.

15. *Tibialis Anticus*. A small one is fixed to the tendon a little before its termination, where it plays on the top of the foot.

16. *Peroneus Longus*. One lies under the tendon of this muscle, where it plays over the os cuneiforme, on the outside of the foot.

Bursa Testium, i. e. *Scrotum*.

Bursalis Musculus, so called from its resemblance to *bursa*, *a purse*. It is the muscle which Bartholine calls *Marsupialis*, and Innes calls the *Obturator Internus*, which see.

Buxton Water. This is the second in its degree of heat among those of Great-Britain. The water of St. Anne's well contains a trifling portion of calcareous earth, fossil alkali, and sea-salt; of all not much more than twenty grains in a gallon. It contains so much fixed air as to be rather lighter than pure common water. It seems to be most efficacious in cool weather.

Byrsa, a skin of leather to spread palster on.

Byssus, powder-wort. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas* or *Thongs*. He enumerates fourteen species.

Byssus, βυσσος, a name for the *Pudendum Multebre*. Also a name of a sort of fine cloth worn by the ancients.

C

CABALA, the cabalistic art. It is derived from the Hebrew word signifying to receive by tradition. It is a term that hath been anciently used in a very mysterious sense amongst divines; and since, some enthusiastic philosophers and chemists have transplanted it into medicine, importing by it somewhat magical: but such unmeaning terms are now justly rejected.

Cachexia, καχεξια, from κακος, *ill* or *bad*, and εξις, *a habit*, a bad habit of body. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a depravity of the constitution of the whole, or of a great part of the body, without any febrile or nervous disease as the primary one.

Cachexia Icterica, the jaundice.

Cachexia Uterina, i. e. *Fluor Albus*.

Cachochylia, indigestion, or depraved chylification.

Cachochymia, καχοχυμια, from κακος, *ill*, and χυμος, *humour*, a depraved state of the humours.

Cacoethes, κακοηθης, from κακον, *ill*. and ηθος, a word which, when applied to diseases, signifies a *quality*, or a *disposition*. Hippocrates applied this word to malignant and difficult distempers. Galen, and some others, express by it an incurable ulcer, that is rendered so through the acrimony of the humours flowing to it. Linnæus and Vogel use this term much in the same sense with Galen, and describe the ulcer as superficial, spreading, weeping, and with callous edges.

Cacopathia, κακοπαθια, an ill affection.

Cacophonia, κακοφωνια, a depravity of the voice. Vogel defines it to be a disagreeable sharp kind of voice. Cullen uses this word as synonymous with *Paraphonia*.

Cacopragia, from κακος, *ill*, and πρατω, *to do* or *act*, a depravation in the viscera, by which nutrition is performed.

Cacorrythmus, κακορρυθμος, from κακος, *ill*, and ρυθμος, *order*, an epithet of a disorderly pulse.

Cacosphyxia, κακοσφυξια, from κακος, *ill*, and σφυξις, from σφυξω, *to leap* or *beat like an artery*, a disorder of the pulse in general.

Cacostomachus, κακοστομαχος, literally an ill or bad stomach; but is spoken of food that is bad for the stomach.

Cacothymia, from κακος, *ill*, and θυμος, *the mind*, any vicious disposition of the mind.

Cacotrophia, κακοτροφια, from κακος, *ill*, and τροφη, nutriment, any sort of vicious nutrition in general.

Cactus, melon thistle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He adds to this genus, the *Cereus* or *Torch Thistle*, and *Opuntia* or *Indian Fig*. He enumerates twenty-four species.

Cadmia, i. e. *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Cadmia Factitia, i. e. *Tutia*.

Cadmia Metallica, a name of cobalt.

Caducus Morbus, the epilepsy.

Cæcitas, i. e. *Amaurosis*.

Cæcum Intestinum, the blind gut, so called from its being perforated at one end only. It is about three fingers breadth long. Winslow observes that its diameter is more than double that of the small intestines. By its open end it is connected with the beginning of the colon, to which it seems to be an appendage. Whatever goes into it and returns, passes both ways by the same orifice.

Cæmentum, cement. This word is used by Paracelsus in the same sense as to calcine after a particular manner with corrosive liquors; but more properly, by Helmont and others, for luting. It is any tenacious matter by which two bodies are made to adhere.

Cæmentum Cuprum, cement, copper; also called *Ziment Copper*. It is copper precipitated from vitriolic waters, by means of iron. The name is said to be derived from a vitriolic water in Hungary, called *Ziment*.

Cæsalpinia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species. Father Plumier gave this name to a plant which he discovered in America, in honour of Andreas Cæsalpinus, an eminent botanist, and one of the first who attempted to class plants.

Cæsarea Sectio, the Cæsarean section or operation. It is the operation whereby the fœtus is extracted from the uterus through the teguments of the belly. It is called thus from Julius Cæsar, who was brought into the world this way. Some say it was one Cæso, who was the first who was thus taken from the mother's womb, and from whom the operation is named.

Cæsares, children who are brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

Cæsones, i. e. *Cæsares*.

Cajeputi Oleum. It is thought to be obtained from the grains of paradise. It is recommended as a nervous medicine. The dose is four or five drops.

Calamine Stone. The yellow, red, brown, and green coloured, are the four species of *Zinc Stone;* a variety of the yellow species of *Zinc Flos*, is also a calamine stone; it is like wax, transparent, or glossy; of a solid structure and compact. Edwards.

Calamint. A name of several species of *Melissa*.

Calamita Alba, the white sandstone.

Calamita of Rhases, the common load-stone.

Calamus, the stalk of any plant. It is also the name of a genus in Linnæus's botany, of which he enumerates one species.

Calamus Aromaticus, i. e. *Acorus Calamus*. A species of *Acorus* in the Linnæan system. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia.

Calamus Scriptorius. The fourth ventricle in the brain terminates backward like the point of a writing pen; hence the under end of it is thus named.

Calazia, a precious stone with spots like hail in it.

Calcaneus, also called *Os Calcis*, the heel-bone. It is the largest bone in the foot; it lies under the astragalus. Behind, it hath a large protuberance, which forms the heel, and into which the Tendo Achillis is inserted.

Calcanthos, *Calcanthum*, } Names for vitriol, from the Greek χαλκανθον.

Calcareous Earth, a genus of *Earth* which effervesceth with acids; earth which burns to a calx or quick-lime. This property distinguishes the limestones from the magnesias, which, though exposed to the hottest fire, will not burn to lime. Calcareous earth is very abundant in nature, and exists in the following forms: Being soluble in water, and mixible with acids, it exists in great abundance in

the ocean, in the form of a transparent solution. This collection of waters may therefore be considered the vast repository of calcareous earth. 1. It enters largely into the coverings or habitations of the invisible worms which construct the calcareous masses called corals, corallines, madrepores, brain-stones, sea-fans, and the like, in the bottom of the sea. 2. In like manner it composes a great part of the testaceous animals called shell fishes, such as oysters, clams, muscles, conchs, whelks, perriwinkles, scollops, and all similar creatures, whose relicks are so numerous and bulky on the shores. 3. The cataphractous coats or coverings of crustaceous insects are composed also of calcareous earth, as the coats of crabs and lobsters, the scales of sturgeons and cuttle fishes; as also the shells of eggs. 4. The teeth and bones of men, quadrupeds, birds and fishes, consist of a large quantity of calcareous earth, which enters into them as a constituent part of the healthy fabric. Thus the bodies of animals are the machines which collect calcareous earth from its dispersed state in the waters of the ocean, and in fresh waters, a greater part of which contains some portion of it in solution.

The calcareous earth so gathered together by the living functions of animals both of the water and land, does not crumble to atoms immediately on their death, but oftentimes remains in a very compact and durable form for ages afterwards, accumulating continually into immense strata or layers. Undergoing friction by the agitation of the waves, these animal relicks become worn down in some degree, and in process of time harden into stones and rocks. These frequently contain portions of shells, bones, corals, or other organized animal relicks, plainly distinguishable, which prove, beyond a doubt, from what they were formed originally.

There is no doubt entertained that in this manner reefs and islands have been formed in the sea; and the shelly materials of Bermudas and Barbadoes, and the reefs surrounding Otaheite and other tropical islands in the Pacific Ocean, are plain proofs of the fact. The remains of animals thus bedded in stone are called *petrifactions*, *incrustations*, and *impressions*, according to their respective degrees of approximation to their primitive structure. In some of these strata, the shells and bones are very perfect, and allow a good judgment to be formed of their genera and species. In other cases, as in Monte Bolca, near Verona in Italy, *animal mummies* have been found in complete preservation in the midst of calcareous rocks. From these particulars, it appears, that calcareous earth is a great antiseptic, for it preserves the remains of animals longer from corruption and decay, than all the fine injections, and balsams, and spices, that embalmers of the dead have ever contrived. When the bodies of the dead are placed in catacombs, or vaults of calcareous earth, they are preserved longer from putrefaction than in any other way.

Such being the preserving and antiseptic property of calcareous earth, we can explain wherefore animal bodies have been so liberally supplied with it. A safeguard was thus afforded to their bodies against the hostile acids by which they were surrounded and annoyed. And after the death of the individuals to whom these collections of calcareous earth belonged, and by whom they were made, they have descended as a precious and invaluable inheritance to the generations who have succeeded them. From this brief history, it can be readily understood why calcareous earth, which was more recently gathered together than any other of the species of earth, should occupy the highest regions or upper strata of the globe, while the clay,

flint, and magnesian minerals, being of older date and existence, lay below. The great calcareous strata being thus but of comparatively recent formation, and placed last, must be found uppermost in the work of stratification. They accordingly occupy the superior ranges in the mineralogical structure of the world.

Calcareous earth dissolves in water; and on analyzing most of the waters which gush out of the hills, there is found to be a small admixture of this material. It serves to alkalize, in some degree, the water, and thus to render it healthy. If it is deposited after having undergone solution in water, which frequently happens, it forms the stony masses called *stalactites*, *stalagmites*, *drop-stones*, *watricles*, and *incrustations* and *concretions* of various sorts. In the midst of these modern productions, organic remains of vegetables and animals have been frequently found in a state of excellent soundness and preservation; shewing the antiseptic power of calcareous earth.

When calcareous earth is combined with carbonic acid, it is called, if very beautiful, *marble;* if compact and unhandsome, *limestone;* if granulated and easily worked, *freestone;* and if white and friable, *chalk.* When combined with sulphuric acid, it forms, if compact and fair, *alabaster;* if more rough, *gypsum;* and in other forms, *selenites* and *talck.* When united with spathic acid, it constitutes the beautiful family of *fluors*, and *fluoric* and *cubical* spars. When combined with muriatic acid, it constitutes the deliquescent, and part of the bitter portion of ocean water. With the acid of putrefaction, or septic acid, it forms a compound which is an admirable manure, and very remarkable for its quality of promoting the growth of plants: and if pot-ash be mingled with this septite of calcareous earth, it attracts the septic acid, and forms salt-petre. See *Lime.*

Calcareous Slate, a genus of *Calcareous Stone*, which is of a laminated structure, and not formed from deposition by water.

Calcareous Stone, an order in the class of *Stones.* Its characters are, it effervesces with acids, burns into quick lime, and does not strike fire with steel.

Calcarius Lapis, lime-stone.

Calcination is such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; for which reason it is termed *Chemical Pulverization.* This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of *Fusion* (which see): for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so dispersed and blended throughout all its whole substance, that the fluidity which was first caused by the fire can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms; so that they are easily reducible into the finest powder.

Hence not only the parts of the body calcined are much broken and rarified, but rendered specifically lighter. For the gravity of crude lead, if compared to water, is as $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; but that of calcined lead is 9 to 1. So the proportion of calcined copper to water is but $\frac{5}{11}$; but that of crude copper is $8\frac{1}{2}$. The proportion of white lead to lead itself comes out still less, i. e. subtriple. Four ounces of regulus of antimony, if put into fusion for an hour and a half, will gain two drams and a half; though, in the mean time, a multitude of effluvia go off in vapours. Hence, the absolute gravity is increased indeed by calcination, but the specific is lessened: the reason of which is this, that the particles of the body, divided by the

fire, and separated from mutual contact, are diffused into a larger bulk: but the particles of fire, which are much lighter than the calcined body, being every where mixed with it, and dispersed through its pores, lessen the specific, and increase the absolute gravity.

But however the particles of bodies are divided and separated by calcination, so as to be deprived of their ancient appearance; yet many metals, and some minerals, whose parts are mostly homogeneous, do not seem to lose their nature with their form: for gold, silver and quick-silver cannot be so destroyed by all the calcining imaginable, but that they may, with very little trouble, be revived. So out of salt of tin the tin itself may be extracted again: nay, the calx of lead, the most impure of all metals, returns with ease into its original form. Thus too not only the regulus, but the very substance of the antimony may be drawn both from the calx and glass of antimony: so that calcination is but imperfectly performed in those bodies; for a great many particles seem to be so little changed and destroyed, that as soon as ever they are let loose from this artificial combination, they reassume their proper and natural figure. Neither should we omit noticing what is of the greatest moment in all calcination, that those very particles whose attractive force is strongest, and which contribute most to the cohesion of bodies, fly off, and evaporate during calcination; so that if a great quantity of such particles should evaporate, another body of a very different form may succeed: for, in melting lead the fumes arise in such a prodigious cloud, that at length they leave behind nothing but a calx, which has no manner of resemblance with that metal. On the other hand, if gold and silver be calcined after the common method, yet they still retain their ancient form, because scarce any of the particles pass off in vapour. And, indeed, the corpuscles which pass off in a calcining fire, are such as have the largest surface and least gravity; therefore quick-silver, whose particles are different, is with the greatest difficulty reduced to calx.

Calcis Viv. Flores. The matter which floats on the top of new-made lime-water is thus named.

Calcoidea Ossicula, i. e. *Ossicula cuneiformia.*

Calculifragus, Lithontripic.

Calculosus, afflicted with the stone.

Calculus, the disorders called gravel and stone.

Calculus, the stones which form in the cysts and bladders for containing secreted fluids. They are of two kinds. 1. Such as are formed in the *urinary* bladder. They are believed to consist chiefly of a peculiar acid, called the *lithic*, or, latterly, the *uric* acid in a crystalline form, united with a portion of mucus, blood, or whatever else happens to come in contact with the crystallizing surface. Tho' an acid, it has a weaker attraction for alkalies than even the carbonic; therefore, as alkalies cannot be taken into the stomach, or injected into the bladder, in their caustic state, but in extremely small quantities, and very much diluted, but must be administered in the form of carbonates, or in connection with carbonic acid, they are rendered thereby incapable of dissolving or bringing away the calculus. 2. Such as are formed in the gall-bladder. These are of a resinous and inflammable nature, and when sticking in the ducts of the liver, are a frequent cause of icterus or jaundice.

Caldarium, a vessel in the baths of the ancients to hold hot water. It is also called *Laconicum.*

Calderiæ Italicæ, hot baths near Ferrara, in Italy, useful in difficulty of urine.

Caldus for *Calidus*, is frequently used by Scribonius Largus.

Calefacientia, such stimulants as excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.

Calendula, marigold. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Calendula Arvensis, wild marigold.

Calendula Palustris, common single marsh-marigold.

Calenture, is a distemper peculiar to sailors, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it if not restrained. Bonetus gives an account of it in *Med. Sept.* as also does Dr. Stubbs in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Cali, i. e. *Kali*, or pot-ash.

Calidarium. Thus Celsus calls that part of a bath which was the hypocaustum of the ancient Greeks.

Calidum Innatum. The ancients had many vague notions under this term; but geometrical reasoning has taught us to affix a more distinct idea hereunto; for by that means we come to know, that it is only that attrition of the parts of blood which is occasioned by its circulatory motion, especially in the arteries; wherein, being propelled from a circular base towards the apex of a hollow cone, with a force begun in the heart, it meets with a double resistance; that is to say, against the sides of the arteries, and from the preceding blood: for whereas the blood contains in it parts that are fitted to excite heat whenever they can get at liberty, that is, if the parts enclosing them can be got asunder; and whereas the parts enclosing such corpuscles cannot be got asunder, unless by some nisus of the parts of blood with one another, whereby the attrition and abrasion of the coherent particles are produced; it follows, that the heat will be so much the greater, by how much such a nisus and attrition of the parts amongst one another is increased. And with the same resistances (that is, the sections of the arteries, and the quantity of blood remaining the same), and an increased force of the heart, and circular motion of the blood, the nisus and attrition of the parts of blood amongst one another must necessarily be increased, both by the preceding blood being struck harder upon by the protrusion of a succeeding blood coming on with an increased velocity, and the occasioning thereby also more frequent strokes against the sides of the arteries; by which means an increased velocity of blood increases the heat, and consequently its heat depends upon its circulation. From hence it appears, that, at the same distances from the heart, the heat of equal quantities of blood will be as their velocities; and that, in the same velocities of blood, the heat will be reciprocally as the distance from the heart: for, since in homogeneal and simple bodies nothing else is required to disengage the particles exciting heat, but a nisus and attrition of parts produced by the force of the heart, to which is always proportional the velocity of the blood, and the re-action or resistance of the arteries and antecedent blood, it follows, that if that resistance or re-action is not altered, which it will not be at the same distance from the heart, then the heat of the blood will not be altered, unless by an alteration of the impetus or velocity impressed upon the blood from the heart; that is, as effects are proportional to their causes, the heat of the blood at the same distances from the heart will be proportional to its velocity. In the same manner, it may be shewn, that if the velocities impressed by the heart are equal, there can be no change in the heat of the blood, but from a diversified resistance or re-action of the arteries and antecedent blood. But the resistance of the preceding blood is proportional to its quantity, and its quantity is reciprocally proportional to the distance from the heart (for the nearer the blood is to the heart, so much the greater will be its quantity between any given place and the extremity of the artery); and, therefore, the resistance of the arteries will also be so much the

greater, by how much nearer they are to the heart; for in this case the resistance is proportional to the velocity, and the velocity of the blood is greatest at the least distances from the heart. Hence the heat of the blood may be considered as a rectangle under the velocity and the distance; that is, if in two persons the velocity be as 3, and the distances wherein we would determine the heat be as much more in one as in another, that is, as 2 to 1, the heat of one will be 6, and the other 3; that is, the heat of the first will be double the heat of the second. If the distances of the first be as 2, and the velocity as 4, but the distances of the second as 3, and the velocity as 1, the heat of the first will be as 8, and of the second as 3, and so the heat of the first will be more than double the heat of the second.

Caligo, the same as *Cataract*, or blindness from a manifest cause; also an ulcer in the eye. See *Encauma*.

Calihacha, the Malabar cinnamon, or *Cassia Lignea*.

Calin, a kind of metal met with in China, Cochin-China, Japan, Siam, &c. It resembles lead and tin, is finer than the first, and inferior to the latter. In the East-Indies it is used for covering houses; in China they make coffee-pots, tea-chests, &c. with it.

Calix. See *Calyx* and *Perianthium*.

Callitrichum, from καλλος, *beauty*, and θριξ, *a hair*, i. e. *Adianthum*.

Callosity, and *Callus*, is a kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour, and therefore, when wounds, and the edges of ulcers grow so, they are said to be *callous*.

Calomel, is a name commonly given to *Mercurius Dulcis;* but it seems at first to have more properly belonged to the *Æthiops Mineral*, from μελας, *niger*, *black*, and καλλος, *pulcher*, *fair;* but some will have it given to *Mercurius Dulcis*, from the authority of a whimsical chemist who employed a black in his elaboratory, with a regard to the same etymology, signifying both white and black, the medicine answering to the one, and the operator to the other. If the *Mercurius Dulcis* is ground with volatile spirit, it becomes black, and perhaps is the true calomel.

Caloric, principle of heat, fixed heat, or latent heat. Disputes have been entertained whether caloric was itself a substance or material being, or whether it was but a modification of other substances. Hence arose two doctrines concerning it: 1. The *mechanical* doctrine of fire or caloric, which taught that it consisted in a subtile, intense, and vibratory motion among the intestine particles of bodies, as the heat excited by the friction of a wheel against its axle-tree, of the mill-stones upon the grain crushed between them, of an iron rod hammered upon an anvil, of an iron cannon suffering the operation of boring under water, &c. where much caloric is evolved by mere agitation or percussion, without derivation ab extra, or communication from any heated substance. 2. The *chemical* doctrine of fire, affirming that it is a most attenuated and penetrating fluid, travelling through all space and nature, insinuating itself into the pores and interstices of every species of bodies, producing repulsion and enlargement of volume wherever it goes.—No attempts hitherto made have been able to prove its ponderosity or materiality. It cannot be weighed in the balance. Its addition augments not sensibly the gravity of bodies; nor does its subtraction lessen their weight. In many cases, too, there is an impossibility of explaining whence the caloric present in certain bodies is derived. These considerations have led some of the most discerning of modern philosophers to doubt, or even to deny the materiality of caloric; and some of them profess to believe it is a non-entity. To these, caloric must appear only a *repelling*

power, inherent in the atoms of matter, and susceptible of increase and diminution. And in this sense, which is probably the true one, caloric or anticrouon is but the counterpart of attraction. Between these *attractive* and *repelling* powers all the particles of matter seem to be poized or held in equilibrio. Now, if the *attractive* power is not a *materia per se*, why need it be contended that the *repulsive* power is a peculiar and independent thing? See *Anticrouon*. Count Rumford's Essays contain a body of excellent instruction on this subject.

Calva, } The cranium, the
Calvaria, } upper part of the head, which grows bald first; also, the bird called a coot.

Calvities, baldness on the sinciput.

Calx, the same as *Calcaneus*; which see. It is also a term in *Chemistry* for any thing that is rendered reducible to powder, by burning; the word signifying *lime*, which is so made.

Calx preparata, i. e. *Calx lota*.

Calx viva, quicklime. Calx, or lime, is retained in the college Pharmacopœia; and is employed in the Aqua Kali Puri, formerly called Lixiv. Saponarium; in the Kali Purum, or Caustic fixt Vegetable Alkali; in the Calx cum Kali, Puro, formerly called Causticum Commune Fortius; in the Aqua Ammonia Puræ, or Spirit. Sal Ammoniac: cum Calce. in the Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius, and Linimentum Camphoræ.

Calycanthus, Carolinian all-spice. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Calypter, from καλυπτω, *to hide*, a carnous excrescence covering the hemorrhoidal vein.

Calyptra. In *Botany* it is the thin involucrum, or cover of some seeds. Also a thin cup which covers the antheræ of some of the mosses.

Calyx, in *Botany*, a general term expressing the cup of a flower, or that part of a plant which surrounds and supports the other parts of the flower. They are various in their structure, and, on that account, distinguished by several names, as *Perianthium*, *Involucrum*, *Amentum*, *Spatha*, *Gluma*, &c. which see.

Camara, the fornix of the brain; also the vaulted part of the auricle leading to the external foramen; also the name of a species of *Lantana*.

Camarosis, καμαρωσις from καμαρα, *a tortoise*; also an arched roof; a fracture of the skull which appears like an arch of a vault.

Cambogia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species, viz. the *Cambogia Gutta*.

Camehuia, the onyx stone.

Camelopardalis, } A beast said to
Camelopardus, } be so called because it is shaped like a camel, and spotted like a leopard. It is a genus of the cloven-hoofed division of quadrupeds. Its most remarkable peculiarity is the great disproportion (compared with other quadrupeds) of its fore and hind parts. From its foot to the crown of its head is near eighteen feet, and from the foot to the top of the rump not more than nine. It is found in Ethiopia, and other interior parts of Africa.

Camelus, the camel. The Arabian *camel*, or that with one bunch on its back, is called also a dromedary: that with two bunches on its back is the Bactrian *camel*.

Caminus, καμινος. It signifieth the furnace and its chimney. In Rulandus it signifies a bell.

Cammarus, the craw-fish.

Camomile. See *Athemis*.

Campaniform, } from *campana*, *a*
Campanulous, } *bell*, such plants as have flowers that are shaped like a bell.

Campe, καμπη, from καμπτω, *to bend*; a flexure or bending. It is also used for the ham; also a joint or an articulation.

Campeachy Wood, *Lignum Campechense*. See *Hæmatoxylum*.

Camphor, is a white, solid, transparent, resinous concrete, of a pe-

netrating smell, and a bitterish, aromatic, pungent taste, accompanied with a sense of coolness, imported from the East-Indies: it is looked upon as one of the principal diaphoretics and antiseptics, and as possessing some degree of an anodyne or antispasmodic power. This resin is retained in the college Pharmacopœia: it enters the Spiritus Camphoratus, formerly called Spir. Vin. Camph. Mistura Camphorata, formerly called Julep. e Camphor. Linimentum Camphoræ. Aq. Zinci Vitriolati cum Camphora. Tinct. Opii Camphorata, formerly called Elix. Paregoric.

Camphora, the camphor-tree. A species of *Laurus*, according to Linnæus. But a late writer informs us, that the tree which affords *camphor* in the island of Sumatra, is a new genus, dfferent from the *Laurus*.

Camphorates, are salts formed by the combination of camphoric acid with alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry. These salts were not known formerly.

Canaliculus Arteriosus, a blood-vessel between the pulmonary artery and the aorta, in the fœtus, which is obliterated in the adult. It conveys the blood, which in a fœtus hath no passage through the lungs, from the pulmonary artery of the aorta.

Canalis Arteriosus, i. e. *Canaliculus Arteriosus*.

Canales Simicirculares, the semicircular canals. They are three in number. They begin in the vestibulum of the ear, wind round the bone, and terminate in the vestibulum again: each at their origin has a separate orifice, but the two perpendicular meet and return into the vestibulum by one common orifice.

Canalis Venosus. The vein of the funis umbilicalis proceeds from the placenta to the navel of the child, and thence to the vena porta, with which it communicates by its main trunk, where there is a canal, which goes to the vena cava hepatica, that is called thus, and also ductus *venosus*. It runs between the lobulus spigelii and the left or small lobe of the liver. This ductus *venosus* enters the vena cava hepatica of the left side just where that is piercing the great trunk of the vena cava inferior.

Cancellus, the wrong heir; also called *Astaci Marini Species*, &c. It is a species of cray-fish, which takes possession of the first shell it can meet with, and there it abides.

Cancer, the crab. The shell-fish so called. The college have retained the Chelæ Cancrorum in their Pharmacopœia: their preparation is described among the more simple preparations: they are employed in the Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum Compositus; Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus; Trochisci e Creta, formerly called Tabell. Cardialg. and Conf. Aromatica, instead of the Conf. Card.

Cancer, καρκινος. It is the tumour which the Greeks and Romans called *Carcinoma*. It is often circumscribed with turgid veins, resembling the legs of crabs; whence its name.

Cancer Ossis. See *Spina Ventosa*.

Cancrorum Lapides, i. e. *Oculi Cancrorum*.

Canella, a word used by the ancients for *Cinnamon*, or rather *Cassia*.

Canella Alba. Dr. Brown, in his *History of Jamaica*, calls the tree which affords the bark thus named, *Laurus Fol. Enerviis*. This bark is falsely named *Cortex Winteranus*. The *canella alba* is the inner bark of the tree that affords it; it is of a bitterish aromatic taste, and resembles that of cloves. It is produced in Jamaica, Antigua, and other of the Caribbee islands. Its virtues are similar, but inferior to those of the *Cortex Winteranus*. It yields a heavy oil, which, when mixed with the oil of cloves, is sold for it; and Dr. Brown says, the adulteration is no prejudice to the oil of cloves. Canella Alba hath been retained in the

college Pharmacopœia; it enters the Pulvis Aloëticus, formerly called Hiera Picra; the Vinum Aloës, formerly called Tinctur. Sacra.

Canella Zeylanica, the true cinnamon-tree.

Canellifera Malabarica, the cassia lignea-tree.

Canicæ. Coarse meal was thus called by the ancients, from *canis*, *a dog*, because it was food for dogs. Hence *Panis Canicaceus*, very coarse bread.

Canicidium. Drelincourt, in his *Anatomical Experiments*, uses this term for the dissection of dogs.

Caniculares, dog-days. This is the time when the canicula or dog-star rises and sets with the sun; they begin about the middle of July, or somewhat later, and end about the latter end of August, or beginning of September.

Canine Appetite. It is an inordinate hunger, to the degree of a disease, so that the person becomes as voracious as dogs; whence the name.

Canini Dentes, are two teeth in each jaw, one on each side the incisores. They are pretty thick and round, and end in a sharp point. They have each one root, which is longer than the roots of the incisores. Their proper use is to pierce the solid aliments; because the fore teeth are not only apt to be pulled outwards by the things we hold and break with them, but likewise because they are less subject to blows than the molares; therefore, above two thirds of them are buried in their alveoli, or sockets, by which their resistance of all lateral pressures is much greater than that of the molares.

Mr. John Hunter, in his *Natural History of the Human Teeth*, names these *Cuspidati*, because they have the two sides of their edge sloped off to a point, and this point is very sharp. Their fangs are longer than those of the incisores; and from their fangs being supposed to extend the greatest part of the way to the eye, they have been called the eye-teeth.

Canini Minores. The musculi incisorii laterales sometimes send a few fibres to the musculi canini, which Winslow gives the above name to.

Caninus Musculus, i. e. *Levator Anguli oris*.

Canis Carcharias, the white shark. It is met with in the Mediterranean sea, and in the main ocean. Its teeth are the *Glossopetræ*.

Canities, greyness of the hair, or grey-headed.

Canker. Eroding ulcers, formed without a previous tumour, and seated in the gums, are thus named.

Canna, Indian flowering-reed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Canna Domestica Major Cruris, a name of the *Tibia*. This name was given it from its resemblance to an old musical instrument.

Canna Minor Cruris, a name of the *Fibula*.

Cannabis, hemp. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species.

Cannula, a diminutive of *Canna*; also a name for several instruments in surgery. They are tubes of different shapes and sizes; they are introduced into openings for the conveyance of a fluid from the part.

Canthari Figulini, earthen cucurbits.

Cantharides, French or Spanish flies. They are insects of the beetle kind. Linnæus names and describes them as follows; viz. *Meloë vesicatorius alatus viridissimus nitens, antennis nigris*. The largest and best are brought from Italy. The college have retained them in their Pharmacopœia: there are a Tinctura Cantharidis; an Emplastrum Cantharidis, formerly called Empl. Vesicator; an Unguentum Cantharidis, instead of Ung. ad Vesicatoria; and a Ceratum Cantharidis. In New-York and Pennsylvania several species of blistering flies have within a few years been discovered. They

are so plentiful on certain plants, especially the common potatoe (solanum tuberosum), that country physicians can easily collect enough for their own use in their fields and gardens. If pains were taken to catch them in their proper season, the necessity of importing the cantharides of the shops from foreign parts might be wholly dispensed with. See Chapman's and Woodhouse's communications in the 2d and 3d volumes of the Medical Repository.

Canthus, κανθος. An angle of the eye, or the corner of the eye. The greater *canthus* is next the nose; the lesser *canthus* lies towards the temples.

Canthum, sugar-candy.

Canum Cerasa, dog-cherries.

Caochouch. } This elastic gum is
Caoutchouc. } the produce of the *Jatropha elastica* of Linnæus.

Capelina. } A double-
Capeline de la Tête. } headed roller, which hath been more generally used than at present, and was confined to the head.

Capella, a cupel or test. Also the *Alembic*.

Caper Bush. See *Capparis*.

Caphara Baros Indorum, a species of camphor, which separates from the *Ol. Caphuræ* on redistilling it.

Caphuræ Ol. an aromatic essential oil distilled from the root of the cinnamon-tree.

Capillaments, from *capillus*, *a hair*. *Capillaments* in flowers are generally understood to mean the chives which support the apices; and are also called the *Stamina*.

Capillamentum, the hairy or villous integument belonging to animals.

Capillary Plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; bearing their seed in little tufts or protuberances on the back-side of their leaves.

Capillary Vessels, are the small ramifications of the arteries; so called from *capillus*, *a little hair*.

Capillares Vermiculi, those small worms in infants which some call *Crines*, *Crinedones*, and *Dracunculi*.

Capillatio, a capillary fracture of the cranium.

Capillitium, i. e. *Capillamentum*; also the *Trichiasis*, and the hairy scalp.

Capillorum Defluvium, i. e. *Alopecia*.

Capillus, the hair of the head; also hair in general. The hairs are hollow, as appears from the *Plica Polonica*.

Capistrum. A bandage for the head is so called. In Vogel's *Nosology* it is the same as *Trismus*.

Capistry, a single-headed roller used for supporting the under jaw when fractured, &c.

Capital Lees, are the strong ones used by soap-makers; which are also used to make the lapis infernalis with.

Capitatæ Plantæ, are plants whose seeds, with their down, being included within a squamose calyx, are conglobated into a roundish figure resembling a head.

Capitellum, the head or seed-vessels, frequently applied to mosses, &c. as in *Capitulum*. Some say it signifies soapy water, others say it is a lixivium.

Capitiluvium, a bath, or a lotion for the head.

Capitis Obliquus Inferior, i. e. *Obliquus Inferior*.

Capitis Obliquus Superior, i. e. *Obliquus Superior*.

Capitis per Tertiam Fallopii, i. e. *Obliquus Superior*.

Capitis Posticus, i. e. *Rectus Major*.

Capitis Rectus, i. e. *Rectus Minor*.

Capitis Vena, i. e. *Vena Cephalica*.

Capitium Magnum, the great head-bandage.

Capitium Triangulare, the triangular head-bandage.

Capitulum, in *Botany*, when flowers are formed into a roundish figure, as in the Globe Amaranthus. In *Chemistry* it is an alembic. In *Anatomy* it is a smaller process or protube-

rance of a bone received by another bone.

Capnias, καπνιας, from καπνος, *smoke*, a jasper of a smoaky colour; also a kind of vine which bears part white and part black grapes.

Capparis, the caper-bush. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species.

Capra Alpina, the *Chamois*, or *Gems;* it is met with on the Alps in Switzerland. It is a species of goat. The stones found in their stomachs are called *Bezoar Germanicum*.

Capreolaria, i. e. *Vasa Spermatica*, from *capreolus*, *a tendril of a vine*.

Capreolus. In *Botany* it is the long smooth production in plants which is like a string, and grows out of the stalk. It is the instrument with which some plants of weak stalks are furnished, that they may not creep on the ground, but use it to lay hold of, and so twine themselves about the neighbouring plants, as in the vine.

Capreolus. In *Anatomy* it is the helix of the ear. In *Zoology* it is the roebuck.

Caprificus, the wild fig-tree.

Caprifolium, Italian honey-suckle, a species of *Lonicera*.

Caprizans, is by Galen and others used to express an inequality in the pulse, when it leaps, and, as it were, dances in uncertain strokes and periods.

Capsicum, Guinea, or Indian pepper. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species. From a species of this genus we obtain Cayenne pepper.

Capsula, a diminutive of *capsa*, *a little bag*, *case*, or *chest*. In *Surgery*, it is a bag made of the broken or distended membrana cellularis, or other membrane, formed by nature to enclose or lodge some extravasated juice, or other matter contained in those tumours called encysted. Thus it is the same with cystis. In *Botany* it is a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts asunder in some determinate manner. The enclosure or the capsule, which surrounds and covers the fruit externally, is called a *Valvule;* the partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments or cells, are termed *Dissepiments;* the substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, *Columella;* and the cells or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *Loculaments*.

Capsulæ Atrabiliariæ, also called *Capsulæ Renales*, &c. They are glandulous bodies, lying on the upper part of the kidneys, being attached by vessels to those of the kidneys. They are larger in the fœtus than in the adult: their use is not known.

Capsula Communis. It is a production of the peritoneum, including the vena porta, and biliary duct in the liver. It is also called *Capsulæ Venæ Portæ*.

Capsulares Arteriæ. The arteries of the renal glands are thus called.

Capsulare Ligamentum, the capsular ligament; also called the *Mucilaginous Ligaments*, as they contain many glands to separate the synovia. Every articulating bone is furnished with a *capsular ligament*, which is composed of two layers; the external is the stronger, and is made of the periosteum; the inner is thin and uniform. The use of this *ligament* is, 1st, to connect the bones, which is performed by the other lamella; 2dly, to confine the synovia, which is the office of the inner layer.

Capsulares Venæ. These are branches from the emulgent veins, and go into the renal glands.

Capsulated, enclosed in any thing, as a walnut in its husk.

Caput Concutiens, from *concutere*, *to shake*. It is the first muscle amongst the intertransversales colli.

Caput Gallinaginis, a wood-cock's, snipe's, or cock's-head; is a kind of *Caruncle*, a spongy border, at the extremities, or apertures of the vesiculæ seminales, to prevent the im-

petus of the seed from being sufficient there to dilate the orifices of the vasa deferentia, except when assisted by the compression of the surrounding parts in copulation.

Caput Medusæ, a species of *Euphorbia*. Also a species of *Elymus*.

Caput Mortuum, dead head. In *chemistry* it imports the dry fæces left in a vessel after the moisture hath been distilled from it. It is also called *Terra damnata*, and *Terra mortua*. It hath the name of *Caput*, because it contains, before the separation, the spirituous and essential parts of the mixed, as the head of an animal contains its subtle parts; and afterwards it receives the epithet of *mortuum* and *damnata*, to show that being deprived of these active principles it is not capable of producing any effect.

Carabus. Sometimes this word is used for an insect of the beetle kind; sometimes for the cray-fish; and at others for the *Locusta marina*.

Carata, a weight called a *carat*, or *karat:* gold, silver, and all plate are weighed by *carats*. The pound weight is divided into twenty-four parts, called *carats;* and the ounce is divided into twenty-four parts, which are also called *carats*. See *Carrata*.

Caraways. See *Carum*.

Carbo, a burning coal. See *Anthrax*, and *Carbunculus*.

Carbone, implies pure coal in Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Carbone. Elementary charcoal is perhaps found no where in creation in a pure and unmingled state; and difficult indeed, if not impossible, to procure so by art. But although it is so rare to be met with by itself, it exists abundantly in combination with other things. It enters largely into the constitution of vegetable and animal bodies. In many plants there is so much carbone, that after the water, hydrogen and essential oils are consumed or expelled, there is enough carbone left to retain the shape of the branch or trunk, and to exhibit its annual circles. This is called *charcoal;* and when this part of vegetables is wholly burned, it turns, by combination with oxygen and caloric, to *carbonic oxyd*, *carbonic acid*, and *carbonic acid gas*. Large quantities of carbonic acid gas are produced during respiration, fermentation, inflammation, and corruption of organized bodies. Its specific gravity is very great; it being the heaviest of the aëriform fluids; therefore it is to be met with in mines, caverns, wells, vaults, and holes where one or more of the before-mentioned processes is going on, or into which it subsides by its great weight. As it frequently destroyed the lives of animals in such places, it has been called *choak-damp*. It is frequently found above ground also in the lower stratum of atmosphere; on analyzing which, there is discovered to be, besides oxygenous and septous gases, a small portion of carbonic acid air.

Carbonic acid is thus an abundant production; and unless there were some means provided for its diminution and destruction, the atmosphere would be overcharged by it, and grow uninhabitable. These means are two: 1. The combination of vast quantities of it with lime, magnesia, and alkaline salts, into the compounds called carbonates; and, 2. The decomposition of carbonic acid, and the severing of it into its elements by the living economy of plants. When plants feed upon carbonic acid they retain the carbone in their own bodies, and expel the oxygen in a form fit for animal respiration through their leaves.

Carbone thus becomes an ingredient in the vegetable economy, and on the decay of this class of beings, great quantities of it are strewed over the earth's surface, and contribute to form black mould, grassy sward, peat and turf, as well as a large portion of manures. In all these, carbone is a predominating material. Hence may it be comprehended how

vegetables acquire the carbone which they possess in such large quantities.

Animals feed upon vegetables, and thence derive the carbone with which their bodies are replenished: and this is distributed in such a manner that with phlogiston or hydrogen, it forms their *oil* and *fat*, and with phlogiston and septon it constitutes their *lean* and *brawn*. Carbone perseveres in its connection with these ingredients as long as the life of animals lasts, and for an indefinite time longer, and then mingles with the black mould of the soil, or turns to carbonic acid gas. The blood, as well as the muscles, nerves, fat, &c. contains a great deal of carbone.

In the interior parts of the superficial strata of the earth, and often in company with calcareous free-stone, carbone is found mineralized. Like calcareous earth and lime-stone, it belongs to the *secondary* class of fossils. Accordingly, coal is never found among the *primitive* materials of the globe; and therefore, where whinstone, granite, slate, micaceous rock, and shorl abound, strata of coal are not to be expected. But, on the other hand, as the experienced professor John Walker observes, where free-stone, lime-stone, rock and slate-marle, and iron-stone, and more especially *dogger*, *blaes*, and *shiver* abound, it is almost certain that coal accompanies them.

Coal is a combustible substance, but in its pure state exhibits no flame or blaze whatever; and this forms an obvious and distinctive character between it and phlogiston or hydrogen, whose criterion it is to burn with flame in all cases. Another distinction between the two is, that carbone with oxygen forms carbonic acid; while phlogiston with oxygen affords water. Whenever coal burns with flame it is a pure token of the presence of phlogiston, which escaping in the form of inflammable air, burns as it flies off. See *Phlogiston*.

Carbonates, are salts formed by the union of carbonic acid (see *Acids*) with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases: there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Carbuncle. This is sometimes used in the same sense as *Anthrax*, which see; but is more generally taken for that particular boil which appears in pestilential fevers, and is a red hard swelling with great pain, and a burning heat. From its similitude to the colour of fire likewise, this term strictly signifying a live coal, is sometimes given to a precious stone of the ruby kind.

Carbure of Iron, implies plumbago in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Carcinodes, a tumour resembling a cancer.

Carcinodes Choirades, strumous swellings of a malignant quality, painful to the touch, and exasperated by medicines.

Carcinoma, } καρκινωμα, from καρ-
Carcinos, } κινος, *cancer*, and νεμω, *depasco*, *to feed upon*, is a particular ulcer, called commonly a *Cancer*, which is very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye is thus called by some writers.

Cardamine, ladies smock. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species. The flowers of the common *Cardamine pratensis*, Lin. have been recommended in epilepsies: they are introduced into the college Pharmacopœia.

Cardamomum, lesser cardamom, a species of *Amomum*. The college have retained the Cardamomum Minus in their Pharmacopœia; according to them it is the Amomum Repens, Sonnerati. The Cardamomum enters the Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, formerly called Extract. Catharticum: the Vinum Rhabarbari, formerly called Tinct. Rhabarb Vin. the Tinctura Cardamomi: Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, formerly called Tinct. Stomach.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita, formerly called Tinct. Aromatic: Tinctura Gentianæ Composita, formerly called Tinct. Amar. Tinctura Rhabarbari: Tinctura Sennæ: Pulvis Aromaticus, formerly called Spec. Aromat. Confectio Aromatica, instead of the Conf. Cardiac.

Cardamomum Majus, greater cardamom, the *Amomum Grana Paradisi* of Linnæus.

Cardia, καρδια. So the Greeks called the heart. But now this word is used for the left orifice of the stomach, which was supposed by some anatomists to have an extraordinary consent therewith. And hence, things which are supposed to influence the heart immediately, as cordials, are called *Cardiacs*.

Cardiaca. In *Pharmacy* it signifies cordials.

Cardiaca Arteria, i. e. *Coronaria Cordis Arteria*.

Cardiaca Passio, the cardiac passion. Ancient writers frequently mention this disorder, but the moderns always speak of it as a syncope.

Cardialgia, the heart-burn, from καρδια, *the heart*, or rather, *the left orifice of the stomach*, and αλγεω, *to be pained;* so more properly pain or uneasiness about the upper orifice of the stomach. It is an instance of *Dyspepsia*. This disorder is called *Soda*, or spurious *Cardialgia;* and pain in the stomach, or the true *Cardialgia*. In the spurious kind the pain is not so great, nor does the strength fail, nor is there any tossing or remarkable inquietude. In the true, there is pain in the stomach, or about its orifices, but generally felt about the part called the pit of the stomach; it is attended with great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, want of strength, inquietude, retching to vomit, coldness, and trembling of the extremities. Sometimes the uneasy sensation extends the whole length of the œsophagus, with a pressure or constriction, and usually attacks by fits. The general means of relief are alkalies, absorbent earths, and whatever improves the power of digestion.

Cardialgia inflammatoria, inflammation in the stomach.

Cardialgia sputatoria, i. e. *Pyrosis*.

Cardinal Flower (Blue Virginian). *Lobelia Siphilitica*.

Cardinamentum, from *cardo, a hinge*, an hinge-like articulation.

Cardiogmus, from καρδιωσσω, *to have a pain in the stomach;* the same as *Cardialgia:* also an aneurism in the aorta, near the heart, which occasions pain in the præcordia.

Carditis, inflammation of the heart.

Cardo, the articulation called *Ginglymus;* also the second vertebra of the neck.

Cardonet, a wild artichoke.

Carduus, thistle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Cirsium*, or soft or gentle thistle; and enumerates thirty-eight species.

Carduus Benedictus, i. e. *Centaurea Benedicta*. The college have retained this herb in their Pharmacopœia.

Carena, the twenty-fourth part of a drop.

Carica, a dry fig; also the tree that bears the common fig, which is, according to Linnæus, the *Ficus Carica Foliis palmatis*, from *Caria*, a country from whence they are sometimes brought. The college have retained this fruit in their Pharmacopœia; they enter the Electuarium e Senna, formerly called Elect. Lenitiv. and the Decoctum Hordei Compositum, formerly called Decoct. Pectorale.

Caricous tumour, called by Hippocrates καρυκοιδες, is a swelling resembling the figure of a fig; such are frequently the piles; from *carica, a fig*.

Caries, expresses the rottenness of a bone; whence

Carious is said of a foul bone, or one inclined to rottenness.

Carina. Strictly it signifies the keel of a ship, and, from a similitude in figure, some anatomists call

the spine so, as does Malpighi the first rudiments of a chick in the egg. In *Botany* it is the concave petal or segment of the butterfly flower, or any cavity which resembles the keel or lower part of a boat. With the ancient botanists it was the hard shell of a walnut. In grasses it is the furrow-like cavity which runs thro' the whole length of the leaves of the graminifolious plants, and end in acute angles.

Carmin, carmine. It is a preparation from cochineal. It is used chiefly for miniature paintings.

Carmina, i. e. amulets or charms.

Carminative. A great many seem to be strangers to this term, as it does not appear to carry in it any thing expressive of the medicinal efficacies of those simples which pass under its denomination. This had certainly its rise, and was thus applied when medicine was too much in the hands of those jugglers who, for want of a true knowledge in their profession, brought religion into their party; and, what they were ignorant in doing by rational prescription, and the use of proper medicine, they pretended to do by invocations, and their interest with heaven. Which cant being generally, for the surprise sake, couched in some short verses, the word *carmen*, which signifies *a verse*, was also made to mean an inchantment; which, as it was a very good cover for their ignorance as well as their knavery, was frequently made use of to satisfy the people of the operation of a medicine they could not account for; and as the medicines now under this name are of a quick efficacy, and the consequences thereof, in many instances, great and surprising, the most violent pains, sometimes arising from pent up wind, immediately cease upon its dispersion: for these reasons such medicines as give relief in this case are more particularly termed *Carminative*, as if they cured by enchantment; the removal of the complaint by them being so sudden, that the ordinary means used, or the operation of a natural cause, are not well imagined to take place so soon. But how these do this is easy to imagine, when we consider that all the parts of the body are perspirable, and that the perspirable matter may lodge sometimes in the valves of the bowels and interstices of all parts, and that whatsoever will rarefy and render thinner such collections of vapours, will conduce to their utter discharge out of the body; for all those things under this denomination are warm, and consist of very light subtle parts, whereby they rarefy such flatulencies, and so facilitate their expulsion.

Carniformis Abscessus, an abscess with an hardened orifice, and of a firm substance, not much elevated into a tumour, with membranes, fibres, &c. It generally arises where the muscles insert themselves into the joints.

Carnosa musculosa (Membrana). So Riolan calls the frontal muscles.

Caro musculosa quadrata, i. e. *Palmaris brevis*.

Caros, καρος. It rises on a coma, and is a slight degree of *Apoplexy*, in which you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient; when called he scarce opens his eye; yet, if he be pricked, he hath feeling enough to manifest his sense of it. See *Carus*.

Carotides, καρωτιδες, are two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise, and as they ascend on each side the aspera arteria, give some branches to the trachæa, larynx, glandula thyroides, and then they send out four considerable sprigs to the muscles of the os hyoïdes and pharynx, to the mylohyoïdes and digastrici, to the lower part of the temples, and to the muscles of the hind part of the neck, and skin of the head. Then they pass through the canal in the os petrosum, give some branches to the dura mater, join with the cervicalis, detach some sprigs to the glandula pituitaria,

rete mirabile, and plexus chroroïdes, and then running through all the circumvolutions of the cerebellum, lose their capillary branches in the cortical substance. They have by some been titled *Arteriæ Soporariæ*, on a conjecture that they were the seat of sleep.

Carpobalsamum, from καρπος, *fruit*, and βαλσαμον, *balsam*. It is the fruit of the tree that yields the balm of Gilead, i. e. of the *Amyris Opobalsamum, vel Amyris Gileadensis, Linn.* It is about the size of a small pea, with a short pedicle. Jamaica pepper is often sold for it.

Carphologia, a delirious fumbling, as when a patient seems to be gathering something from the bed-clothes, which yet is difficultly performed, because of the trembling which affects his hands. It is generally a fatal symptom.

Carpos, καρπος, a seed or fruit.

Carpus, καρπ&, *the wrist*. It is made up of eight little bones of different figures and thickness. They are placed in two ranks, four in each rank. The first rank is articulated with the radius: the second with the bones of the metacarpus. The last little bone of the first branch lies not at the side of the third, which answers to the bone of the metacarpus of the little finger, as all the rest do by one another, but it lies upon it; they are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament, through which the tendons which move the fingers pass. Although this ligament be thought but one, yet it gives a particular case to every tendon which passes through it.

Carrata, a carat or caratt. A *carat* of pearls or diamonds is four grains. A *carat* of gold is twenty-four grains.

Carthamus, bastard saffron, or safflower. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Carthusianus Pulvis, i. e. *Kermes Mineral*.

Cartilago, a cartilage; a smooth, solid, diaphanous, elastic, insensible, inorganic substance. In the fresh subject it appears uniform, and without any visible fibres; when cut in any direction, its surface appears smooth like wax or glue. On a *cartilage* there is no periosteum, but its place is supplied by the perichondrium.

The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is removed. They are chiefly in those places where a small and easy motion is required, as in the ears, nose, larynx, trachæa, and sternum; and their natural elasticity serves instead of antagonist muscles. They cover also all the ends of the bones which are joined together for motion, because they are smoother than the bones which are without sense; and by being softer than the bones, the attrition which is made by the motion of the joints is the more easily guarded against.

Cartilago Ensiformis, and also called *Xiphoides*, from ξιφος, *ensis, a sword*, and ειδος, *forma, shape;* is the tip or extremity of the sternum, which is broad at its upper end, and narrower towards the extremity, where it is sometimes a little forked, and bends downwards, so as to hurt the stomach, and cause vomiting. See *Sternum*.

Cartilago innominata, so called by Galen, is the same as the moderns call *Annularis*, or *Cricoides;* which is the second cartilage of the larynx, and, according to Bartholine, is the basis of all the other.

Cartilago Scutiformis, so called from its resemblance to a helmet in shape, is that *cartilage* whose prominence is discernible, externally, in the throat, and by some called *Pomum Adami*, from a conceit of its being left as a mark of the divine wrath upon Adam's transgression.

Carum, caraways. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath one species.

Caruncula, a caruncle. This word is a diminutive from *caro*, *flesh*; it is either preternatural, as those little excrescences in the urinary passages, in venereal cases especially; or natural, as the

Carunculæ Myrtiformes, from their resemblance of myrtle-berries, so called: as also *Glandulæ Myrtiformes*. They are made by the rupture of the hymen in the first copulation, which contracting in several places, forms those *caruncles* or glands.

Carunculæ Lachrymales, *Puncta Lachrymalia*, and *Glandulæ Lachrymales*: all concur in the same offices, and will hardly admit of a separate description; thus distinguished from *lachrymæ*, *tears*. On the back-side of the adnata tunica of the eye, upon the upper part of the globe, is the *glandula lachrymalis*, pretty large, divided into several lobes, each of which sends out an excretory channel, which opens in the fore side of this membrane, where it covers the upper lid. This gland separates the matter of the tears, which, by the continual motion of this lid, moisten the cornea, which otherwise would dry and wrinkle by the continual action of the external air. The edge of the eye-lid being of an equal convexity with the ball of the eye, which they touch, as the tears fall off from the cornea, they are stopt by the edge of the under eye-lid, along which they run till they fall into two small holes in the great canthus, one in each lid. These holes are called *Puncta Lachrymalia*: and these lead to a small membranous bag, which is situated in this corner, upon the os lachrymale: from the bottom of which goes a small pipe, which pierces this bone into the nose, and opens under the upper lamina of the os spongiosum. It moistens the inner membrane of the nostrils by the humour of the *lachrymal glands*, which runs from off the globe into them. Sometimes the acrimony of this humour causeth sneezing, which may be hindered by pressing the angle of the eye to stop its flowing. Now, between these two puncta there is a *caruncle* which serves to keep them open when the eyes are shut, and this by some is ignorantly called the *Glandula Lachrymalis*.

Carunculæ Papillares, are those little protuberances on the inside of the pelvis of the kidneys, made by the extremities of the tubes, which bring the serum from the glands in the exterior parts to the pelvis.

Carunculosa, a suppression of urine from caruncles in the urethra.

Carus, insensibility and sleepiness, with quiet respiration. It sometimes signifies a loss of sense and voluntary motion, respiration remaining uninjured: the same authors call the disease an *Apoplexy*, if to this is added an oppressed respiration to a considerable degree, or so as to snort or snore. Sometimes it signifies a profound sleep, but without fever.

Carus a frigore, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea*.

Carus a hydrocephalo, i. e. *Apoplexia Serosa*.

Carus ab Insolatione, i. e. *Ictus Solaris*.

Carus Spontaneus, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea*.

Carvi, carraways; the only species of *Carum*. The college have retained this seed in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Spiritus Carui, formerly called Aq. Sem. Carui: Spiritus Juniperi Compositus, formerly called Aq. Juniper Comp. Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, formerly called Tinct. Stomach. Tinctura Sennæ: Confectio Opiata, formerly called Philonium Londinens: Emplastrum Cumini: its essential Oil enters the Electuarium e Scammonio.

Caryophylli Aromatici, the aromatic cloves. They are the unripe fruit; or, perhaps, the cups of the unopened flowers of a bay-like tree, which grows in the Molucca islands. The clove-tree is a genus in Lin-

næus's botany. There is but one species, viz. the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. The college have retained this spice, and its essential oil, in their Pharmacopœia: the clove enters the Electuarium e Scammonio: the Confectio Aromatica, instead of the Conf. Cardiac. the Cataplasma Cumini.

Caryophyllus. See *Caryophilli aromatici;* also a species of *Dianthus*. The college have retained the flower of the Dianthus Caryophyllus, Lin. in their Pharmacopœia; a Syrup, Syrupus Caryophylli rubri, is directed.

Caryophyllus aromaticus Americanus, the Jamaica pepper-tree.

Cascarilla, a diminutive from *Cascara*, the Spanish word for a *bark* or *shell*. The Spaniards apply the word *Cascarilla* to the Peruvian bark, as we apply the word bark to signify that sort of bark alone. The tree which affords it has been said to be Linnæus's *Croton Cascarilla;* and by others, *Clutia Eleuteria*. The college have retained the Cascarilla, or Eleuteria, in their Pharmacopœia; a Tincture, Tinctura Cascarillæ, is directed.

Cassada. It grows in the warmer parts of the western world. Its root is the part used: it is poisonous, and called *Yuca:* when it is prepared into flour it is called *Cassavi*. Tho' the root is a strong poison, it is prepared into wholesome bread; for by boiling all the poisonous quality is dissipated.

Cassava, the *Jatropha*, and several of its species, particularly the *Manihot*.

Cassia, cassia, or senna. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Senna*, and enumerates thirty-eight species.

Cassia, cassia, or wild cinnamon. A species of *Laurus*.

Cassia Canella, i. e. *Cassia Lignea*.

Cassia Caryophyllata, it is the bark of the Jamaica pepper-tree.

Cassia Cinnamomea, true cinnamon-tree.

Cassia Fistula, Alexandrian purging *Cassia*. A species of *Cassia*. The college have retained the Cassia Fistula, Lin. in their Pharmacopœia: the pulp of its fruit enters the Electuarium e Cassia; and the Electuarium e Senna, formerly called Elect. Lenitiv.

Cassia Lignea. It is the *Laurus Cassia*, Linnæi.

Casumunar, an aromatic root, said to be a species of *Galangal*. It is brought from the East-Indies. Marloe introduced it as a medicine of great efficacy in nervous diseases. At present it is used as a stomachic.

Castanea, the chesnut-tree, a species of *Fagus*.

Castanea Equina, horse-chesnut. See *Hippocastanum*.

Castor, the beaver. It is an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting some parts of Prussia, Poland, Russia, and Germany; but the greatest numbers are in Canada. In the inguinal region of this animal are found four bags of an ovel shape, a large and a small one on each side; in the two large ones is contained a softish greyish yellow, or light brown substance, which, in a warm dry air, grows hard and brittle, and of a darker and browner colour; this is also called *Castor*, and is what is used in medicine. The two smaller bags are of little or no value. The college have retained Russia Castor in their Pharmacopœia; a Tincture, Tinctura Castorei, is directed, which enters the Tinctura Sabinæ Composita, formerly called El. Myrrh. Compos. the powder enters the Pulvis e Myrrha Compositus.

Castor Oil, i. e. *Ricini (Ol.)*

Castration, the taking away the testicles of any animal.

Casus, the word signifies the same as *Symptoma;* sometimes it is used for any thing fortuitous or spontaneous, or a fall from an eminence. In Paracelsus it signifies a present distemper, and also an entire history of a disease.

Casus Palpebræ Superioris. So-

the Latins call the retraction of the upper eye-lid.

Casus Lapsus Palpebræ Superioris, a preternatural descent of the upper eye-lid.

Catablema, καταβλημα, according to Galen, Hippocrates means by it the outermost fillet which secures the rest of the bandage.

Catachloos, καταχλοος, from χλοη, *grass*, or *green herb*; Galen expounds it, "a very green colour." It is applied to stools, and then, many read for this word *Catachola*, i. e. *very bilious*.

Catachriston, medicine applied by way of unction.

Cataclasis, κατακλασις, from κατακλαω, *to break*, or *distort*. Galen explains it to be an affection of the eye, as when the eye-lids are distorted. Vogel defines it to be a spastic occlusion of the eye.

Catacleis, κατακλεις, subclavicle, from κατω, *below*, κλεις, *clavis*, *the clavicle*. According to Galen it is the first small rib of the thorax.

Catacores, κατακορες, full, abundant; and when applied to stools, it means that they are purely or intensely bilious. Hippocrates uses it in both senses.

Catagma, καταγμα, a fracture. Galen says a solution of the bone is called *Catagma*, and that *Eclos* is a solution of the continuity of the flesh; that when it happens to a cartilage it hath no name, though Hippocrates calls it *Catagma*.

Catagmatica, Catagmatic, from καταγω, *deduco*; remedies proper for cementing broken bones, or to promote a cellus, from καταγνυμι, *to break*.

Catalepsis, καταληψις, catalepsy, from καταλαμβανειν, *to occupy*, *detain*, *seize*, or *interrupt*. It is that kind of apoplexy, in which the respiration is not noisy, and the muscular parts maintain any accidental attitude, although by any external force they are easily moved.

Catalpa, a species of *Bignonia*.

Catamenia, καταμηνια, from κατα, *secundum*, *according to*, and μην, *mensis*, *the mouth*. The same as menses.

Catapasma, καταπασμα, from πασσω, *to sprinkle*. The ancient Greek physicians meant by this, any dry medicine reduced to powder, to be sprinkled on the body. Their various uses may be seen in Paulus, lib. vii. cap. xiii.

Cataphora, καταφορα. The coma somnolentum of authors. Dr. Cullen considers it as a lesser degree of apoplexy.

Cataphora Coma, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea*.

Cataphora Hydrocephalica, i. e. *Apoplexia Serosa*.

Cataphracta, from καταφρασσω, *to fortify*. See *Quadriga*.

Cataplasma, καταπλασμα, a cataplasm, or poultice, from καταπλασσω, *illino*, *to spread like a plaster*. They are softer than plasters or ointments. They are generally formed of some vegetable substances, and applied of such a consistence as neither to adhere nor run. They are also particularly useful when the intention is to be effected by the perpetuity of heat or cold, which they retain longer than any other kind of composition.

Cataplexis, καταπληξις, from πλησσω, *to strike*, any sudden stupefaction, or deprivation of sensation in any of the members or organs.

Cataptosis, καταπτωσις, from καταπιπτω, *to fall down*. It implies such a falling down as happens in apoplexies; or the spontaneous falling down of a paralytic limb.

Cataputia, spurge.

Cataracta, καταρακτα, a cataract, from καταρασσω, *to mingle together*, or *put out of order*, or *to confound*. Dr. Cullen places it as a species of *Caligo*. It is when, from an opacity in the crystalline humour of the eye, the rays of light cannot pass to the retina, and thus, a species of blindness is produced. It begins with a suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float about in the air; but when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or

in part covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. There is a great nicety in taking this off; but I know not by what neglect it is altogether given over to empirics to perform. Some will have it that these representations are from corpuscles floating in the aqueous humour; others ascribe them to the condensation or coagulation of the aqueous humour; and others again, to the thickening of the crystalline humour; but corpuscles neither in the aqueous or crystalline humour can be perceived on the retina; nor can the adhesion of any thing to the exterior surface of the cornea represent any image upon the bottom of the eye; for such is the convexity of the cornea, and position of the retina, that an object must be placed at a greater distance from the retina than the cornea is, in order that its image may be printed upon the bottom of the eye; that is, that all the rays proceeding from each point of a visible object may converge to as many points on the retina: whence there is no point in a visible object, from which rays flowing do not, or at least ought not to touch every point in the cornea. Therefore, unless all the rays emitted from each point of an object are collected in one point of the retina, they will not have a sufficient force to represent there the distinct appearances of points, i. e. the image of the object; but it is impossible this should be effected according to the rules of optics, if the object be too near the retina, or not removed from it to a sufficient distance. See *Amaurosis*.

Cataria, catmint or nep, a species of *Nepeta*. Tournefort called the *Nepeta* of *Linnæus* by the name of *Cataria*.

Catarrhalis, a catarrhal fever.

Catarrheuma, καταρρευμα, i. e. *Catarrhus*.

Catarrhexis, καταρρηξις, a violent and copious eruption, or effusion; joined with κοιλιας it is a copious evacuation from the belly, and sometimes alone it is of the same signification. In Vogel's *Nosology*, it is defined, a discharge of pure blood from the belly.

Catarrhœcus, καταρροικος, a word applied to diseases proceeding from distillations of rheum.

Cattarrhus, καταρρος, a defluxion, from κατα, and ρεω, *to flow down*, is a defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, commonly called a *Cold*, wherein, what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations, coughs, and all the usual symptoms. The causes are whatsoever accumulates too great a quantity of serum in the body; whatsoever hinders the discharges by urine and the pores of the skin, too much liquifies the blood, astringes the bowels, or weakens digestion: for though the food is changed into a sort of fluid, notwithstanding that digestion is weakened, yet, since its comminution is not great enough for the chyle, which is made of it, to compose with the blood an homogenous fluid, it will be easily again separated from it into parts where its velocity impressed from the heart grows languid; that is, in the glands situate about the head, which are numerous enough to separate a great quantity of serum through them. And, indeed, from what cause soever the serum is accumulated in the vessels beyond its quantity, its greatest part cannot but, after some circulations, lodge itself about the head or brain; because that is furnished with the least resistances, either to oppose it, or throw it off after lodgment. And upon that account the brain itself will be soon in fault, whenever the blood or other humours are so.—Some have wrote very largely of this distemper, and particularly Schneider; and many include under it all kinds of defluxions: but the most received distinctions are included in these verses:

" Si fluit ad Pectus, dicatur Rheuma *Catarrhus*,
" Ad Fauces *Branchus*, ad Nares esto *Coryza*;"

though Hippocrates enumerates seven species of defluxions under this appellation. When a fever arises with these symptoms, it is called *Febris Catarrhalis*, and Willis gives an instance of one that was epidemical and malignant. *De Febr.* cap. 17.

Catastasis, καταστασις, the constitution, state, or condition of any thing.

Catchfly. See *Viscaria*; it is also a name of a species of *Silene*.

Catechu, i.e. *Terra Japonica*. The college have retained this resin in their Pharmacopœia: a Tincture, Tinctura Catechu, is directed, formerly called Tinctura Japon.

Catharma, καθαρμα, from καθαιρω, *to purge*; the excrements purged off from any part of the body.

Catharmos, καθαρμος, from καθαιρω, *to purge*, purgation by medicines; and the cure of a disorder by superstitious remedies.

Catharsis, καθαρσις, purgation, whether by the menses, lochia, urine, or stool; in a way natural or artificial.

Cathartica, καθαρτικα, cathartics, from καθαιρω, *to purge*. This word is generally used as expressing of purging medicines; but it also implies emetics. The vermicular or peristaltic motion of the guts is such as continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus down to the rectum. Now, every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions of it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats or inner membranes will be loosened and shook off, and carried forward with their contents; and they will also be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but the same manner of operation also carries its effects much farther, in proportion to the force of the stimulus: for, where it is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and even all the viscera in the abdomen, will, by a consent of parts, be pulled or twitched so as to affect their respective juices in the same manner as the intestines themselves do their contents. The consequence of which must be, that a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. And when we consider the vast number of glands in the intestines, with the outlets of those viscera opening thereinto, and particularly of the liver and pancreas, it will be no wonder that vast quantities, especially in full constitutions, may be carried off by one purge.

As for those *cathartics* which are distinguished by the names of *Cholagogues*, *Hydragogues*, *Phlegmagogues*, and the like, upon a supposition of an elective quality therein, they may be accounted for upon more intelligible principles; for, when the discharges by stool discover an overproportion of any particular humour, it is to be supposed there was a redundance of such a humour, whose discharge any irritation would occasion. Thus, in proportion to the proximity of some humours in the intestinal tube, and the disposition of the passages to convey them that way, do they require greater or lesser vibrations, or shakes of the fibres from a *cathartic*, to fetch them out. For this reason, the brisker *cathartics*, which vellicate the membranes most of all, pump out, as it were, from all the mesenteric glands and neighbouring parts, their contents; which, because they abound so much with lymphatics, and viscid watery humours, make the discharges thin and watery: those which act in somewhat a lower degree, yet irritate enough to deterge and draw out a great deal of mucous and viscid matter, which sometimes, by lodgment and want of due motion, changing into various colours,

occasion different names of phlegm or choler. As the former, therefore, pass for hydragogues, so do the latter for purgers of phlegm and choler.

Upon another account, besides that of a stimulus, does a *cathartic* answer its intention, and that is by fusing the humours, and rendering them more fluid than they were before; whereby they are better fitted to pass off by their proper emunctories. Those which consist of very subtile and active parts are not so sensible in the larger passages, because of the great quantities of matter, which lay too great a load upon them, and make them unheeded: but, when they are got into the blood in any considerable number, they divide and fuse those cohesions which obstruct, or move heavily along the capillaries, and scour the glands; insomuch that every pulsation throws something through the intestinal glands, which goes away by stool, that the refluent blood had washed away, and brought back from all parts of the body. Of this kind are all those *cathartics* which are said to purge the joints, and are prescribed in rheumatisms and arthritic pains, as the radix turpethi, and all the aloetics. And this is the reason why *cathartics* of this sort are so easily changed into the most efficacious alteratives; for an alterative is a *cathartic* in a lower degree, or of a more remiss operation. Whatsoever brings such particles to a secretory orifice, which are fitted for its passage, oftener, either by accelerating the blood's motion, or breaking it into more particles of that particular size and inclination, will increase that secretion. According, therefore, to the difference of the parts where such secretions are enlarged, as the glands of the intestines, kidneys, or skin, the medicines which are the instruments therein are called either cathartics, diuretics, or diaphoretics.

Catheretics, are medicines which serve to take off the fungous or superfluous flesh that is apt to grow up in wounds or ulcers; and are the same with *Caustics* and *Escharotics*.

Catheter, καθετηρ, is a hollow instrument, and somewhat crooked, to thrust up the yard into the bladder, to assist in bringing away urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel; though some writers use it also for liniments and other external applications.

Catholic, καθολικος, from κατα, *per*, *through*, and ολον, *totum*, *all*; is ascribed to medicines that are supposed to purge all humours; also the same as a panacea, or universal medicine: but such are now laughed at for impositions.

Catinum Alumen, pot-ash.

Catinus Fusorius, a crucible.

Catocathartica, medicines that operate by stool.

Cat's Eye. Thus a species of *Agate* is named. It is so called from its resemblance to the eye of a cat, and is of a greenish colour.

Cauda Equina. The lumbar fasciculi, from their origin to the extremity of the os sacrum, form, through the whole canal of the lumbar vertebræ, and of the os sacrum, a large bundle of nervous ropes, called by anatomists *cauda equina*, because of some resemblance which it bears to a horse's tail, especially when taken out of the canal, and extended in clear water.

Caudatio. So an elongation of the clitoris is called.

Caudex, the trunk of a tree. It is that part of any plant which is betwixt the root and the branches. According to Linnæus it is the ascending and descending body of the root. In herbs and under shrubs this part is called *Caulis*, the stalk.

Caul, i. e. *Omentum*.

Cauliferous. Such plants are so called as have a stalk.

Cauliflower. See *Botrytis*.

Caulis, καυλος, the stalk or stem. The stalk of a tree is called its trunk. Linnæus defines it to be the proper

trunk of the herb, which elevates the leaves and fructification.

Caulis, a cabbage or colewort.

Caulis Ruber, red colewort.

Caulis Floridus, cauliflower.

Caulis, a name both of the *Penis* and the *Vagina*.

Caulis Procumbens. A procumbent or trailing stalk is that which lies on the ground, and propagates itself by emitting roots, as the ivy and strawberry.

Caulis Scandens. A climbing stalk is that which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vines and briony, &c.

Caulis Volubilis. A twining stalk is that which twists about any prop, without the help of tendrils, as the hop, kidney-bean, &c.

Caulodes, the white or green cabbage.

Caulorapa, cabbage-turnip. A species of *Brassica*.

Caulos, a stalk. This word is used by way of eminence to express the *stalk* of *Silphium* or *Laser*.

Causis, καυσις, a burn.

Causodes Febris, καυσωδης, i. e. *Causus*. Celsus renders this word by *Febris Ardens*.

Causoma, καυσωμα. In Hippocrates it signifies a burning heat and inflammation.

Caustic, *Caustica*, καυστικα, from καιω, *uro*, *to burn*, are such things as, by their violent activity, and heat thence occasioned, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, as we commonly express it, or burn it into an *Eschar*, which they do by the extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that like those of the fire itself tear asunder all obstacles, destroy the texture of the solids themselves, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressings, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the substance of the part. These are of use generally in abscesses and imposthumations, to eat through to the suppurated matter, and give it vent; and also to make issues in parts where cutting is difficult or inconvenient.

Causus, καυσος, from καιω, *to burn*. An highly ardent fever. According to Hippocrates, a fiery heat, and insatiable thirst, are its peculiar characteristics. Others also are particular in describing it; but whether they are ancients or moderns, from what they relate, this fever is no other than a continued *ardent fever*, in a bilious constitution. In it the heat of the body is intense; the breath is particularly fiery; the extremities are cold; the pulse is frequent and small; the heat is more violent internally than externally, and the whole soon ends in recovery or death.

Cauterium, καυτηριον, from καιω, *to burn*; a cautery, either actual or potential.

Cava (Vena.) The large vein which receives the refluent blood, and conveys it to the heart, is thus named. See *Vena*.

Caverna, a cavern; also a name of the female pudenda.

Caviarium, caviar. It is the pickled roe of the sturgeon.

Ceanothus, New-Jersey tea-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Cedria. It is called the pitch, and the resin of the great cedar-tree; so that it is the crude tears of the cedar. Some writers confound this with the *Cedrelæum*, or oil of cedar, but erroneously.

Cele, κηλη, a tumour caused by the protrusion of a soft part.

Celeri, a species of *Apium*.

Celerity. See *Velocity*.

Celiac Artery and *Veins*. See *Artery* and *Vein*.

Cells, little bags or bladders, where fluids or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

Cella Turcica. See *Brain*, and *Pinealis Glandula*.

Cellulæ Adiposæ, i.e. *Adiposi Ductus*.

Cellulæ Mastoidææ. These are very irregular cavities in the substance of the mastoid apophysis, which communicate with each other, and have a common opening towards the inside, and a little above the posterior edge of the orbicular groove. The mastoid opening is opposite to the small opening of the Eustachian tube, but a little higher.

Cellulosa Membrana, the cellular membrane. It is most commonly understood to be that part of it only which lies under the skin, next the flesh, and which contains but little fat in the cells; but it is found to invest the most minute fibres that we are able to trace, so that it is considered as the universal connecting medium of every part of the body. It is composed of an infinite number of minute cells united together, and communicating with each other.

Cellulosa Tunica Ruschii, i. e. *Tunica Extern. vel Membranosa Intestinorum.*

Cendres Gravellees. So the French call the pot-ash.

Cenosis, κενωσις, from κενος, *empty*, evacuation. It must be distinguished from *Catharsis*. *Cenosis* imports a general *evacuation; Catharsis* means the *evacuation* of a particular humour which offends with respect to quality.

Centaurea, centaury. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Jacea* or *Knapweed*, *Cyanus* or *Cornbottle*, *Rhaponticum* or *Rhaponticoides*, or *Centaury*, *Stoebe* or *Knapweed*, *Calcitrapa* or *Star-Thistle*, *Calcitrapoides* or *Prickly Knapweed*, and *Crocodilium* or *Crocodilloides*, or *Centaury* without stems. Linnæus enumerates in this genus sixty-six species.

Centaurea Benedicta, blessed thistle. A species of *Centaurea.*

Centaurium, common greater centaury. A species of *Centaurea.*

Centaurium Minus, lesser centaury. A species of *Gentiana.* The college have retained this plant in their Pharmacopœia.

Centenarius, the centenary. It is a Swedish weight, equal to sixty Swedish grains, or nearly sixty-three English grains.

Centre, is the middle of any body, or that point which is every way, or as near as possible, equidistant from its surface.

Centre of Gravity of any body, is a point on which that body being supported, or from it suspended, all its parts will be in an equilibrium to one another. Thus the *centre* of gravity of the human body, extended at length, is by Borelli, *De Motu Animalium*, placed between the *Nates* and *Pubes*, which is supposed very convenient for the act of generation.

Centre, common, of the Gravity of two Bodies, is a point in a right line connecting their *centres*, and so placed in that line, that their distances from it shall be reciprocally as the weight of those bodies; and if another body is placed in the same right line, so that its distance from any point in it be reciprocally as the weight of both the former bodies taken together, that point shall be the common centre of gravity of all three.

Centre of Motion of a Body, is that point about which a body moves when fastened any way to it, or made to revolve round it.

Centre of Oscillation, is that point in a compound pendulum, where, if its whole weight were fastened, it would still oscillate or perform its swings in the same time as before; and, consequently, it must be distant from the point of suspension by the length of a simple pendulum, whose oscillations are synchronal with those of the compound.

Centre of Percussion, is that point in any body wherein the force of a stroke made with it is the greatest.

Centipedes, wood-lice.

Centratio. Paracelsus expresses by it the degenerating of a saline principle, and contracting a corrosive and exulcerating quality. Hence *Cen-*

trum Salis is said to be the principle and cause of ulcers.

Central Forces. This is a general appellation for the two grand species, centrifugal and centripetal forces.

Centrifugal Force, from *centrum*, *a centre*, and *fugo*, *to fly*, is that force by which all bodies moving round any other body in a circle, or an ellipsis, do endeavour to fly off from the axis of their motion in a tangent to the periphery of it. And this force is always proportional to the circumference of the curve in which the revolving body is carried round. The *centrifugal force* to the centripetal, is as the square of the arch which a body describes in a given time, divided by the diameter, to the space through which any heavy body moves in falling from a place where it was at rest in the same time. If any body swim in a medium heavier than itself, the *centrifugal force* is then the difference between the specific weight of the medium and the floating body.

Centripetal Force, from *centrum*, *a centre*, and *peto*, *to seek*, is that force by which any body moving round another is drawn or tends towards the centre of its orbit, and is much the same with *Absolute Gravity*, which see. If a body, being specifically heavier than any medium, sinks in it, the excess of that body's gravity above the gravity of the medium, is the *centripetal force* of the body downwards.

Centrum, and *Centration*, are terms used by Paracelsus and some of his followers, to express the principle, root, or foundation of any thing; as God to be the *centre* of the universe, the heart the *centre* of life, the brain the *centre* of the spirits, &c. In *Chemistry* it is the principal residence or source of any thing; also that part of a medicine in which its virtue resides.

Centrum Nerveum. The tendinous part of the diaphragm, which has a triangular appearance, is thus named.

Centrum Ovale. Vieussens first called a part of the corpus callosum thus. It is convex, and of the form of the cerebrum.

Centrum Tendinosum, the same as *Centrum Nerveum.*

Centunculus, bastard pimpernel. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cepa, onion. Linnæus includes the *onion* in the genus of *Allium.*

Sepa Sectilis, cives.

Cephalæa, κεφαλαια, a long continued pain in the head.

Cephalagia, i. e. *Cephalalgia.*

Cephalagia Inflammatoria, inflammation of the brain.

Cephalalgia, κεφαλαλγια, from κεφαλη, *the head*, and αλγος, *pain;* the head-ache. By some this word is used for a dull pain in the head, which is of short duration; but most frequently it is used as expressive of pain in the head in general, without regard to circumstances.

Cephalalgia Catarrhalis, i. e. catarrh, from cold.

Cephalalgia Inflammatoria, i. e. *Phrenitis.*

Cephalalgia Herba, i. e. *Verbena.*

Cephalartica, medicines that purge the head.

Cephalitis, inflammation of the brain.

Cephalea Juvenum, the head-ache that often attends youth at the approach of puberty.

Cephalica Pollicis, a branch from the cephalica vena sent off from about the lower extremity of the radius, and runs superficially between the thumb and the metacarpus.

Cephalica Vena, the cephalic vein. It was so called, because the head was supposed to be relieved by taking blood from it. It comes over the shoulder, between the pectoral and deltoid muscles, and runs down the back part of the arm: when it gets to, or a little below, the bending of the arm, it divides into two; the inner of the two branches is called the *Mediana Cephalica.* It is a branch from the axillary vein.

Cephalicus, κεφαλικος, cephalic, from κεφαλη, *the head*. Thus remedies against disorders of the head are called.

Cephaline, κεφαλινη, that part of the tongue which is next the root, and nearest the fauces.

Cephaloides, κεφαλοειδης, shaped like a head, or having a head. It is applied to plants which are called capitated.

Cephalonosos, from κεφαλη, *a head*, and νοσος, *a disease*. This term is applied to the *Febris Hungarica*.

Cephalo-Pharyngæus, from κεφαλη, *the head*, and φαρυγξ, *the throat*. A muscle of the pharynx is thus named. It arises above from the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, from the upper and under jaw, near the roots of the last dentes morales, and between the jaws. It is inserted in the middle of the pharynx. Its use is to compress the upper part of the pharynx, and to draw it forwards and upwards.

Cera flava, and *Cera alba*, yellow and white wax, are both retained in the college Pharmacopœia; they enter into various cerates, plasters, &c.

Cerasus, the cherry-tree. A species of *Prunus*. It receives its name from *Cerasus*, a city of Pontus, from whence they were imported to Rome, by Lucullus, and thence propagated into Britain, according to Pliny's account.

Ceratoglossus, from κερας, *a horn*, and γλωσσα, *a tongue*. See *Hyoglossus*.

Cercosis, κερκωσις, from κερκος, *a tail*, a disease of the clitoris, which consists of its preternatural enlargement.

Cerea, ear-wax.

Cerealia, the same as *Nutrientia*, or all sorts of corn of which bread is made.

Cerebella Urina. Paracelsus thus distinguishes urine which is whitish, of the colour of the brain, and from which he pretended to judge of some of its distempers.

Cerebellum, as it were, the little brain. The cerebrum and *cerebellum* together, are often called *cerebellum*, when the brain is spoken of in small animals, as birds, pigs, &c. It is composed of a cortical and medullary substance, lying in the hinder part of the head. Its superficies is full of straight foldings, which resemble the segments of circles, or the edges of plates laid on one another; and these are largest in its middle, and grow less as they approach its fore and hind part, where they seem to resemble two worms; therefore called *Processus Vermiformes*. The medullary substance makes three processes upon each side of the medulla oblongata. Its great use is to separate the nervous fluid, called animal spirits, from the blood.

Cerebri Galea, i. e. the skull.

Cerebri (Basis). So the palate is called.

Cerebrum, is of a round figure, and divided by the first process of the dura mater, into the right and left side. Its external surface resembles the circumvolutions of the small guts, and in the middle of each circumvolution is the beginning of the medullary substance, so that the cortical part is always on the outside; which, Malpighi says, is nothing but a heap of little oval glands, which receive the capillary branches of the veins and arteries belonging to the brain, and sending out an infinite number of fibres, which all together make up the medullary substance; and passing out of the cranium, form the nerves and medulla spinalis contained in the vertebræ; and hence the nervous juice is derived into the nerves and fibres of the whole body, by the corpus callosum, and medulla oblongata. See *Brain*.

Cerebrum, Elongatum, i. e. *Medulla Spinalis*.

Cerefolium, chervil. A species of *Scandix*.

Cerefolium Hispanicum, sweet cicely.

Cereus, the torch-thistle. A species of *Cactus*.

Cerumen, is the wax or excrement of the ear, to which Schroder and some other writers ascribe very strange virtues as a medicine.

Ceruse, is a preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour, whence many other things resembling it in that particular, are by chemists called *ceruse*, as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. Paracelsus also applies it to a white urine, which he calls *Cerussea Urina*, and says it is a sign of death, or of a foul obstructed liver.

Ceruss (Native), a white species of lead earth.

Cervicales. The nerves which pass through the vertebræ of the neck are thus called.

Cervicales Arteriæ, the arteries of the neck. They rise from the subclavians on their upper part, and are soon divided into two. The anterior ones go to the anterior muscles which move the neck and head; the posterior to the scalenus, trapezius, &c.

Cervicalis Descendens Dorsi, i. e. *Sacro-Lumbaris Accessorius*.

Cervicaria, Bell-flower; a species of *Campanula*.

Cervix, the hinder part of the neck, as the fore part is called *Collum*.

Cervix Uteri, the neck of the womb.

Cevadilla, Indian or American caustic barley.

Chærophyllum, chervil, or wild cicely. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and one variety.

Chalaza, χαλαζα, *a hail-stone*, or *Chalazion*, *a hail-stone*. Some call them *Grandines*. This name is given to a white, knotty kind of string at each end of an egg, formed of a plexus of the fibres of the membranes, whereby the yolk and the white are connected together. It is also the name of a tubercle on the eye-lid, resembling a hail-stone; it is white, hard, and generally on the edge of the eye-lid. It is encysted and moveable, and only differs from the *Crithe* in being so. St. Yves says it is generally seated on the upper eye-lid; that it is hard, and shaped like a hail-stone; whence its name.

Chalcanthum, vitriol, or rather vitriol calcined red.

Chalcedonius, chalcedony; a species of *agate*, of a milk like colour, and only somewhat transparent.

Chalcoideum Os. The os cuneiforme of the tarsus.

Chalicraton, χαλικρατον, from χαλις, an old word that signifies *pure wine*, and κεραννυμι, *to mix*, wine and water.

Chalk (White.) See *Creta Alba*.

Chalk (Non-effervescent), a genus of earth, of a close texture; easily reduced, and generally rubbing, on being touched, into a fine subtile powder, which very much colours the hands.

Chalybis Sal, i. e. *Sal Martis*.

Chalybs, steel. As a medicine it differs not from iron. It is softer or harder than iron, according to the management of the artist: when soft it is more easily prepared for medicinal purposes. The truth is, that iron is less perfect; but steel is that iron, the whole quantity of whose earth is fully supplied with phlogiston, to render it metallic. So that *steel* is iron that is pure and perfected.

Chalybs Tartarizatus, i. e. *Mars Solubilis*.

Chamæmelum, camomile. The common, or wild *camomile*, is the *Matricaria Chamomilla* of Linnæus. The Roman or officinal *camomile* is the *Anthemis Nobilis* of Linnæus. See *Anthemis*.

Chamærubus, the dewberry.

Champignon. See *Chantarellus*.

Chancre, a venereal ulcer, which resembles those ulcers in the mouth called by the name of canker. Astruc says their seat is in the sebaceous glands; and Boerhaave observes that they appear on any part of the body, but generally they are on or near the pubes. They appear at first like a little erysipelatous inflammation,

with itching; this is followed by one or more small pustules filled with a transparent fluid, becoming sometimes white; these break, and a small, but spreading ulcer is formed, sometimes painful, generally inflamed, sore and unequal at the bottom, often with hard protuberant ash-coloured edges, covered with white sloughs. The surrounding callosity about the edges of these ulcers distinguishes them from all others.

Chantarellus, champignon, a species of *Agaricus*.

Chaos, χαος, is used for the original matter of the universe before it was brought into form, and from thence for things in confusion.

Charoneus, Charonean, an epithet for caves, some of which are in Italy, where the air is loaded with a poisonous vapour, that animals soon expire if exposed to it.

Charta emporetica, is paper made soft and porous, such as is used to filter with.

Chartreux (Poudre de), i. e. *Kermes Mineral*.

Cheiriater, from χειρ, *a hand*, and ιατρος, *a physician*, a surgeon.

Cheirisma, χειρισμα, handling, or a manual operation.

Cherixis, χειριξις, surgery.

Chemistry. Dr. Black defines it to be "a science which teaches by experiments the effects of heat and mixture on bodies." Various are the opinions of etymologists as to the derivation of the word *chemistry*. Some say, that what knowledge of this art was retained after the flood, was taught by Cham, whence the names *Chumia* and *Chemia*. Dr. Wall, in his Dissertation on the Study of *Chemistry*, seems to think that the word χημεια was derived from the name of a district, or perhaps of the whole of Egypt, applied originally from some peculiar appearance of its soil, and borrowed afterwards, at a very distant period of time, to distinguish an art which was conceived to have had its rise and principal cultivation in that country. Plutarch, he adds, calls Egypt Χημια. See *Principia*.

This science is one of the *two* great branches of experimental physicks; one of which treats of the *mechanical* properties of matter, such as are detected by aid of the mechanical powers, as in common mechanics, pneumatics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, &c. and the other inquires into their *chemical* properties by attending to the alterations wrought among their component particles or constituent elements; as in the corruption and evaporation of organized bodies, and the employment of their materials in building up new forms of being; in the production of acids, of aëriform fluids, of alkalies and of water, and of the destruction and decomposition of all these again; in the knowledge and economical use of caloric; in processes upon ores and metals; in the cooking of food; in the preparation of medicines; in the manufacture of glass; in the tanning of leather; and an infinity of other effects brought about by a new arrangement among the minute and imperceptible ingredients of bodies.

The principles of chemistry are of such various and extensive application, that to a person unacquainted with them, narrow indeed must be the scope or circle of his knowledge of nature. And, doubtless, the neglect of this most ornamental and useful department of science in the ordinary courses of polite education, taught in universities and colleges, is the reason why scientific inquiries are so little relished, and make such slow progress. So lamentably backward are the English universities of Cambridge and Oxford on this most important science and its relations, that a new association has been made, under the royal patronage, on a plan of Count Rumford's, and through the direction of Dr. Garnett, in the metropolis of England, for teaching, among other things, its principles,

and their application to the purposes of increasing the comforts and lessening the wants of mankind. This late institution is a severer satire on plans of common collegiate education, terminating in Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctor's degrees, and of their emptiness and vanity, than has, perhaps, ever appeared.

In the college of New-York chemistry has been made an under-graduate course for students of all kinds, during several years past.

It has been objected, by some, to the study of chemistry, that it abounds in hard and frightful words, difficult to remember, and uncouth to pronounce. To this it may be replied, that there are not above twenty radical technical terms, and these are as easily acquired as the terms of whist or picquet; nay, every reader of newspapers may find more strange and barbarous names of East-India and Chinese merchandize in one advertisement, than the whole Chemical Nomenclature furnishes. Every science, art, trade and profession, has its appropriate and peculiar words; and to learn the technology of chemistry is scarcely so difficult as to become acquainted with the points of the mariner's compass.

In spite, however, of the supineness of public institutions in regard to chemistry, it is forcing its way daily among the more wise, learned, and liberal part of mankind, by its own inherent beauty and excellence. And it is to be hoped the time is not far distant, when to be ignorant of chemistry will be as reproachful to a man of education, as to be unacquainted with the humblest parts of mathematics. The understanding of such writings as those of Priestley, Woodhouse and Webster, would repay a young man for studying it. Indeed there is one reason for acquiring a knowledge of chemistry which is alone inducement enough, and that is to be enabled to comprehend the Mitchillian doctrine of pestilence; a series of investigations, capable of rewarding amply of themselves. See *Acids*, *Air*, *Alkalies*, *Infection*, *Calcareous Earth*, &c.

Chermes. These berries are the produce of the *Quercus Coccifera* of Linnæus. *Kermes*, among the Arabians, signifies a small worm; and κοκκον, amongst the Greeks, whence the Latin word *Coccum*, both which mean a kernel or grain: for which reason, among the later Greeks, instead of the word κοκκον, the word σκωληξ, *a worm*, is substituted; for these grains (or small berries) are full of little worms, the juice of which affords the scarlet colour and dye. Hence the worm is taken for the grain itself. The insect resembles the green-house bug; lays its eggs on the scarlet oak: the males have wings, but not the females. The juice is made into a confect, called *Confectio Alkermes*.

Cherry. See *Cerasus*.

Chert, a genus of *Petre*, of a solid, compact texture, in structure resembling flint, but coarser, and not at all transparent; glossy, and not invested with an outward crust.

Chesnut-tree. See *Castanea*.

Chevastre, a double-headed roller, applied by its middle below the chin; then running on each side, it is crossed on the top of the head; then passing to the nape of the neck, is there crossed; then passes under the chin, where crossing, it is carried to the top of the head, &c. until it is all taken up.

Chiastre, the name of a bandage for the temporal artery. It is a double-headed roller, the middle of which is applied to the side of the head, opposite to that in which the artery is opened, and, when brought round to the part affected, it is crossed upon the compress that is laid on the wound, and then the continuation is over the coronal suture, and under the chin; then crossing on the compress, the course is, as at first, round the head, &c. till the whole roller is taken up.

Chimia, chemistry. See *Chemistry*.

China-Root (False). See *Pseudo-China.*

Chicken-pox. See *Varicella.*

China Chinæ, the Peruvian bark.

Chinchina, Peruvian bark.

Chinquepin, the dwarf chesnut-tree, a variety of the *Castanea.*

Chiques, a name for the worms which get into the toes of the negroes, and which are destroyed by the oil which flows out of the cashew-nut-shell.

Chiragra, χειραγρα, from χειρ, *the hand*, and αγρα, *a seizure*, the gout in the hand.

Chiromancy, χειρομαντια, the art of foretelling what will happen to persons from the lines of their hands; but this hath been long rejected as ridiculous.

Chirotheca, & Podotheca. In the preparation of anatomical subjects, they are, a glove, and a shoe, of the scarf-skin, with the nails adhering to them.

Chirurgia, χειρουργια, from χειρ, *a hand*, and εργον, *a work*, manual operation, or surgery; or that part of medicine which consists of manual operation.

Chives, in *Botany*, are the fine threads of flowers, or the little knobs which grow on the tops.

Chives, i. e. *Schœnoprasum.*

Chloros, χλωρος. This word is variously applied to a green colour, as *a pale green, a yellowish pale herbaceous green*, &c. When *chloros* signifies a green, it is spoken of things recent, and not dry; and it is applied to leguminous plants before they are dry or come to perfection.

Chlorosis, from χλωρος, *green*, or χλωριζω, *to appear green*, the green sickness. It is also called *Febris Alba, the virgin's disease, Febris Amatoria*, and *Ictterus Albus.* Dr. Cullen places it in his *Nosology*, as a genus in the class *Neurosis*, and order *Adynamiæ;* but since that time, he hath seen cause for a change of his opinion, and now considers it only as a symptom of *Amenorrhœa.*

Chocolata, chocolate.

Chocolate Nut-tree, Theobroma.

Choke-damp. A noxious gas is found in many caverns, as in the Grotta del Cane, in mines, wells, and other deep pits. This gas is called *choke-damp* by the English miners. It is heavier than common air, therefore lies chiefly at the bottom of pits; it extinguishes flame, and is noxious to animals. It is reckoned of the same kind as the calcareous gas.

Cholagoga, cholagogues, from χολη, *bile*, and αγω, *to evacuate.* By *cholagogues* the ancients meant only such purging medicines as expelled the internal fæces, which resembled the cystic bile in their yellow colour, and other properties.

Chole, χολη, the bile.

Choledochus, χοληδοχος, from χολη, *bile*, and δεχομαι, *to receive*, a common epithet for the gall-bladder, the biliary ducts, and the common gall-duct, which communicates with the duodenum.

Choledochus Ductus. It seems to be a continuation of the ductus cysticus; for it is often observed that the ductus hepaticus runs, for some space, within the side of the ductus cysticus, before it opens into its cavity: also, at the opening of the hepatic duct into the cystic, there is a small loose membrane to hinder the bile from returning into it.

Cholera, χολερα, or *Cholera Morbus.* It is when the bile so exceeds in quantity or acrimony, as to irritate the bowels and stomach to eject it both upwards and downwards. Or it is a purging and vomiting of bilious or other acrid matter, with great pain and fever. Cœlius Aurelianus says the name is derived from χολη, *bile*, and ρεω, *a flux.* Dr. Cullen names it *Cholera;* he places it in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*, and mentions two species. 1. *Cholera Spontanea*, which happens in hot seasons, and without any manifest cause. 2. *Cholera Accidentalis*, which occurs after the use of food that digesteth slowly, and becomes too acrid.

Cholerica, χολερικα, i. e. *Hepatirrhœa*. It is a flux from the bowels without colic. A kind of *Diarrhœa*.

Cholicele, a swelling formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

Chondroglossus. See *Hyoglossus*.

Chondros, χονδρος. It signifies any grumous concretion, as of mastic, &c. It is the Greek word for *cartilage*; and Hippocrates calls the *Cartilago Xiphoides* by this name.

Chondrosyndesmus, χονδροσυνδεσμος, a cartilaginous ligament, from χονδρος, *cartilage*, and συνδεω, *to tie together*.

Chondro-Pharyngæus. It is a muscle which rises from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides, and is inserted into the membrane of the fauces.

Chopin, an English wine-quart measure.

Chopino, a chopin, a pint measure at Paris. Some say it contains fifteen ounces and a half; others, that it contains sixteen ounces.

Chora, χωρα, *a region*. Galen, in his *De Usu Part.* expresses by it particularly the cavities of the eyes; but in others of his writings he intimates by it any void space.

Chorda, χορδη. Paracelsus, in his *De Orig. & Cur. Morb. Gal.* calls the *Pudenda* by the name of *Chordæ*. A painful tension of the penis in the *Lues Venerea* is called *Chordè*.

Chorda Magna, a name of the *Tendo Achillis*.

Chorda Tympani. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain divides into three capital branches, one of which is called the inferior maxillary; a branch of this forms the lingual, which soon is accompanied by a small distinct nerve, which runs upward and backward towards the articulation of the lower jaw, in company with the lateral muscle of the malleus, and passes through the tympanum, between the handle of the malleus and the long neck of the incus, by the name of the *chorda tympani*.

Chordæ Tendineæ. From the edge of the valves in the ventricles of the heart, there are tendinous strings thus named, which arise from the fleshy columnæ in the two cavities, and lead to the internal structure of the heart.

Chordæ Willisii. Willis observed small chords going across the sinuses of the dura mater, and from him they are thus named.

Chordata Gonorrhœa, a *gonorrhœa* attended with a chordee.

Chordee. So the French call what others name *corda*, *chorda*, and *chordee*, from χορδη, *the chord of a musical instrument*. It is an inflammation and contraction of the frænum of the yard, that holds the glans downward; or, it is a painful contraction of the under part of the penis, which, when it is erected (and only then), is painful, and feels as if pulled downward with a *chord*. The pain is principally under the frænum, and along the duct of the urethra.

Chorea Sancti Viti, St. Vitus's dance. Horstius says that there were some women who once every year paid a visit to the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there exercised themselves day and night in dancing, being disordered in mind, till they fell down like those in an ecstasy. Thus they were restored till the return of the following May, when they were again seized with a restlessness and disorderly motion of their limbs, so as to be obliged, at the anniversary feast of St. Vitus, to repair again to the same chapel for the sake of dancing. From this tradition, a sort of convulsion to which girls are principally subject before the eruption of the menses, took its name. But yet, the disorder above described by Horstius is different from what we call the St. Vitus's dance. Drs. Mead and Pitcairn say it is a paralytic affection; Sydenham says it is convulsive; Bliss and Cheyne say it is both convulsive and paralytic. Dr. Cullen calls it *chorea*, and ranks it in his class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*.

Chorion, χοριον, a name of the external membrane of the fœtus. It hath this name from the chorus of blood-vessels which are spread upon it. It is divisible into two lamellæ. Some call the internal lamina the true *chorion*, and the external lamina the false *chorion*.

Choroides, χοροειδης, from χοριον, *the chorion*, and ειδος, *likeness*. It is an epithet of several membranes, which, on account of their numerous blood-vessels, resemble the *Chorion*. Thus, it is a name of one of the coats of the eye, and lines the sclerotic: from the colour of part of this membrane it hath been called the *Uvea*. *Choroides* is also a name of the folding of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the glandula pinealis.

Christos, χριστος, from χριω, *to anoint*. It is whatever is applied by way of unction.

Chronicus, χρονικος, or *Chronius*, χρονιος, from χρονος, *time*, chronical diseases which continue long, and are without any fever, or at least a considerable degree of it, are thus called, to distinguish them from those which proceed rapidly and terminate soon, and are called acute.

Chrysalis, from χρυσος, *gold;* also called *Aurelia*, and *Nympha*. Thus naturalists call the worm or maggot while it lies hidden under a hardish pellicle: during this time it is in a state of seeming insensibility; but quitting this covering, it comes forth a moth, or a butterfly, or other winged insect.

Chrysanthemum, corn-marigold. A genus in Linnæus's system of botany.

Chrysobalanus, the cocoa plum-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species.

Chrysoberillus, the yellow beryl.

Chrysocolla, χρυσοκολλα, from χρυσος, *gold*, and κολλη, *glue*, or *solder*, i. e. *Borax*.

Chrysocoma, from χρυσος, *gold*, and κομη, *hair*, goldylocks. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species.

Chrysolite, χρυσολιθος, a precious stone, a species of quartzose crystal. *Chrysolites* are met with amongst the species of two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Chrysolithos, } the chrysolite, cal-
Chrysolithus, } led also *Topazius Veterum*.

Chrysomelia, orange.

Chrysoms, from χρυσμα, *unctio, anointing*. Anciently children were anointed as soon as born, with some aromatic compositions; and upon the head they wore an anointed cloth, till they were judged strong enough to endure baptism: after which that cloth was left off; so that from the birth until then was accounted a particular period of the child's life, deemed a state of unction; and hence, our bills of mortality seem to derive their distinction of *chrysoms*, for all who die before they are baptized.

Chrysopasius, i. e. *Chrysolite*, or *Topaz*.

Chrysopœia, from χρυσος, *gold*, and ποιεω, *to make;* the art of changing inferior metals into gold by the help of mercurius philos.

Chylifera Vasa, i. e. *Lactea Vasa*.

Chylificatio, chylification, the first concoction, or the changing of the aliment into chyle, by the power of the stomach.

Chylopoetic Viscera. Thus the appendages of the organs of digestion are called; these appendages are the liver, spleen, pancreas, with the great and small omentum.

Chylus, χυλος, the chyle. In general it is a juice inspissated to a middle consistence between humid and dry. In Hippocrates the word χυλος is used to express the juice and sorbile liquor of barley; which liquor they call *strained ptisan*. The *chyle* is also that juice which the food is immediately converted into by digestion.

Chymia, chemistry.

Chymiater, a chemical physician, or one who cures by chemical medicines.

Chymiatria, from χυμια, *Chemistry*,

and ἰατρικα, *healing*; the art of curing diseases by chemical medicines.

Chymus, χυμος, *humour* or *juice*. In the common signification of the word, it is every kind of humour which is incrassated by concoction. Sometimes it means the finest part of the chyle when separated from the fæces. In Galen it is the gustatory faculty or quality in plants and animals.

Cibarius (Panis), household bread.

Cibarius Sal, common salt.

Ciboules, a variety of cives, a sort of onion nearly allied to the scallion. They have no bulb at the root.

Cibus Albus, white-food; it is a species of *Jelly*, directed in Fuller's *Pharmacopœia*. The Spaniards give the name of *Cibus Albus* to a certain American plant.

Cicatricula, a little white speck or vesicle in the coat of the yolk of an egg, wherein the first changes appear towards the formation of the chicken or the nervous cylinder. It is commonly called the *Treddle*.

Cicatrisantia, i. e. *Epulotica*.

Cicatrix, from *cicatrico*, *to skin*, a seam or elevation of callous flesh, rising on the skin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound or ulcer, which is commonly called a *Scar*.

Cichorium, succory or endive. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Cicuta. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Cicuta vulgaris Major Maculatum, a name of the *Conium Maculatum* of Linnæus, or spotted hemlock. See *Conium maculatum*.

Cidra, cyder.

Ciliæ, the edges of the eye-lids. They are semicircular, and cartilaginous, with hairs fixed in them, which by some are called *Ciliæ*. See *Tarsus*.

Ciliare Ligamentum, also called *Processus Ciliaris*. The sclerotica joins the choroides, and round the edge of the cornea, they adhere firmly; at this circle the choroides seems to change its colour and texture, appearing as a whitish kind of ring; this ring is termed *Ligam. Ciliare*. Here the internal lamina of the choroides dips inwards, to make what are termed the *Processes*, which are little folds of the inner lamella of the choroides. These folds become broader, until they terminate in a broad point in the crystalline humour. The whole radiated ring, made by the ciliary processes, is sometimes called *Corona Ciliaris*.

Ciliaris Musculus. This muscle is so called from *Cilia*, or edge of the eye-lid, where the hairs are fixed. It is that part of the musculus orbicularis palpebrarum which lies nearest the cilia, mistaken by Riolanus, who gave it this name, for a distinct muscle.

Ciliaris Processus. See *Ciliare Ligamentum*.

Cimolia Alba (Terra), tobacco-pipe clay. It is called *Cimolia* from the island Cimolus, now called *Argentiere*. Though the cimolia alba of the ancients seems to have been a sort of loose marle, probably it was our fuller's earth.

Cimolia Purpurascens (Terra), called also *Smectis*, fuller's earth. It has its name *Smectica* from σμηχω, *to absterge*. It is a kind of marle rather than a compact earth, and of the same qualities as bole.

Cina Cina, the Peruvian bark.

Cinara, the artichoke. The species used in medicine is the *Cinara Scolymus* of Linnæus. The college have introduced its leaf into their Pharmacopœia.

Cinchona, Peruvian bark.

Cinchona, cinchon, or Peruvian bark tree. A genus in Linnæus's botony. He enumerates three species.

Cinchona Caribbæa, Caribbean Jesuits bark.

Cinchona Jamaicensis, i. e. *Cinchona Caribbæa*.

Cinchona Sanctæ Luciæ, i. e. *Cinchona Caribbæa*.

Cinerarium, the ash-hole of a furnace.

Cineritium, a cupel.

Cinereum Album, of da Costa, i. e. *Turkey Stone*.

Cinctus, the diaphragm.

Cinnabar. See *Quicksilver Stone*.

Cinnabaris Græcorum, i. e. *Sanguis araconis*.

Cinnamomum, cinnamon-tree, a species of *Laurus*. The college have retained this bark, and its essential oil, in their Pharmacopœia: a simple water, Aqua Cinnamomi, and a spirituous water, Spiritus Cinnamomi, are directed: the bark enters the Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, formerly called Tinct. Stomach. the Tinctura Catechu, formerly called Tinct. Japonic. the Tinctura Cinnamomi: the Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita, formerly called Tinct. Aromatic. the Pulvis Aromaticus, formerly called Spec. Aromatic. Pulvis e Creta Compositus, instead of the Pulv. e Bolo Comp. Pulvis e Creta Compositus cum Opio, instead of the Pulv. e Bol. C. cum Opio: the Trochisci e Creta, formerly called Tabellæ Cardialgicæ: the Confectio Aromatica, instead of the Conf. Cardiac. the Emplastrum Ladani, formerly called Empl. Stomachic.

Cinneres Russici, pot-ash.

Circocele, or *Cirsocele*, κιρσοκηλη, an enlargement of the arteries and veins of the spermatic cord. From κιρσος, *varix*, and κηλη, *a tumour*. It is the same as *Hernia Varicosa*. See *Crisocele*.

Circulation of the blood. This being of the utmost consequence to a right apprehension of the animal economy, besides what is said under *Blood*, the *Heart*, *Systole* and *Diastole*, and *Aorta*, which see, it may be proper farther to take notice here, that the vena cava ascendens and descendens unite in one, and open into the right auricle: where they unite there is a little protuberance made by their coats on the inside of the canal, like an isthmus, which directs the blood both of the one and the other into the auricle, and so hinders them from rushing one upon another. The right auricle, in its diastole, receives the blood from the vena cava, which, by its systole, is thrust into the right ventricle (for the tendinous circle which is the mouth of the cava contracts, and hinders the blood from running into it), which, at the same time, is in its diastole. In the systole of the right ventricle, the blood is thrust into the arteria pulmonalis (for it cannot return into the auricle because of the valvulæ tricuspides), which communicate with the vena pulmonalis, that carries back the blood into the auricle, which, in its systole, thrusts the blood into the left ventricle, and which is then in its diastole. In the systole of this ventricle the blood is thrust into the aorta (for it cannot return into the auricle because of the valvulæ mitrales), which carries it through all the body. Now, the aorta, when it comes out of the heart, ascends a little upwards, and then turns downwards from the descending trunks, for the reason already given; and from the upper side of this turning, the cervical and axillary vessels arise; by this artifice the blood collides against the sides of the aorta, its force is broken, part of it is taken in by the mouths of the ascending branches; but its greatest part is directed downwards.

But in order to consider how the blood circulates in the fœtus, it is necessary to observe that in the right auricle, or the lower side of the protuberance of the cava, just opposite to the mouth of the cava ascendens, there is a hole called *Foramen Ovale*, which opens into the vena pulmonalis: this hole has a valve which suffers the blood to enter the vein, but hinders it from coming back again. There is likewise a passage or canal which runs from the trunk of the arteria pulmonalis to the trunk of the aorta. Now, the blood which comes from the placenta, by the umbilical vein, into the vena porta, is sent into the vena cava by a canal which goes straight from the trunk of the porta

to the trunk of the cava in the liver. This ascends the vena cava, and is directly thrown through the foramen ovale into the vena pulmonalis, which carries it into the left ventricle, which throws it into the aorta, to be distributed through all the body. But the blood which comes down the cava descendens, is diverted by the isthmus of the cava from the foramen ovale, and falls into the right ventricle, which thrusts it into the arteria pulmonalis, from whence part of it is immediately carried by the communicating canal into the aorta. The reason of these passages in a fœtus, is because the blood could not all pass through the pulmonary blood-vessels, they being too much compressed by the substance of the lungs; but as soon as the child is born, and the pressure taken off from the blood-vessels, by the distention of the lungs with air, the blood finding a free passage through the lungs, runs more by the communicating canal, whose direction likewise is not now so favourable for its reception as before, because the pulmonary artery being stretched out with the lungs, makes it go off at right angles, and therefore it dries up.—And now, the pulmonary vein being distended with a greater quantity of blood, which it receives from the lungs, the valve of the foramen ovale is pressed close to its sides, denying a passage to the blood from the cava to be mixed with the rest of the blood, so that by this contrivance, the blood which comes from the vena cava descendens, passes only through the left ventricle, whilst the blood which comes from the cava ascendens passes only through the right ventricle.

From the whole of the foregoing it appears, that both auricles contract at the same time, as likewise do the ventricles; and that when the auricles have contracted, the ventricles are dilated, and vice versa. To account for this alternate motion of the auricles and ventricles of the heart, it is necessary to consider, that the contraction of all the muscles is caused by the influx of blood and animal spirits into the cavities of their fibres; and therefore, whenever this ceaseth, the contraction of the muscles likewise ceaseth: or the swelling of the fibres abating, they may be reduced by any small force to the same length they were before their contraction, which alone is their natural state, the other being entirely caused by an external force. If therefore there be an equal and continued influx of animal spirits, the contraction of the muscles will likewise be equal and continual; and if the influx is unequal and interrupted, the contraction will be the same. What this influx is, will best be learned from the action of such muscles as have no antagonist, and over which the will has but a small influence; the most principal of which are the heart, and the muscles that dilate the breast in inspiration. Now, both these are alternately contracted and dilated; and, consequently, the blood, or animal spirits, do not flow continually into their fibres, but at some intervals of time to which these contractions answer. That they have no antagonist muscles, is evident to every one who is acquainted with the structure of the body; for the muscles which in a quick expiration accelerate the motion of the ribs downwards, are so weak as to be of no moment; and that the pressure of the atmosphere upon the surface of our bodies cannot supply the place of antagonist muscles, is apparent to any one who considers that the air within us is always in æquilibrio with the air without us; and, consequently, the pressure of the atmosphere can neither promote nor retard the contraction of the thorax, or the dilatation of the heart; and there being no other thing which can influence them, their alternate contractions and dilatation must be owing to the influx of blood or animal spirits. There are indeed other muscles which have no antagonists, such as

the sphincter gulæ, ani, and vesicæ, which we do not observe to be thus alternately contracted and dilated: but the reason of this is, because their force is very weak, and, consequently, their contraction small, and differing so little from their relaxation, as to be imperceptible to us; and, perhaps, in the ordinary course of nature they act no otherwise than the fibres of the arteries do, which, when they are dilated by the blood, contract again by their natural elasticity. It may perhaps be objected, that when one side of the face is struck with a palsy, the other is constantly and incessantly convulsed; and that, therefore, the influx of the blood and spirits must be continual. But to this it may be answered, that when the swelling which causeth the contraction of the fibres subsideth, and the muscles are relaxed, they will still be shortened, till by some small power they are pulled out to their natural length; which being here wanting, and one contraction presently following another, that side of the face will always appear as incessantly convulsive. But the natural bent of the ribs is downwards, by which the intercostal muscles are stretched out again, as well as by the weak force of their few antagonists. And when the fibres of the heart are relaxed, they are, by the influx of the blood into the auricles and ventricles, distended again by the next contraction. And that the muscles are not in a perpetual state of contraction, will likewise appear from the nature of the cause of their contraction, which, without doubt, is the rarefaction of the blood and spirits in the cavities of the muscular fibres. Now, of whatever nature this rarefaction is conceived to be, it can be but temporary, and must quickly cease in such a small quantity of fluids as the fibres of a muscle, or rather, as one vesicle of a fibre is capable of receiving at a time. Nor will it be of any use to affirm, that there is a constant supply of fresh blood and spirits, which keep up the constant inflation of the fibres; for this inflation being caused by the pressure of the rarefied fluids against the sides of the fibres, whilst this pressure continues, the progressive motion of the fluids through the fibres must be at a stop, nor can they move forward again till the rarefaction begins to abate; that is, till the fibres are relaxed; and, consequently, the contraction or action of the muscles must cease, before fresh blood can be rarefied. Both blood and spirits being then necessary for the inflation of the muscles, and we being sure the blood moves with a continual stream, the animal spirits must only drop from the nerves into the muscular fibres, and there rarefy the blood after the manner to be explained about *Muscular Motion*, which see. When a drop falls, the fibres are presently inflated, and the muscle contracted; as soon as the rarefaction of the blood is over, the muscle is relaxed till the next drop falls from the nerves, by which it is contracted again. Thus, the systole and diastole of the heart regularly follow one another; and this being first clearly understood, it will be easy to give a reason why the auricles are constantly contracted when the ventricles are dilated, and the ventricles contracted when the auricles are dilated, notwithstanding they have all the same nerves and blood-vessels; for, suppose all of them full of blood, before the heart begins to beat, and that the auricles and ventricles are ready to contract at the same time, yet, because the strength of the ventricles is much greater than that of the auricles, they will contract; and by their contraction hinder that of the auricles, which endeavour likewise to expel the blood by which they are distended, but cannot perform it till the relaxation of the ventricles makes room for its reception; and thus their motions necessarily become alternate, without which there could be no *circulation*. See *Fibre*.

Circulation, in *Chemistry*, is when one body, commonly called a *Blind Head*, is inverted into another in which there is matter to be digested by heat; whereby what the heat raises is collected, and again falls down into the vessels from whence it came, so that the finest parts are hereby not lost, which otherwise would fly away.

Circulator, a mountebank.

Circulatorium, a circulatory glass. It is a vessel in which the contained liquor, when put over the fire, circulates by ascending and descending in such a manner, that the more volatile parts of the liquor raised by the fire, not finding a passage, may always fall back again. Thus, chemical circulation is only a species of digestion.

Circulatum, a name of some liquors prepared by Paracelsus. Various accounts are given of these circulations; on which the curious may consult Barchusen, in his *Pyrosophia-Mæts*, and the *Collectanea Chym. Leydens.* and Blancard's *Lexicon Renovatum.*

Circulus, a circle. Besides its proper signification, it is applied to parts of the body; as by Hippocrates to the balls of the cheeks, the orbs of the eyes, or the cavities which surround the eyes, &c. *Circulus* is also the name of an iron instrument used by the chemists for cutting off a neck of glass; the *circulus* is heated, then pressed close to the glass, where it is to be divided, and when the glass is hot, a blast of cold air, or a few drops of water, divides it, if applied thereto.

Circulus Arteriosus Iridis. It is composed of two arteries, going round the basis of the iris.

Circumcalualis, a name of the *Tunica Conjunctiva Oculi.*

Circumflexus, i. e. *Circumflexus Palati.*

Circumflexus Palati. It arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, behind the foramen ovale, which transmits the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves from the Eustachian tube, not far from its osseous part; it then runs down along the pterygoides internus, passes over the hook of the internal plate of the pterygoid process by a round tendon, which soon spreads into a broad membrane. It is inserted into the velum pendulum palati, and the semilunar edge of the os palati, and extends as far as the suture which joins the two bones. Generally some of its posterior fibres join with the constrictor pharyngis superior, and palato-pharyngæus. Its use is to stretch the velum, to draw it downwards, and to a side towards the hook. It hath little effect upon the tube, being chiefly connected to its osseous part.

Circumforaneous, from *circum*, *about*, and *forum*, *a market*, is sometimes applied to mountebanks, and such as vend medicines in that manner about the countries.

Circumgyratio, circumgyration. A turning of the limb round about in its socket.

Circumossalis, a name of the *Tunica Conjunctiva Oculi.* Le Dran calls the *Periosteum* thus.

Circus Quadruplex, the fourfold circle. It is a kind of bandage, called also *Plinthius Laqueus.* See Galen *De Fasciis.*

Cirri, in *Botany*, are those fine strings or hairs by which some plants fasten themselves for their support, the vine, and the like. In Pliny they signify the four lesser claws of the polypous fish.

Cirsos, κιρσος, a varix.

Cissa, a depraved appetite.

Cisterna, a cistern. A name of the fourth ventricle of the brain, and of the concourse of the lacteal vessels in the breasts of women who give suck.

Citrates, are salts formed by the union of the acid of citrons with alkaline, earthy, or metallic bases; there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Citronelle. So the French name

the liquor which we call *Barbadoes Water*.

Citron. See *Citrus*.

Citron (Common), *Citrus Medica*. A species of *Citrus*.

Citrullus, Sicilian citrul, or water-melon. A variety of the *Cucurbita Aspera*.

Citrum, the *Citrus Medica* of Linn.

Citrus, the citron-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He joins with this genus the *Aurantium*, *Limon*, and *Lima*. There are four species. See *Lemon*.

Citta, κιττα, the disease called *Pica*, or unnatural longings for eatables.

Cives. See *Schænoprasum*.

Civeta, or *Civetta*, civet.

Clamour, a solicitous exaltation of the voice.

Clangor, or, as the Greeks write, *Clange*, κλαγγη. It is the same as *Paraphonia Clangens* of Dr. Cullen. It is a sharp shrill kind of voice.

Claretum, claret. It was the name of a wine impregnated with aromatics, and then sweetened with sugar and honey. It was also called *Hippocras*, and *Vinum Hippocraticum*, because, as some say, it was first prescribed by Hippocrates; though others say it had its name from the practice of straining it, when the infusion was finished, through Hippocrates's sleeve. Rulandus makes it a name for the white of an egg. Extemporaneous *clarets* are made by pouring a small quantity of some tincture into a proper wine; both which are provided for the purpose, and the tincture is called tincture of *claret*.

Clarification, in *Medicine*, is the fining liquors from their grosser parts, and is generally done by beating up with the whites of eggs, decoctions and turbid liquors into a froth; which, upon boiling, will entangle the grosser parts, and carry them up to the top in a tough scum; which is either taken off with a spoon, or separated by a flannel bag, called Hipprocrates's sleeve. Another way also is by standing in a convenient vessel to suffer the grosser parts to settle, which is also sometimes promoted by a mixture of such matter as will give what should settle a greater weight, and make it fall sooner, as in distilled waters, which are milky, fine sugar, with a few grains of alum, will carry down the oily parts, and leave the clear; and this is generally called *Depuration*, which see.

Clasis, κλασις, from κλαω, *to break*, a fracture.

Clasma, κλασμα, from κλαω, *to break*, a fracture.

Class, in *Botany*, is by Linnæus defined to be an agreement of several genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature, distinguished by art. He divides the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes. See *Sexual System*.

Claudicatio, halting, limping, or staggering, as when one leg is shorter than the other.

Claustrum Gutturis, the passage to the throat, which lies immediately under the root of the tongue and tonsils.

Claustrum Virginitatis vel Virginale, the hymen.

Clausura, an imperforation of any canal or cavity of the body. Thus *Clausura Uteri* is a preternatural imperforation of the womb; *Clausura Tubarum Fallopianarum*, a morbid imperforation of the Fallopian tubes, which is mentioned by Ruysch as one cause of barrenness.

Clavatio, i. e. *Gomphosis*.

Clavellati Cineres, i. e. *Pot-Ashes*.

Claviculæ, or channel bones, are two in number, situated at the basis of the neck above the breast, one on each side; they are pretty long and small; at one end they are joined to the production of the scapula, called *Acromium*, by the articulation called *Synchondrosis;* at the other end, to the upper end of the sternum by the articulation called *Arthrodia;* they are crooked like the letter *S*, for the passage of the vessels which pass under them, and to facilitate the motion

of the arms. Their substance is spongy, which renders them so easy to be broke, and the sooner to be united when broken. Their use is to sustain the scapula, to which the arms are articulated. And because the pectoral muscle, which pulls the arms across the breast, is inserted near the upper end of the humerus; therefore, if the *clavicle* did not keep the scapula, to which the head of the humerus is joined, always at an equal distance from the sternum, the upper part of the arm, and not the hand, must have been pulled forwards. The young shoots also, by which vines lay hold of their support, as with hands, are signified by this term.

Clavieulus. In *Botany*, it is a part from a stalk, curling, and laying hold of any adjacent body; it is always produced at a joint, and is also called *Tendril*, *Clasper*, and *Capreolus*.

Clavus, a nail. Some physicians give this name to a pain in the small part of the head, commonly a little above the eyes, which seems as if that part was penetrated by a nail; and Dr. Sydenham calls such a pain on the top of the head in hysterical persons, *Clavus Hystericus*, the hysterical nail.

Clay. It is a genus of earth; it is soft, very ductile and tenaceous when moist, and rendered very hard by fire. It is said to be a mixture of aluminous earth (earth of alum) and silicious earth or flint. It has been called Potter's earth, and Argillaceous earth.

Cleanliness, the removal of excreted fluids, and the new compounds formed of them, from the persons, clothing, and habitations of men. If a man, and a marble statue as large as a man, be kept in the same chamber, the man will become unclean much more rapidly than the statue. The latter may receive dust, smoke, or foreign particles of other kinds, *from without*, but will not become nasty from any internal cause. Not so with the former; his living body, which has been long ago, and very justly, compared to a smoking dunghill, incessantly emits, during life, exhalations foul enough to soil linen, and rank enough to be smelled by dogs. The accumulation of these in the pores of the cuticle, and every where about the cuticle, makes it nasty and uncomfortable, and very often renders it the seat of disease, as of the itch, blotches, sores and pimples. If this nastiness is not washed or wiped off, so as to be removed entirely from the body, it will be wiped off by the shirt and other clothing constantly in contact with the body, and will infect that clothing with its peculiar taints, sticking to all its threads and filaments. And whenever sheets and bed-clothes have been saturated with the excreted discharges wiped from human bodies, they also are uncomfortable and unhealthy. Among poor and negligent people in all countries, this animal matter surcharges their cuticles, clothes and beds; and in the heat of about 96° of Fahrenheit's scale, the ordinary heat of the human body, the moist ingredients with which the body and bed-clothes are charged, though not poisonous at first, are, by chemical and putrefactive action among themselves, changed in part to septic acid or pestilential air.

Among the poor and wretched inhabitants of the large manufacturing and commercial towns of Great-Britain, a blanket is sometimes put upon a bed, and kept there without washing or changing until it is worn out. The like happens to some articles of brown or black colours, which, after being put on, are never washed as long as they will hang together. In the narrow, sequestered, forlorn, unalkalized, and unventilated abodes of these persons, a poison is engendered, which often kills the people from whose excretions it is produced. The reader will recollect that it is not affirmed, for it is not true, that the excretions of these poor people of whom we are writing are commonly poisonous *at the time* of

their secretion. On their *first* formation they are as free from *actual noxiousness* as the excretions of other people. But in their unhappy situations, the long accumulation and detention of the same nasty materials which befoul a shirt or a blanket, will turn to pestilence, and infect the atmosphere of a whole apartment, tenement or house.

The point particularly worthy of notice in this statement is, that the septic poison *is not secreted such* from the mouths of the exhaling arteries; but that common secreted matter, having originally nothing directly venomous, *changes by degrees to a poison, by being, after secretion, exposed to the atmosphere in a heat* equal to that of the human body. The reader is desired to turn to the words *Contagion* and *Infection*, for more precise information on these two important points: and there he will find it stated that *the former* of these is a virus produced by the vascular action of a living body, and *the latter* a poison formed during the putrefaction going on in inanimate matter.

This inanimate matter is of four different sorts: 1. *Matter vomited up* in times of sickness, both at sea and on shore, and left adhering to the floors, bedding or clothing; a very common case. 2. *Matter discharged by stool*, in cases both of health and sickness, and tainting floors, utensils, clothing and bedding; an occurrence unavoidable where there is a family of children, and frequent enough among grown persons, especially when infirm or sick. 3. *Matter discharged from the urinary and sexual organs*, more or less of which inheres to clothing and bedding. 4. *Matter discharged by perspiration*, happening to all human beings every moment of their existence, and sufficient, of itself, when accumulated and concentrated, to produce the most active and malignant poison. But the statue has none of these evacuations, and therefore remains clean.

The sufferings of men, in the early stages of society, from the collection of these excrementitious things around them, were excessive. The diseases incidental to their uncleanliness among the Jews, gave rise to many strict regulations and ceremonies in the Mosaic Law. Almost the same nasty way of living still continues among the common people of Syria, Egypt and Barbary. By a change in their religion, they have thrown off the Jewish and adopted the Mahometan faith, much to their detriment; for they are not now under equally rigid injunctions to keep their *clothes and their houses* clean. The degree of nastiness among the ancient Hebrews induced a distemper which they called *leprosy*. The greater degree of it, prevalent among the modern Syrians, Egyptians and Natolians, produces what they now call *the plague*. Among the English, the circumstances of climate and constitution under which their nastiness is worked up to poison, make it constitute a disease among the emaciated poor, which they call *typhus*. When engendered in sea-vessels, from similar materials, it is denominated *ship-fever;* when in prisons, from the like causes, they call it *jail-fever;* when in crowded and badly-managed infirmaries, it is known by the denomination of *hospital-fever;* and when, in addition to somewhat of domestic uncleanness, the septic acid vapours of corrupting beef, fish, hides, offal, and the like, in the cities of North-America, are made to operate, under an intense heat, and high living, upon human constitutions, the malady produced has been called *yellow fever*.

How, then, the reader will ask, is the wide-spreading and sore-wasting mischief to be arrested? Being bred in contact with our bodies, and clinging to our very skirts, how can it be made to unclench its gripe or quit its hold? Experience, the mother of all useful inventions, has sufficiently shown how this can be done. *Pure air* is one of the most easy,

cheap, and obvious expedients for thinning and carrying away infectious fluids, when they exist in an aërial form. *It is the nature of infectious fluids to diffuse themselves around and among the surrounding bodies, until they impregnate all alike, and thus find their level.* If clean atmospheric air is admitted into an infected apartment, a portion of infectious gas will join the admitted portion of atmosphere, and thereby the contaminated air will be rendered more dilute or less concentrated. And if this clean air is made to pass through in a stream or current, the infectious gas mingling with it may be wafted away, and be so attenuated, and removed so far, as to do no more harm. The operation of a clean fluid, when applied to a firm or solid body in a nastier state than itself, is called *washing*. Clean air, passing by and through infected clothing and rooms, washes away a part of their filth. This might very significantly be called AIR-WASHING, as the application of it to the human body has been aptly called the AIR-BATH. In ordinary language, however, this process of washing through the medium of an aërial fluid has been known by the name of VENTILATION.

But cases occur where VENTILATION, or WASHING WITH AIR, is either not efficacious, or not expeditious enough. The nastiness and infection are either not washed out completely by it, or are removed too slowly for ordinary convenience. In such instances PURE WATER is a good auxiliary to PURE AIR. Septic poison, or, what is the same thing, infection, is disposed to diffuse itself, and find its level in clean water very readily, as well as in clean air: and water is better adapted to attract to itself, and carry away with it, gross and unvolatile matters, than air is. For the removal, therefore, of those thick, unctuous, and adhesive excretions, which do not quit their connection with the cuticle and garments, and rise in vapour, WATER has a more exact and determinate fitness than air has. Water has for this reason been, by the common usage of mankind, employed for this purpose; and the operation has been called WASHING, or, as it ought more properly to be expressed, WASHING WITH WATER.

If mankind wore few clothes to collect and confine their nastiness about them; if they lived in temperate latitudes, under open sheds, with little bedding and furniture; if they frequently used both the AIR-BATH and the WATER-BATH; and if they fed moderately upon food chiefly vegetable, whereby their excretions would be diminished in copiousness and rankness, as the natives of Otaheite seem to do; perhaps these two kinds of washing would answer most of the purposes of ridding them of their personal and domestic nuisances.

But with the greater part of the human race the case is widely different. Their shirts, breeches, stockings and coats, cover them by day, and their feather, flock or straw beds, sheets, blankets and coverlids, invest them by night. Their dwelling-places are often close and narrow: and only now and then, by way of a rarity, are the persons, clothes, beds, bedding, furniture and chambers of these families, WASHED AS THEY OUGHT TO BE, EITHER BY AIR OR BY WATER.

The condition of such mortals was unhappy to be sure. Doomed to exist, without the purifying streams of God's free gifts of air and water, sickness and abridgment of life were the unavoidable consequences. But this situation, though for a while deemed forlorn and desperate, was found, by experience, to be susceptible of great alleviation, and even of comfort. In the abundant stores of the Almighty, men at length discovered that great quantities of ALKALINE SALTS AND EARTHS had been treasured up for their relief. And they have since found that the

processes for keeping up the stock of these articles will be as durable as the existence of fire, which prepares pot-ash and soda by the incineration of plants, and as lasting as the labours of shell-fish, which collect lime from the floods of the sea. See *Alkalies*, *Calcareous Earth*, *Lime*, *Soda*, and *Pot-ash*.

Asia seems to have been the cradle of mankind; though Egypt, a north-eastern corner of Africa, was, perhaps, the best seminary of learning in early ages. The power of alkalies to prevent corruption, to repress noxious vapours, and to give activity and dispatch to water in removing nastiness from the human skin and clothing, had undoubtedly been discovered as long ago as the descent of the grandson of Abraham to that country. There were natural circumstances, in some parts of that region, peculiarly favourable to these discoveries. The surface of the land abounded with calcareous rock and brine of sea-salt; and these, acting upon each other, underwent a double decomposition, whereby the carbonate of lime and the muriate of soda were changed to a muriate of lime and a carbonate of soda. This carbonate of soda lay ready to their hands in the dry season, and required little more than to be scraped together for use. Its *effervescing quality*, when the acetic acid, or vinegar, was poured upon it, is noticed by King Solomon, who flourished one thousand years before the birth of Christ; and its *cleansing power* is remarked by the Prophet Jeremiah, six hundred years prior to that æra. So early was it known that the most comfortable and healthy consequences arose from ALKALIZING water, or rendering it ALKALINE.

This discovery, which was of more consequence to the physical purity, and, through it, to the moral proficiency and excellence of man, than the invention of the alphabet, has come down to us without its author. It belongs to some Memphian genius, whose name ought to be mentioned with those of Theban Hermes and Syrian Cadmus.

Such a solution of soda in water was called a *lixivium*, or *ley*, and afterwards all salts capable of forming a solution possessing such antiseptic, detergent, neutralizing, and sweetening qualities, were distinguished as *lixivial salts*. The theory of their operation is briefly this: soda (and the same is true of pot-ash) has a double property of neutralizing acids, and of rendering grease soluble in water. A portion of greasy as well as infectious matter inheres in garments, &c. which neither mere *air* nor unmixed *water* can wash away. But no sooner is water charged with an alkali, than, like a peace-officer authorized by a warrant, it searches every suspicious corner and lurking place, and drags forth mischief, with its aids and abettors, from their concealment.

Water, thus, to be rendered quick, safe and efficacious, ought to be *alkalized*. But as soda is not every where to be got, or, if to be purchased, costs too high a price for common use, POT-ASH began to be employed in its stead. Pot-ash was gathered on every hearth where wood was burned; and, in process of time, it began to be understood, that whosoever kept a wood fire, to obviate the evils of cold, and guard against the severity of hunger, would find in its ashes a sovereign antidote against nastiness, infection and pestilence. Water, therefore, was alkalized with *pot-ash*, and this *lixivial salt* was substituted for soda in the business of removing corrupt excretions.

Experience, however, soon taught that pot-ash, taken hot from the fireplace, was of a caustic quality, and preyed upon the skin and flesh of those who put their hands into a ley made of it. Garments, too, soaked or boiled in this acrid lixivium, were sometimes rendered rotten, and fell to pieces on being handled afterwards. To secure the hands and

the goods at the same time against this destructive alkali, another expedient was tried, and another discovery made. In almost every house, whether of a huntsman, a shepherd, or a cultivator of the earth, there were scraps and morsels of fat, and other animal substances, not consumed as food, and these often lay as incumbrances about the house, or were wastefully thrown into the fire. Now it was found that they might be employed for a very important domestic purpose; for the ley of the caustic pot-ash would combine with them, and in so doing there would be formed from the two a new product, possessing all the detergent and alkalizing powers of the pot-ash as respected the garments, without its corroding and disorganizing effects as regarded the hands of the washer. Thus *soap was discovered;* and such is the reason why its alkali is connected with and disguised by grease or oil.

The great and efficacious means of cleanliness are therefore found to consist in WASHING; with, 1. Clean air: 2. Clean water: 3. Water alkalized with soda: 4. Water alkalized with pot-ash: and, 5. Water alkalized with soap. And these, when seasonably and sufficiently employed, are capable of overcoming and removing every particle of nastiness, septic acid, or infection, which are engendered on the cuticle, in the clothing and bedding of men, within their habitations, and amidst their furniture. These agents are sufficient to prevent its formation, and to destroy it wherever it exists. And wherever infection arises, as on shipboard, in poor-houses and jails, in hospitals and camps, there is always a neglect of these ventilating and alkalizing processes which make pestilence vanish before them. See *Fumigation.* Lime has, also, an operation neutralizing, sweetening and wholesome like the alkalies, but is not so active and powerful. See *Lime.* The virtues of alkalies are such, that *to alkalize a thing* is but another phrase for destroying pestilence and infection in that thing.

Cleidomastoideus. So Albinus calls one portion of the *Sterno-Mastoideus,* which see. It is also a name of the *Mastoid Muscle.*

Clematitis, upright cordated leaved birthwort. A species of *Aristolochia.*

Clepsydra, κλεψυδρα, from κλεπτω, *to conceal,* and υδωρ, *water.* Properly, an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel to another; but it is used to express a chemical vessel perforated in the same manner. It is also an instrument mentioned by Paracelsus, contrived to convey suffumigations to the uterus.

Climactericus Annus, climacteric year. From *climacter, the round of a ladder.*

Climacterical Years are certain observable years which are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the 7th year; the 21st, made up of three times seven; the 49th, made up of seven times seven; the 63d, being nine times seven; and the 81st, which is nine times nine; which two last are called the grand *climacterics.* Aulus Gellius tells us that this whimsy first came from the Chaldæans, from whom it is very probable to have come to Pythagoras, who was very fond of the number seven, and used much to talk of it in his philosophy.

Climate, κλιμα, is a space on the terrestrial globe, comprehended between two circles parrallel to the equator; so that from the beginning of one *climate* to that of another next to it, there is half an hour's difference in the longest summer's day; these are also divided into parallels, which is just half so much; but the former is small enough to distinguish the different constitution and temperaments of air, which this term is generally used to express.

Climia Ereps. Rulandus explains it by *Cadmia Auripigmenti.*

Clinicus, κλινικος, *clinic,* from κλινη

a bed, clinical. It is applied to patients who keep their beds. Hence a *clinical* physician is one who attends the sick who are confined to their beds.

Clinoides, κλινοειδης, from κλινη, *a bed*, and ειδος, *resemblance*. The four small processes in the inside of the os sphenoides, forming a cavity called *Cella Turcica*.

Clinopetes, κλινοπετης, a person who on account of great weakness, or any disorder, is obliged to lie in bed, or on a bed.

Clissus. See *Clyssus*.

By this word is meant the vapours which arise during the detonation of nitre with any inflammable body. It differs only by accident from pure water.

Clitoridis Musculus. Innes calls it *Erector Clitoridis*, and describes it as arising from the crus of the os ischium internally, and in its ascent covers the crus of the clitoris, as far up as the os pubis. It is inserted into the upper part of the crus and body of the clitoris. Its use is to draw the clitoris downwards and backwards, and may serve to make the body of the clitoris more tense, by squeezing the blood into it from its crus.

Clitoris, κλειτορις, is a long and round body in the fore part of the vulva, naturally about the bigness of the uvula; it lies within the skin; nor does any part of it appear outwardly, except its extremity, which is covered with a folding of the skin, made by the union of the nymphæ, called its *Præputium*. The substance of the *clitoris* is composed of two spongy bodies, such as those of the yard; they arise distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis, and approaching one another, unite and form the body of the *clitoris*, whose extremity, which is of an exquisite sense, is called *Glans*. The two spongy bodies, before they unite, are called the *Crura Clitoridis*, and are twice as long as the body of the *clitoris*. It has two muscles, which arise from the protuberance of the ischium, and are inserted into its spongy bodies. They erect the *clitoris* in coition after the same manner as the muscles of the yard do erect the yard. It has veins and arteries from the hæmorrhoidal vessels and the pudenda; and nerves from the intercostals, which are likewise distributed through all the parts of the vulva.

Clitorismus, a morbid enlargement or swelling of the clitoris.

Clonicus, i. e. *Clonos*.

Clonici, diseases from clonic spasms.

Clonic Spasm. In a morbid state, the contraction of the muscles, or of the muscular fibres, are involuntary, and are excited by unusual and unnatural causes. When the contractions are succeeded by a relaxation, but, at the same time, are repeated without the concurrence of the will, or the repetition of natural causes, and are, at the same time, repeated more frequently, and commonly more violently, than in a healthy state; this state of morbid contraction hath been named *clonic spasm*, and is what we name, strictly, a *Convulsion*. Cullen.

Clonici, diseases from clonic spasm.

Clonos, κλονος, any tumultuary, interrupted, or inordinate motion. It is applied to epileptic and convulsive motions.

Clove-Tree. See *Caryophyllus*.

Clunes, the buttocks.

Clunesia, inflammation and pain of the anus. See *Proctitis*.

Clydon, κλυδων, a fluctuation and flatulency in the stomach.

Clypealis Cartilago, the thyroid cartilage.

Clyssus, κλυσσος, is a term anciently used by the chemists for medicines made by the re-union of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; but it is not now practised, and so the term is almost lost.

Clyster, κλυστηρ, *Clysma*, κλυσμα, or *Clysmus*, κλυσμος, a glyster, from κλυζω, *to wash* or *cleanse out*; also called *Enema*, from ενεμα, which strictly signi-

fies the injection of a liquor into any part, to wash or cleanse it; but custom has now confined this term to an injection into the fundament, to procure stools.

Cnemodactylæus, i. e. *Musculus Extensor Digitorum Pedis Communis.*

Cnidelæon, oil made of the *Grana Cnidia.*

Cnidia Grana, Cnidian berries. Some say they are the fruit of the *Thymelæa*; others of the *Mezereon*; others of the *Cneoron*. Ray says the *Grana Cnidia* are the seeds contained in the berries of the *Thymelæa.*

Coacus, or *Coan.* It is frequently applied to Hippocrates, or any thing relating to him or his writings, from his being born in the island of Cos or Coos. Particularly it is an epithet of a treatise of Hippocrates's, called *Coacæ Prænotiones.*

Coagulation, from *con*, and *ago*, *to drive together*, the curdling of milk, whereby some more viscid parts form coalescences, and leave the rest thinner and more fluid.

Coal. A genus in the class of inflammables; of a black colour; breaking generally in an horizontal direction; burning with smoke into an inflammable residuum; and much more hard and compact than any other genera of this class with which it can be confounded. Jet is ranked as a species of *coal.*

Coal (Ash). It is that species of *coal* that burns into ashes, and not into cinders, not going out until its inflammable principle is entirely consumed.

Coal (Cannel). It is that species of *coal* which is of a black jet colour; of a solid and compact texture; breaking in any direction; burning into ashes without much smoke; bearing a very good polish; capable of being turned into a variety of shapes, and not colouring the hands.

Coal (Cinder). It is that species of *coal* that burns into cinders, with a thick smoke.

Coal (Culm). It is that species of *coal* which is of a black colour, with a glossy and somewhat metallic splendour, and burning into ashes without much smoke.

Coal (Stone.) It is that species of *coal* that is stony, of a dusky black colour, and that burns freely.

Coalescence, or *Coalition*, is the gathering together, and uniting into a sensible mass, those minute particles of a fluid which were before not discernible in it. See Prop. 16. under *Particle.*

Coalternæ Febres. Fevers mentioned by Bellini, which are most probably imaginary. He describes them as two fevers affecting the same patient, and the paroxysm of one approaching as that of the other subsides.

Coarctation, a rendering the canals narrow, or contraction of the diameters of the vessels. A *coarctation* of the pulse is its diminution.

Cobalt. The ores of *cobalt* resemble those of antimony. Their surface is almost always covered with an efflorescence of a dingy scarlet. These ores contain much arsenic, and it is from them that arsenic is usually got. They also frequently contain a portion of bismuth. Those which contain *cobalt* alone are very rare. Beaumè.—The metallic part is of a white colour.

Cobalt Blood, a variety of the red species of *Cobalt Flos.* It is of an elegant red colour, of a fibrous structure, consisting of fine capilli.

Cobalt Bloom, a red species of *Cobalt Earth.* It is an ochre, and found in a loose or friable form.

Cobalt Earth. A genus in the order of cryptometalline earths. Edwards.

Cobalt Flos. A genus in the order of cryptometalline flosses.

Cobalt Stone. A genus in the order of cryptometalline stones.

Coccifera, the kermes oak-tree. A species of *Quercus.*

Cocciferous, from *coccus*, *a berry*, and *fero*, *to bear.* All those plants or trees are so called which have berries.

Coccinella, cochineal. It is an insect brought from New Spain and Mexico. It is found on the leaves and branches of the *Opuntia*, called *Nopal* in New-Spain; by Linnæus *Cactus coccinellifer*. Coccinella is retained by the college in their Pharmacopœia: it enters the Tinctura Cantharidis, the Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, the Tinctura Corticis Peruviani Composita.

Coccos, κοκκος, or *Coccum*. In Hippocrates, when without any addition, it signifies the *Grana Cnidia;* but *coccus* implies any berry or grain.

Cocculi Indi Aromatici, Jamaica pepper.

Cocculus Indus, India berry. In Linnæus's botany it is the *Menispermum Cocculus*.

Coccus Indicus Tinctorius, cochineal.

Coccus Polonicus. One of these berries exposed to the sun, by the latter end of July, produces a small worm, which worm, after a few days, produces from fifty to an hundred eggs or more. These in one month are hatched, and fixing to the roots of a plant and its lower branches, live by sucking its juice. These berries are a good succedaneum to the chermes.

Coccygæus Musculus. It rises from the spine of the ischium, and is inserted in the side of the *Os Coccygis*. This muscle and its fellow form a sling to bring that bone upwards and inwards. It is nothing else but a continuation of the posterior part of the *Levator Ani*. It is Winslow's *Coccygæus Posterior*.

Coccygæus Anterior. It rises from the anterior portion of the small transverse ligament, at the upper part of the foramen ovale of the os innominatum; runs between the great transverse ligament of the pelvis, and the musculus obturator internus, and is inserted into the lower part of the os coccygis.

Coccygis Os. It is situated at the extremity of the os sacrum. It is bent forward towards the pelvis; it is made up of four or five pieces, like false vertebræ, joined together by cartilages. The first piece is the largest, the rest are less and less as they descend.

Coccyx Os. See *Coccygis Os*.

Cochlea, is the last cavity of the ear, and resembles the shell of a snail, which it signifies. Its canal, which winds in a spiral line, is divided into two, the upper and lower, by a thin spiral lamina, of which that part next the axis is bony, but extremely brittle, and that next the outer shell is membranous, appearing to be only made of the auditory nerve. The upper canal opens into the tympanum, and the lower into the vestibulum. This is narrower than that, especially towards the basis of the *Cochlea*, where each is about a line wide, and the basis itself is about four lines diameter.

Cochlea, a screw, one of the mechanical powers, defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral. There are two kinds hereof, the male and female, the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards, but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former, and fall in with the threads thereof.

Cochlearia, scurvy-grass, or spoonwort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species. The college have retained the Cochlearia officinalis in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Succus Cochleariæ Compositus, formerly called Succ. Scorbutic: and the Spiritus Raphani Compositus, formerly called Aqua Raph. Compos.

Cochleare, a spoon, perhaps so called from resembling a shell. The ancients had two kinds of *Cochlearia;* the greater, which contained a dram, and the lesser, which contained a scruple. In the present London and Edinburgh Dispensatories, a cochleare is half an ounce of syrup, and three drams of water, in weight.

Cochlearia Batava, garden scurvy-grass.

Cochlearia Britannica, English or sea-scurvy-grass.

Cocolata, chocolate.

Cocos, cocoa-nut-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Coction, concoction or digestion. The ancients distinguished concoction into several stages, but not with any good reason; there being no difference in any thing essential thereunto. The office of the first passages, indeed, may be more particularly assigned to concoction of the grosser food, the recrements of which are thrown off by the larger emunctories; and of the arteries and lesser vessels to the blood only, which lets off its recrements by smaller outlets, and chiefly, by the pores of the skin; but there is nothing materially different in either of these operations, only the former is more customarily termed *Concoction*, and the latter *Digestion*, though the last is also applied to the first passages. See *Digestion*.

Coction, in a medicinal sense, signifies that alteration, whatever it be, or however occasioned, which is made in the crude matter of a distemper, whereby it is either fitted for a discharge, or rendered harmless to the body. This is often brought about by nature, as we speak, that is, by the vis vitæ, or the disposition or natural tendency of the matter itself, or else by proper remedies, which may so alter its bulk, figure, cohesion, or give it a particular determination, so as to prevent any farther ill effects, or drive it quite out of the body. And that time of a disease wherein this action is performing, is called its *state of coction*.

Codia, κωδεια, in *Botany*, signifies the top or head of any plant, but is, by way of pre-eminence, attributed to the poppy; wherefore the syrup made therewith is called *Diacodium*, from δια, *cum*, *with*, and κωδεια, the *poppy-head*.

Codlings and cream, a species of *Epilobium*.

Cæcalis Vena, a branch from the concave side of the *Vena Mesaraica Major*; it runs to the beginning of the colon.

Cæcum. See *Cæcum*.

Cæla, the hollow of the eyes, or rather above and below the eyelids. The *cæla* of the feet are the hollow parts of the bottom of the foot, adjacent to the heels.

Cœlia, κοιλια, from κοιλος, *hollow*, signifies any cavity. If ανω is joined with it, it signifies the stomach, and sometimes the thorax; and κατω joined with it, is the lower belly, or intestinal tube, from the cardia to the anus.

Cœliaca, κοιλιακη. It is that species of diarrhœa, in which the discharges are chylous, and appear white, like milk.

Cœliac Artery. The first large artery so called, which is detached from the descending trunk of the aorta into the abdomen. It divides into two branches, the one on the right, the other on the left, of which the first gives the gastrica dextra, which goes to the stomach; the cistica, which goes to the gall-bladder, the epiplois dextra to the omentum, the intestinalis to the duodenum, and to a part of the jejunum, the gastro-epiplois to the stomach, to the omentum, and some branches to the liver, which enter the capsula communis, to accompany the branches of the vena porta: the left branch of the cœliaca gives the gastrica dextra, which is also spread on the stomach, the epiplois sinistra to the omentum, and the splenica to the substance of the spleen.

Cœliaca, i. e. *Cœliaca Passio*.

Cœliaca mucosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa mucusa*.

Cœliaca chylosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa cœliaca*.

Cœliaca lactea, i. e. *Diarrhœa cœliaca*.

Cœliaca Passio, the cœliac passion. A species of *Diarrhœa*, in which the aliment is carried off in a liquid state, but not well digested. The discharges resemble chyle. Aretæus

calls those afflicted with this disorder, κοιλιακοι; Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *Ventriculosi*.

Cœlie, κοιλια, i. e. *Venter*.

Cœlostomia, from κοιλος, *hollow*, and στομα, *the mouth*, a defect in speaking, when a person's speech is obscured by sounding as if his voice proceeded from a cavern.

Cæmentum, cement. See *Cæmentum*. In *Chemistry* cements are those powders and pastes with which any bodies are surrounded in pots and crucibles, and which, by the help of fire, produce changes in the bodies about which they are spread.

Cœnotes, from κοινος, *common*. The physicians of the methodic sect asserted that all diseases arose from relaxation, stricture, or a mixture of both. These were called *cœnotes*, viz. what diseases have in common.

Cæruleum montanum, mountain blue; also called *Chrysocolla*. It is a blue ore of copper.

Cæruleum fossile, i. e. *Armenius lapis*.

Cæreulum nativum, i. e. *Lapis Lazuli*.

Cæruleus Lapis, i. e. *Lazuli Lapis*, and *Vitriolum cæruleum*.

Coffee, coffee-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Cohesion, from *con* and *hæreo*, *to stick together*. This is a property of matter that has taken up a great deal of time, and a great many volumes to explain, and but with little satisfaction, until the dawn of a new philosophy, and a better way of reasoning, from Sir Isaac Newton. And because it is of the utmost consequence to be understood of any one thing within the compass of physics, it will be necessary to take some pains in its explication. The famous Bernouilli, in his book *De Gravitate Ætheris*, endeavours to account for this from the pressure of the atmosphere; and strengthens his conjecture by the known experiment of the cohesion of two well-polished marbles together, which will, notwithstanding, very easily and speedily fall asunder, when put into the exhausted receiver, where the external pressure of the air is taken off; and to this uniform pressure it is conjectured that all parts and parcels of matter upon the earth are kept together in the form under which they exist. But how satisfactorily soever this may account for the *cohesion* or union of compositions, or greater collections and parcels of matter, yet it is wanting in those minute contacts of lesser bodies, some of which cohere with a force so much greater than the pressure upon them can be imagined to influence; and on which *cohesion* the different degrees of solidity and fluxility do so depend, that there is a necessity of recourse to some other cause. And this Sir Isaac Newton has taught to be a property in all matter, which he calls *Attraction* (which see); whereby the particles of all bodies do draw one another with a certain force, which acts most intensely when the particles touch one another. Dr. Cheyne, upon this theory, farther takes into consideration the plainness of the surfaces of the cohering parts of matter, in order to account for this property; which, indeed, seems a necessary requisite. He thinks we may suppose some of the primary atoms of matter of which bodies are constituted, to be terminated with plain surfaces on all sides, and such produce bodies of the strictest and firmest *cohesion*; others may be terminated partly with curve as well as partly with plain surfaces, and these combined may produce bodies of a middle degree of *cohesion*; and such as have surfaces entirely curves may produce fluids, &c. But this alone will not do; for, though it will bring bodies to immediate contact, it will not keep them there, nor hinder them from being separated by any force, how small soever: and the fluids which surround our globe, as the particles of light and air will get in between the surfaces of bodies

when they are at any distance greater than the diameters of the constituent particles of those fluids, and so by their lateral pressure will destroy the efficacy of the attractive force by which bodies cohere; for since light and bodies act mutually upon one another, and that the particles of air endeavour to recede one from another, they will render that part of attraction whereby bodies cohere, altogether insensible at any distance greater than the length of the diameters of the particles of these fluids; so that the force by which bodies cohere, cannot act but at very small distances, and is much greater in immediate contact than at any distance, how small soever.

Cohobation, is the returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it more impregnated with their virtues.

Coincident, from *con* and *incido*, *to fall in together*. Those symptoms or signs of a disease are so called which are not to be relied on separately, but in conjunction amount to a discovery of the disease. The pulse is also said to coincide, when a stroke happens beyond expectation, and is by Galen opposed to a deficient pulse. *Coincident* is also by physical writers used in much the same sense as the former part of the explanation to the foregoing term.

Coitio, the act of venery.

Coitus, signifies strictly the conjunction of male and female in the act of generation: whence some chemists use it for the union of some substances with one another by incorporation or mixture; and Scribonius Largus particularly expresses by it the boiling up different things into a consistence for plasters.

Coix, Job's tears. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species.

Colatoria lactea. Astruc says they were formerly called glands, and are situated in the third and internal tunic of the uterus, and that they are vesiculo-vascular bodies.

Colatorium, a strainer of any kind.

Colatura, any strained or filtered liquor is called the colature.

Colchicum, meadow saffron. A genus in Linnæus's botany. The *Colchicum Autumnale* is much commended as a diuretic medicine. The college have introduced the recent root of this plant into their Pharmacopœia; an Oxymel, Oxymel Colchici is directed.

Colcothar, red ink, vitriol.

Colcothar. If the calcination of martial vitriol be pushed further, a part of the vitriolic acid is dissipated in sulphureous acid, and the iron loses its phlogiston, and is calcined by the vitriolic acid. What remains in the crucible is a calx of iron of a high red colour, which still retains a large quantity of vitriolic acid, half combined with it. Beaumè.

Cold, is one of the primary qualities of bodies, and is such a state of the minute parts of any body, in which they are more slowly or faintly agitated than those of the organs of feeling; so that it is only a relative term, the same body being liable to be pronounced hot or cold, as its particles are in a greater or lesser motion than those of the sensatory organs. As for the disputes concerning its positive and privative nature, and such like useless distinctions, they are not worth examining. See *Freezing*.

Coles, or *Collis*, κωλος, i. e. *Penis*.

Coli Dextrum (Ligamentum). Where the mesentery changes its name for that of mesocolon (which is about the extremity of the ileum) the particular lamina which is turned to the right side forms a small transverse fold, which is thus named.

Coli Sinistrum (Ligamentum.) It is a contraction of the mesocolon, a little below the left kidney.

Colic, seems strictly and originally to express only a disorder of the colon; but custom has appropriated it to signify any disorder of the sto-

mach or bowels in general that is attended with pain. And under this loose acceptation may conveniently enough be made these four remarkable divisions: 1. A *bilious colic*, which is from an abundance of acrimony of choler, that irritates the bowels so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with costiveness; and this is best managed with lenitives, opiates, and emollients, which by degrees purge off and soften the offending humours. 2. A *flatulent colic*, which is pain in the bowels from flatus and wind pent up therein, which distends them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An *hysterical colic*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by the consent of parts to the bowels, and is to be treated with the ordinary hysterics. And, 4. A *nervous colic*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places straitened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk cathartics, joined with opiates and emollient diluters in plenty at the same time. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the *stone colic*, which is also, like the hysterical, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys: and this is most commonly to be treated by nephritics and oily diuretics, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters.

Colica sinistra (Arteria), i. e. *Mesenterica inferior Arteria.*

Colica superior (Arteria), i. e. *Mesenterica superior.*

Colica Vena. It is a branch from the mesaraica major. It runs to the middle of the colon, where it divides to the right and to the left, and forms arches. On the left it communicates with the upper branch of the hæmorrhoidalis, and on the right with the second branch of the mesaraica.

Colica recta (Vena.) It is a branch of the gastro-colica vena. It goes to the right portion of the colon, from thence to the upper part thereof, where it divides, and anastomoses with the colica and the cœcalis.

Collateralis. So Spigelius calls the erectores penis, from their collateral order of fibres.

Colletica, from κολλα, *glue*, conglutinating medicines.

Colliciæ. The union of the ducts which convey the humours of the eyes from the puncta lachrymalia to the cavity of the nose.

Colicula, i. e. *Nymphæ*, a diminutive of *collis*, *a hill.*

Colligamen, a ligament.

Colliquamentum, is a term first made use of by Dr. Harvey, in his application of it to the first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

Colliquation, is the melting of any thing whatsoever by heat; but is more particularly used to express such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compage, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, and particularly through those of the skin, faster than they ought; which occasions fluxes of many kinds, but mostly profuse, clammy sweats. The remedy of this is in giving a better consistence to the juices by balsamics and agglutinants, and hardening the solids by subastringents. Hence a

Colliquative Fever, is such an one as is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

Collision, from *collido*, *to slide together*, or *against one another*, is such a motion of two or more bodies, as are in contrary direction, whereby they meet and clash, so as to break off sometimes some parts of each other.

Collutorium Oris, i. e. *Gargarisma.*

Collyrium, κολλυριον, from κωλυω, *in-*

Sibeo, to check, and ξυσις, *fluxio, a defluxion*, is a medicine to check any fluxion of humours, of which there were anciently two forms, one dry, like a lozenge, sometimes distinguished by the name of *Sief*, and the other liquid: but custom now applies this term only to particular applications for the eyes.

Collyrium Cæruleum, i. e. *Aqua Sapphirina.*

Collyrium Samium, brown Samian earth. It is an earth of a marly kind. There is also a white sort.

Collyrium Siccum, i. e. *Pulv. e Ceruss. Comp.*

Colocynthis, the *Coloquintida*, or bitter gourd, a species of *Cucumis*. The college have retained the medulla or pith of the colocynth fruit in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, formerly called Extract. Cathartic.

Colomba, a bitter root which hath been imported from the East-Indies; it hath been received into practice on account of its effects as a bitter in debilities of the viscera, arising from a long residence in warm climates, or from long continued diarrhœas and dysenteries. The college have introduced it into their Pharmacopœia; a Tincture, Tinctura Columbæ is directed. On an occasion of a great scarcity of this root, some fraudulent dealers in drugs most wickedly mixed white bryony root with it; the latter is an active purgative, and would therefore increase instead of remedying the disease, for which the Colomba was given.

Colon, κολων, from κοιλων, *hollow*. This is the greatest and widest of all the intestines, and about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes on the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place; then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit; from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing in the form of an *S*, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum. At the beginning of this gut there is a valve formed by the production of the inmost coat of the intestines in this place; it hinders the excrements which are once fallen into the *colon* from returning again to the ilium. It has a strong ligament, which running along its upper side from the ilium to the rectum, strengthens it against the weight of the excrements, and draws it together into cells, which, with the valvulæ conniventes, retard the passages of the excrements, that we may not be continually obliged to go to stool. The fleshy fibres of its second coat are greater and stronger than those of the other intestines, because a greater strength is requisite to cause the excrements to ascend. The chief design of the colon's surrounding the abdomen, and with the rectum, touching all the parts contained in it, seems to be, that by immediate fomentation with clysters, we might ease them of their maladies.

Colophonia, κολοφωνια, or, according to Scribonius Largus, *Colofonia*, is now commonly used for any pitch or rosin, made by the exhalation or drawing off the thinner parts of terebinthinous juices: though Paracelsus seems to mean by it what is now prescribed by the name of *Terebinthina cocta:* but the ancients, and particularly Galen, seemed to understand by it a soft kind of mastich, from *Chio*, probably the same as our *Chio* turpentine.

Colostrum, is the first milk in the breasts after delivery, according to some authors; but Bartholine applies it to an emulsion made by the solution of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.

Colour, is a very considerable phænomenon in nature, that has long perplexed philosophers to account for; but as far as our senses and ca-

pacities of reasoning therefrom will conduct us in the properties and agency of such minute parts of matter as are herein concerned, Sir Isaac Newton seems to have carried us: his discoveries hereupon are to this effect: 1. That light consists of an infinite number of rays, right-lined and parallel, but of different degrees of refrangibility when meeting with a different medium: 2. Each ray, according to its degree of refrangibility, when so refracted, appears to the eye of a different *colour*: 3. The least refrangible rays appear of a deep scarlet, the most refrangible appear of a violet blue, the intermediate proceeding from scarlet to yellowish, then to light green, and so to blue: 4. The *colours* arising from the different refrangibility of light, are not only the more noted *colours* of red, yellow, green, blue, but also all the intermediate of red to yellow, of yellow to green, &c. differing as the degrees of sound from grave to acute; in which there are not only the notes of common denomination, but also indefinite intermediate degrees of sounds, which are as distinct different sounds as the other: 5. Whiteness (such as the sun's light appears) containing all these degrees of refrangibility, is consequently made up of all the above mentioned *colours*. 6. Simple or homogeneal *colours* are such as are produced by homogeneal light or rays, that have the same degree of refrangibility; and mixt *colours* are such as are produced by rays of different refrangibility: 7. Rays of the same refrangibility produce the same *colour*, which *colour* is not alterable by repeated refractions, only made more strong, or faint, as the rays are united or scattered: 8. All bodies appear of this or that *colour*, according as their surfaces are adapted to reflect only the rays of such a colour, or (at least) in more plenty than the rest.

Colubrinum Lignum, is sometimes applied to the snake-root that we have from Virginia, because of its supposed virtues against the bite and poison of serpents.

Colum, is used for a strainer of liquids, as *Cribrum* is of solids.

Columba, properly a dove: but some enthusiastic chemists have made it stand for several of their preparations, from some imaginary likeness of their virtues to those of this bird.

Columella, is sometimes applied to an inflammation of the uvula, when it is extended in length like a little column. It is also a name of the *Clitoris*, and of the *Uvula*.

Columelles Dentes, i. e. *Dentes Canini*.

Columna Nasi, is that fleshy part of the nose which is prominent in the middle.

Columna Oris, i. e. *Uvula*.

Columnæ Cordis, the pillars of the heart. See *Heart*.

Columnæ Septi palati. These are two arches on each side of the uvula.

Columnella, a little column; in *Botany*, the membranaceous substance which connects the internal partitions with the seed, in that species of seed-vessel termed capsule.

Colutea, bladder senna. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Coma, in *Botany*, is the top of a branch, or flower, or plant, or of the leaves of trees.

Coma, κωμα, signifies a propensity to sleep, not unlike what is meant by a *Lethargy*, which is not so aggravated with an entire loss of sensation as in a confirmed *Apoplexy*.

Coma Somnolentum, is an uniform deep and distempered sleep, from which the patient being awaked, suddenly relapses into it again.

Coma Vigil, is an insuperable disposition to sleep, from which the person frequently awakes as from a frightful dream.

Comata. Under this name Dr. Cullen hath an order in his *Nosology*, under the class *Neuroses*. In this order he comprehends those affections which have generally been cal-

led *Soporose* diseases; but (he says) they are most properly distinguished by their consisting in some interruption or suppression of the powers of sense and voluntary motion, or of what are called the animal functions. These (he adds) are usually suspended in the time of natural sleep; but in all these diseases, sleep, or even the appearance of it, is not constantly a symptom.

Comatose, those who have a strong propensity to sleep.

Combustio, } from *con* and *uro*, a
Combustura, } burn or a scald.

Comiste, the epilepsy. This name arose from the frequency of persons being seized with this disorder while in the assemblies called Comitia.

Comitialis Morbus, i. e. *Comiste*.

Comitissæ Pulvis, i. e. *Cort. Peruv. Pulv.*

Comitissæ Palmæ, vel Palmeri Pulv. i. e. *Magnesia Alba.*

Commendatoris Bals. i. e. *Balsam. Traumaticum.*

Commetica, the same as *Fucus*, or *Ars fucalis*, are such things which give beauties not before in being, as paints to the face; differing from cosmetics, which are only to preserve beauties already in possession.

Cummi, gum. When alone it signifies gum Arabic. The κομμι λευκον mentioned by Hippocrates in his *De Morb. Mulieb.* is gum Arabic.

Comminuteo, from *comminuo, to break*, or *shiver to pieces*. It is the reduction of any solid body into finer particles by any means whatever. It is instanced in pulverization.

Commissura, a suture or joint.

Commissures, the angles of the labia pudendorum above and below, or the point where the lips meet.

Communis Sal, i. e. *Sal Marinus.*

Comparative Anatomy, is that kind of anatomy which considers the same parts of different animals with relation to that particular structure and formation as is most suited to the manner of living, and necessities of every creature: as in the *comparative anatomy* of stomachs; for instance, it is remarkable, that those creatures which have the opportunities of frequent feeding, have their stomachs very small in comparison to some creatures of prey, which may probably be under a necessity of fasting for a great while, and therefore have stomachs large enough to hold food sufficient for a long time.

Compassio, compassion. In *Nosology* it is the suffering of one part on account of an affection of some other part: this is called suffering by consent, or from sympathy.

Completion, is by the ancient writers used in various acceptations; but latterly, it signifies only the same as a *Plethora*, which see.

Complexion, now generally signifies the same with temperament; as we say such a one is of a sanguine, a phlegmatic, or a choleric complexion; though heretofore it hath been used in the same sense as *Complication*, which see.

Complexus, is a muscle of the hinder part of the head, that arises from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and ascending obliquely, adheres to the spine of the same vertebræ, and is inserted into the occiput. It moves the head backwards to one side.

Complexus Magnus, i. e. *Complexus.*

Complexus Minor, called also *Mastoidæus Lateralis*, and *Trachelo-Mastoidæus*. It arises from the transverse processes of the three uppermost vertebræ of the back, and from the five lowermost of the neck, where it is connected to the transversalis cervicis, by as many thin tendons, which unite into a belly, and run up under the splenius; inserted into the middle of the posterior side of the mastoid process, by a thin tendon. Its use is to assist the *complexus;* but it pulls the head more to a side.

Complicatus, the same muscle that is called *Complexus.*

Complication of Diseases, is when a person labours under divers distempers at a time, and more especially if they have any affinity to

one another; as the dropsy, asthma, and jaundice, or the like, which frequently happen together to the same person.

Compound Medicine, is what consists of more ingredients than one.

Compound stones, an order in the class of *Stones;* these essentially consist of more than one kind of stone. Edwards.

Compressus, from *con* and *premo*, *to press together*, compress. It is the way by which, with bolsters of linen rags, surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose: and hath so long ago as Avicen been used for such contrivances as prevent the flux of matter upon any part.

Compunctio, Paracentesis.

Conatus, in matter without motion, is the force of *Attraction* or *Gravitation*, which see: and in a body in motion, is that disposition or aptitude to go on in a right line, if not prevented by other causes.

Concatenation, is such a union or repetition of parts in a body, as those of a chain, from *cum*, *with*, and *catena*, *a chain.*

Concausa, a cause which co-operates with another in the production of a disease.

Concentrantia. Absorbents of acids are sometimes thus named.

Concentration, is a crowding together any fluid matter into as close a form as it is capable of, or bringing together into as close a contact as possible any separate particles; but the generality who make use of this term have a very vague idea thereof, of no distinct signification.

Conceptaculum, or *Conceptacle*, in *Botany*, is a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on one side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

Conception. The great and many difficulties which attend the most plausible account of the first formation of the parts of an animal, and beginning of motion in its fluids, and the curious observations of many persons, have been sufficient motives to most of late years to throw off the notion of equivocal generation. But though reason and experience convince us that all the parts of an animal did exist, and its fluids were in motion before generation; yet, whether the animalcule was lodged in the seed of the male, or the female ova, is matter of controversy. But the arguments on both sides leave this without question, that the female ovum is a proper nidus for the animalcule, in the male seed. There are such a prodigious number of little creatures, like so many tadpoles, swimming every way in the male sperm of all animals, as is an amazing sight. Nor is it less curious to observe their languid motion in such as are tainted with the venereal disease, and how they recover their former briskness as the distemper abates. These animals are so small as to be computed that 3,000,000,000 of them are not equal to one grain of sand, whose diameter is but the $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch. Whilst the seed thus abounds with animalcules, there are not the least rudiments of an animal to be seen in any part of the ovaria; yet, these likewise have a principal part in generation, for without them there is no *conception;* and even bitches that have been spayed, forget their usual appetites, as if they were the only spurs to venery. The yellow substance which grows in the ovaria of cows is very remarkable; it has a small dent and a cicatrice in its middle, as if the ovum had dropped out there, according to Malpighi. When the fœtus is very small, this is very large; but, as the fœtus grows bigger and bigger, this decays, and at last vanishes; nor is it to be seen before *conception*, and in one testicle only when there is but one calf. If all the animalcules, as a great many of them do, fasten and grow to the womb till such time as, by their bigness or want of nourishment, they make one another drop off, women could not be sensible of their evacuation, for they must be

falling off through the whole time of their being with child. But, when the animalcule gets into an ovum fit to receive it, and this falls through one of the tubæ Fallopianæ into the womb, the humours which distil through the vessels of the womb, penetrating the coats of the egg, swell and dilate it as the sap of the earth does seeds thrown into the ground. Or else the branches of the veins and arteries whereby the egg was tied in the ovarium (which probably make the umbilical vessels) being broken, fasten with the vessels of the womb: then the placenta begins to appear like a little cloud upon one side of the external coat of the egg; and at the same time the spine of the embryo is grown so big as to be visible; and a little after the cerebrum and cerebellum appear like two small bladders, and the eyes next stand goggling out of the head; then the beating of the heart, or punctum saliens, is plainly to be seen, and the extremities discover themselves last of all. See *Generation, Parts of*, proper to women.

Conception, false. See *Mola.*

Conceptus, the very first rudiments of the fœtus in the uterus after conception.

Concha, κογχη, a liquid measure among the Athenians, which contained half an ounce; according to some three spoonfuls, and others again say five spoonfuls or six drams. Galen says that the *concha magna* was the same as the *Acetabulum*, which of liquid contained an ounce and a half, and in weight fifteen drams; and that the *concha major* was half an ounce of liquid, and five drams of weight.

Conchæ Narium Inferiores, also called the inferior spongy laminæ of the nose. They are situated in the nasal fossæ, on each side; they are suspended like the ethmoidal concha, without resting on any thing.

Conchæ Narium Superiores. So Winslow calls the interior part of each lateral portion of the *Os Ethmoides.*

Concidentia, a decrease of bulk, in the whole, or any part of the body, or the subsiding of a humour.

Concoagulation, is used by Mr. Boyle to express the crystallizing of salts of different kinds together, where they shoot into one mass of various figures, suitable to their respective kinds.

Concoction, commonly signifies the same as digestion, though the latter is more generally confined to what passes in the stomach; whereas this also is applied to what alterations are made in the blood-vessels, which may be called the second *concoction*, and that in the nerves, fibres, and minutest vessels, not improperly called the third and last *concoction.*

Concrete, and *Concretion*, from *cum* and *cresco, to grow together*, is the composition or union of several particles together into a visible mass, whereby it becomes of some particular figure and property.

Concupiscence, strictly signifies the craving of any appetite, but is most commonly applied to that of venery.

Concussio, a concussion, from *concutio, to shake*, a jolt or shock of the brain by blows or falls.

Condensation, is confining or driving any fluid into a less compass, in the same manner as explained under *Concentration*; but its usual signification is such a stoppage and collection of vapour as is made by the top of an alembic, whereby it is returned in the form of a liquid; or as is raised into a head or receiver, there to harden into a permanent and solid substance, as in sublimations of all kinds.

Condenser, a strong metalline vessel wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. The design of it is to be converse of the air-pump; so that as by means of that, bodies are included in a highly rarified air, this might give an opportunity of committing them to air highly condensed.

Condimentum, and *Conditura*, are used to signify those pickles or li-

quors in which other bodies are preserved from decay: the person doing this is the *conditor*, and the thing so preserved the *conditum*. But all this branch of pharmacy is now the business of him we call a confectioner.

Condio, to embalm. The Latins call it *Pollincio*.

Conditum, preserves. They are made by steeping or boiling recent simples of the vegetable kind, first in water, then in syrup or a solution of sugar. The subject is afterwards kept either moist in the syrup, or taken out and dried, that the sugar may candy upon it. This last is the most usual method. The Latins and the latter Greeks meant by *conditum* a sort of mulsum, that is, a wine impregnated with honey and aromatics.

Conditura, i. e. *Condimentum*, and *Condio*.

Conductio. In Cœlius Aurelianus it is a spasm, or a convulsion.

Conductor, is an instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone; from *conduco*, *to lead*.

Condyle. See *Processus*.

Condyli, κονδυλοι, knots in the bones about the joints of the fingers, which make them thicker.

Condyli, are the little knots or protuberances of those short bones which make them thick about their articulations, as on the knuckles.

Condyloide Apophysis. See *Maxilla Inferior*.

Condyloma, κονδυλωμα, from κονδυλος, *Digiti Articulus*, is the knitting of the bones in articulation, but more particularly those of the fingers.

Condyloma Clavus, a corn. Dr. Aitken reckons it a kind of *Sarcoma*.

Condylomata, are a soft kind of tumours arising on the internal coat of the anus, unattended with pain, and of the natural colour of the skin.

Cone, is a solid figure, whose base is a circle, and is produced by the revolution of the plane of a right angled triangle round the perpendicular leg: and in anatomy a conical vessel is such an one as from one end continually grows narrower towards the other, till it terminates almost in a point; and such are the arteries, except in a very few places, where, for manifest ends, they become cylindrical. In what respects this affects the circulating fluid, see *Circulation* and *Aorta*.

Confection, may signify any composition, from *cum* and *facio*, *to make up together*; but it is generally applied to a particular sort of medicine, compounded with dry ingredients of many kinds, powdered and made into the consistence of a thin electuary with honey or syrup.

Conferva, river weed. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas*, or *Thongs*. He enumerates twenty-one species.

Confirmantia medicamenta, medicines which restore or confirm the strength of the body, or any part of it; or medicines which fasten the teeth in their sockets.

Confluent, flowing together, are any liquors joining into a common stream; but this is generally used for that sort of the small-pox wherein the pustules run into one another.

Confœderatio, confluent.

Confluxion, ξυρροια, is much used by Hippocrates, and his interpreter Galen, in the same sense as we use *consent* and *transpirable*, from a notion that parts at a distance have mutual consent with one another, and that they are all perspirable by many subtle streams. Paracelsus, according to his way, expressed the former by confederation.

Conformation, is used to express that particular make and construction which is peculiar to every individual; and hence a *mala conformatio* signifies some fault in the first rudiments, whereby a person comes into the world crooked, or with some of the viscera or cavities unduly proportioned. Thus many are subject to incurable asthmas, from too small a capacity of the thorax, and the like.

Confortantia, } cordial.
Confortativa, }

Confusæ Febres, are such fevers which come together alternately in the same persons, but keep not their periods and alternations so exactly as to be easily distinguished from one another.

Confusio, a disorder of the eyes, which happens when, upon a rupture of the internal membranes which include the humours, they are all confounded together.

Congelati, *Congelatici*, or *Congelatio*. Persons afflicted with a catalepsy are so called.

Congelation, from *congelo*, *to freeze together*, expresses the same as crystallization, because in that the salts shoot together, as ice in freezing. It is also applied to liquors which will not properly freeze, as, by Scribonius Largus, to oils; and, by Rulandus, with many others, to any fluids which by standing become of a thicker consistence. By some it is likewise applied to distempers that occasion stiffness and inaptitude to motion; and others call those who seem to lose their senses in ecstasy, *congelati*, persons froze.

Congelativa Medicamenta, medicines which stop fluxions, inspissate and dry.

Congelatus, frozen, or frost-bitten. Persons thus affected are compared to cataleptic patients; but there is much difference between a catalepsy and a frost-bitten case.

Congeneres, when spoken of muscles imports those which concur in the same action.

Congestion, the same as collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours.

Congeries, from *congrego*, *to gather together*, is a collection or parcel of bodies gathered together into one mass or composition.

Conglobate, and

Conglomerate Gland. See *Gland*.

Conglutination, from *cum*, *together*, or *with*, and *gluten*, *glue*, is the uniting parts of the body together by means of their natural moisture, by the help of bandage, or by the supply of viscid particles; and in the last acceptation, it differs little from accretion or nourishment.

Congruity, is used to express that aptitude in some bodies to unite and incorporate, from a similitude or fitness of their figures, as incongruity is an unfitness of their surfaces to join together. Thus, quicksilver will unite with gold and many other metals, but will roll off from wood, stone, glass, &c. and water, that will wet salt, and dissolve it, will slip off from tallow without adhering to it, as also from a dusty surface, and from the feathers of water-fowl. Two drops of water, or of mercury, will, on contact, immediately join and coalesce; but oil of tartar poured upon quicksilver, and spirit of wine on that, and oil of turpentine on that, and air over all, will remain in the same vessel without any manner of union or mixture with each other; and the cause of this is, that the figures of some bodies will not admit other bodies near enough to be within their spheres of attraction, whereby they cannot join and cohere: but where their fitness of figure will let them approach near enough to feel each other's attractive power, they close and hold together.

Conia, κονια, when joined with στακτη, it imports lixivium, or the ley of vegetable ashes.

Coniferous, from *conus*, *a cone*, and *fero*, *to bear*, are such trees or shrubs as bear a squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many seeds; and when they are ripe the several cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, beech, and the like.

Conium maculatum, spotted hemlock, a species of *Conium*. The plant is the officinal hemlock. The college hath directed the herb, the flower, and the seed; its extract is called Succus Cicutæ Spissatus, and is ordered to be made as soon as the flowers appear.

Conjugation, being by some used in

the same sense as *conjugium* and *copulation*. Paracelsus and some other chemists apply it to particular mixtures of several things together.

Conjuncta Causa, is the same as *Continent*, which see; and *conjuncta Signa*, or *Symptomata*, are, according to Bellini, *De Febribus*, such as subsist during the course of a distemper; and are sometimes also called *Concomitantia*, in distinction from the *Antecedentia* and *Subsequentia*. And

Conjuncti Morbi, are when two or more diseases come together, which are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*; the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

Conjuncta Signa. The pathognomonic signs of a disease are so called.

Conjunctiva Tunica. See *Adnata*. The *conjunctiva* is often confounded with the adnata; they are two distinct coats, and both but partial coverings of the fore part of the eye, though the *conjunctiva* is also spread over the inside of the eye-lids. The *conjunctiva* is a thin transparent membrane, which lines the inner surface of the eye-lids, and at the edge of the orbit has a fold, and is continued forward over the anterior half of the globe of the eye. It is exterior to all the other coats of the eye, and connected with the albuginea, by means of a cellular substance, from which it may easily be separated in the dead subject by dissection.

Conjuration, according to Paracelsus, expresses the ceremony directed by some enthusiasts for the cure of distempers, wherein persons laid themselves under obligations by oath, and certain imprecations; and whence probably comes our common term of *conjurer*, who is a person supposed to deal in diabolical enchantments.

Connatus, συμφυης, used much by Hippocrates for what is born with a person; the same with *congenite*, as,

Connutritus, συντροφος, is what becomes habitual to a person from his particular nourishment, or what breaks out into a disease in process of time, which gradually had its foundation in the first aliments, as from sucking a distempered nurse, or the like.

Conquassatio, conquassation. In *Pharmacy* it is a species of comminution, or an operation by which moist concreted substances, as recent vegetables, fruits, the softer parts of animals, &c. are agitated and bruised, till, partly by their proper succulence, or by an effusion of some liquor, they are reduced to a soft pulp.

Consent of Parts, is that perception one part has of another at a distance, by means of some fibres and nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other branches with one another: and thus, the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect and draw them so much into spasms as to affect the coats of the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colic there; and also extend their twitches sometimes so far as the stomach, and occasion grievous vomitings. The remedy therefore in such cases is to regard the part originally affected, how remote and grievous soever may be the consequences and symptoms in other places.

Consequentia, the same as *Subsequentia*, which see under *Conjuncta Signa*.

Conserva, a conserve. Conserves are compositions of recent vegetable matters and sugar, beat together into one uniform mass.

Conservatio. In *Pharmacy*, it is preserving, pickling, or keeping from putrefaction and evaporation, by the addition of some other substance.

Conservatio Medicina, called by the Greeks φυλακτικη and υγιεινη, is that part of a physician's care that preserves a person in health, by preventing the attack of a distemper, in distinction from the pharmaceutic, which applies remedies to the diseased.

Consistence, from *consisto, to stand together*, is the particular degree of hardness or softness of any body, when joined with an adjective expressive of that condition: but when we say, a

Consistent Body, it is such an one as will preserve its form without being confined by any boundary, and has no degree of fluxility.

Consolidate, from *cum* and *solidus, to harden together*, is generally used to express the uniting and hardening of broken bones, or the lips of wounds. And the medicines useful in these intentions are commonly called *consolidating medicines*.

Constans. When applied to the strength or the vital powers, it imports firmness, or a good condition.

Constipation and *Constriction*, from *constringo, to bind together*, is the binding up wounds, or closing the mouths of vessels so as to prevent any efflux of their contents.

Constipatus, costive. A person is said to be costive, not only when the alvine fæces do not daily pass from him, but also when what is discharged by the anus is too hard to receive its form from the impress of the rectum upon it.

Constrictiva, styptics.

Constrictores, from the same derivation are muscles of the nose, called also *Depressores Labii superioris*, depressors of the upper lip, which arise from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, immediately above the gums of the dentes incisores, and ascending are inserted into the roots of the alæ nasi, and superior parts of the upper lip; they draw the upper lip and alæ nasi downwards. There are also the

Constrictores Alæ Nasi. They rise fleshy below the root of the nares, immediately above the gums of the dentes incisorii, and ascending transversely are inserted into the coats of the alæ nasi, and the superior part of the upper lip.

Constrictor Ani, i. e. *Sphincter Ani*.

Constrictor Isthmi Faucium. From the uvula two arches run down, and there is a cavity between them, where the tonsils are lodged. The anterior arch goes down to the basis of the tongue, and is thus called; the other passes down the palatum molle, and goes to the pharynx, whence it is distinguished by the name of *Palato-pharyngæus*.

Constrictor Labiorum, i. e. *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Constrictor Musculus, i. e. *Buccinator*.

Constrictor Oris, i. e. *Orbicularis Oris*.

Constrictor Palpebrarum, i. e. *Orbicularis Palpebrarum*.

Constrictor Pharyngis Medius, i. e. *Hyo-Pharyngæus*.

Constrictor Pharyngis Superior, i. e. *Cephalo-Pharyngæus*.

Constrictor Vesicæ Urinariæ. See *Detrusor Urinæ*.

Constrictores Pharyngæi. See *Pharynx*.

Constrictores Pharyngis Inferior, i. e. *Crico-Pharyngæi*.

Constrictorii, diseases attended with constriction.

Constringentia, astringents.

Consumption, from *consumo, to waste*. In general it signifies a defect of nourishment, or the decaying of the body, and particularly by a waste of muscular flesh: it is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes, which must carefully be regarded in order to a cure. See Morton *De Phthisi*, and the *Theatrum Tabidorum*.

Contabescentia, i. e. *Atrophia*.

Contact, or *Contiguity*, from *contingo, to touch together*, is the joining one surface to another without any interstice: and hence, because very few surfaces are capable of touching in all points, and the cohesion of bodies is in proportion to their *contact*, those bodies will stick fastest together which are capable of the most *contact*.

Contagion, from the same deriva-

tion, is the communicating or transferring a disease from one body to another, by certain steams or effluvia transmitted from the body of a sick person. Some diseases are thus propagated by an immediate contact or touch, as the madness of a dog, which is communicated by biting, and the venom of the venereal disease, which is transmitted from the infected person in the act of copulation: and sometimes a distemper is conveyed by infected clothes, as the itch: there are also some contagions transmitted through the air to a great distance, as the plague, and other pestilential distempers; in which cases the air is even said to be contagious, that is, full of contagious particles. See *Poison*.

Contagion, *Contagio*, or *Contagium*, from *Contingo* and *Contactus*, contact, is a secreted humour from a living vascular surface, of a poisonous quality, and capable of exciting a disease like to that by which itself was produced, when applied to the living system of a healthy animal of the same species. Thus the matter of small-pox is a contagion, being produced in the incision of an inoculated spot, and in the pustules which make their appearance after the eruptive fever. The pus or sordes of lues venerea is also a contagion, formed by arterious action on a diseased secreting surface. Measles is another example of a contagious disease, it being propagated by a peculiar morbid stimulus inherent in matter secreted during the febrile state of the body. So the matter of vaccinia or cow-pox is a contagion formed by a morbid vascular action on the teats of kine, and communicated thence first to human beings, and afterwards from a human being to another.

It has been supposed that the number of contagious diseases was very great. But this seems to be a mistake: for yellow fever, ship, jail and hospital fevers, and pestilential fevers, as well as the plague itself, seem to be entirely destitute of that peculiar morbid secretion, which we denominate *Contagion*. Neither of the febrile diseases just enumerated produces, in any of its stages, a secreted fluid, or humour of any kind, that can, with any propriety, be called *contagious*. On the other hand, it is sufficiently understood that in the cities of America yellow fever is excited by the septic exhalations from putrefying beef, hides and fish; from feculency, offal and excrements acted upon by the intense rays of their summer sun. In sea vessels it is equally evident that fevers of the most destructive kind have arisen, as in several of the armed ships of the American States, from putrefying animal provisions; in other instances fevers have arisen during long voyages from septic gases exhaling from excrementitious substances, such as matter discharged by vomiting, stool, urine and perspiration undergoing a pestilential change in the cloathing and bedding which receive them. In prisons and hospitals, where, from collected fæces, from foul wounds and ulcers, and from perspiratory pores, much offensive matter is effused, and, by intestine action, worked to a noxious or pestilential quality, a febrile poisoning is induced, by which health is undermined or destroyed. So, from the most correct estimate that can be formed, *the Plague*, as it is emphatically called, of Barbary, Egypt and Syria, is caused by septic exhalations proceeding from the accumulated nastiness incidental to the disgusting way of living in countries where the master of an house never invites his friend within his doors, where the decencies and elegances arising from the liberal and polite intercourse of the sexes are unknown, where oppression and poverty debase the human species to the lowest point of degradation, and where the construction both of their private dwellings and of cities favour remarkably the accumulation of noxious and plague-begetting materials.

Notwithstanding the fashionable notion of the highly contagious nature of the plague of Asia and Africa, there seems to be no foundation whatever for it. All these diseases last enumerated are propagated by infection, or septic acid gas. See *Infection*.

Contagions are secreted poisons; and of these poisons produced by living animals there are two kinds: 1. Poisons produced by *healthy* action of the vessels, as those of the rattlesnake, viper and spider; and, 2. Those which are formed in consequence of a *morbid* condition of the secreting arteries, as those of lues, variola and vaccinia. Their chemical constitution labours under the same difficulty which attends our knowledge of the greater part of other secreted fluids, and they have not been well analized. It is presumable, however, from the analogy the *contagions* bear to *infection*, that there is a great similarity in their composition. But wherein this particularly consists is not perfectly understood. They seem, however, to be destructible by the same agents, and *alkaline salts* and *earths* are capable of overcoming both the one and the other class of these injurious compounds.

Contagiosi, disorders from contagion, or contagious diseases.

Contentio, a tension, or stricture.

Continens Febris, a continual or continent fever, which proceeds regularly in the same tenor, without either intermission or remission. This happens rarely if ever.

Continent cause of a distemper, is that on which the disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and no longer: as the stone in the bladder may be the *continent* cause of the suppression of urine.

Continua Febris, a continued fever, attended with exacerbations and slight remissions, but no intermission.

Contorsio, from *contorqueo*, *to turn aside*, contortion. In *Medicine*, this word signifies, 1. The iliac passion; 2. An incomplete dislocation; 3. A dislocation of the vertebræ of the back sideways, or crookedness of them; 4. A disorder of the head, in which it is drawn to one side.

Contra-Apertura, a counter-opening; as when a puncture is made into the bottom of a wound, so as to favour the discharge of what could not easily pass at the top, where an opening was already made.

Contraction, from *contraho*, *to draw together*, expresses the shrinking up of a fibre, when it is extended: and

Contractile, is such a body as, when extended, has a property of drawing itself up again to that dimension it was in before extension. For the cause of this property, which is of the utmost consequence to a right understanding of the animal economy, see *Fibre*.

Contractura, contracture, rigidity of joints. There are two species; one from rigidity in the muscles, which move the joints; another from the rigidity in the bones, or the ligaments of the joints. The first Dr. Cullen calls *Contractura Prima*; the second he calls *Contractura Articularis*.

Contrafissura, contrafissure. It is a crack in the skull, opposite to where the blow was given, e. g. the blow is received on the right bregma, and thereby a fissure is occasioned in the left.

Contrahentia, medicines which shorten and strengthen the fibres. Astringent medicines are those which do this.

Contra Indication, is an indication which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

Contralunaris, an epithet given by Dietericus to a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.

Contravermes (Sem.) i. e. *Santonicum*.

Contrayerva. It is the *Dorstenia Contrayerva* of Linnæus. It was brought into Europe about the year

1581, by Sir Francis Drake, whence its name *Drakena*. It is found in Peru, and other parts of Spanish America. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus.

Contusa, from *contundo*, *to knock together*, contused wounds or bruises.

Contusuræ, bruises.

Convalescence, is that space from the departure of a disease, and the recovery of the strength which was lost by it.

Convallaria, lily of the valley. A genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he joins the *Polygonatum* and *Smilax*. He enumerates eleven species.

Converge, or *converging Rays*, are those which go from divers points of the object, and incline towards one another.

Convex, from *convelo*, *to carry out*, is the external round part of any body opposite to the hollow, and commonly in *Anatomy* called *Protuberance*.

Convoluta Superiora (Ossa), i. e. *Concha Narium Superior*.

Convoluta Inferiora, the lower shelves of the nose.

Convolvulus Syriacus, i. e. scammony.

Convolvulus, a name of the iliac passion.

Convulsion, from *convello*, *to pull together*, is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. Most nosologists have distinguished spasmodic diseases into two kinds. See *Spasmi*. Dr. Cullen names the two divisions by the terms *Spasms* and *Convulsions*. See *Clonic Spasm*.

Convulsio Clonica, convulsion alternating with relaxation.

Convulsio Indica, i. e. *Tetanus*.

Convulsio a Nervi Punctura, i. e. *Trismus*.

Convulsio Soloniensis, i. e. *Raphania*.

Convulsio Tonica, convulsion not alternating with relaxation.

Convulsio Uteri, i. e. *Abortus*.

Coolers, which produce an immediate sense of cold, as fruits, all acid liquors, and common waters, cucumbers, &c.

Copaifera, balsam capivi tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Copal. The natives of America call all transparent odoriferous gums by the name of *Copal*. That which is in our shops is a resinous gum, and is brought from New-Spain. It is in irregular masses; some are transparent, others less so in different degrees. It differs from other resinous bodies in being difficultly dissolved by rectified spirit of wine, &c.

Copper. A genus in the class of metals. It is an imperfect metal, of a yellow colour, with a considerable tinge of red, brilliant, and shining where it is broke. When rubbed in the hands, it exhales a disagreeable odour peculiar to itself, and has a taste not less disagreeable. It is next to silver in ductility and malleability; it has more elasticity and hardness than any other of the metals excepting iron, and is the most sonorous of all. In tenacity it comes nearest to silver. A copper wire, one tenth of an inch in diameter, will support a weight of two hundred and ninety-nine pounds four ounces, without breaking. Beaumè. It is found in various forms, in rude pieces, in plates, in filaments, and in cubes. The college have retained copper in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Aqua Cupri Ammoniati. See *Ærugo*, and *Vitriol Blue*, or *Vitriolum Cæruleum*.

Copperas. A name given to the three vitriols, viz. the blue, green, and white. The English green vitriol is purely ferrugineous; but almost all others have an admixture of copper. It seems as if the metallic part of all vitriols had been formerly supposed to be copper only; hence, in various countries, they have received names expressive of copper. The English call each of them *cop-*

feras; the Germans *kupfferwasser;* some Latin writers *cuperosum*, i. e. *cuprum erosum;* the Greeks χαλκανθος.

Copper (Grey) Ore. The shades of this colour are various; being bright, dull, and sometimes approaching to white. The individuals frequently are tarnished of different colours, but the colour of the species re-appears on their being cut: they are mineralized with sulphur, and often with iron.

Copper (Liver-coloured) Ore. It is somewhat of the colour of bismuth, mineralized by iron and sulphur.

Copper (Peacock) Ore. It is of a vivid purple colour, throwing out a fine lustre.

Copper (Stone). A genus in the order of *Cryptometalline Stones.*

Copper (Vitreous) Ore, i. e. *Copper (Grey) Ore.*

Copula, a ligament.

Copula, whence *Copulation*, strictly signifying the conjunction of male and female in the act of generation, but used by some physical writers for a peculiar mixture of some bodies with others.

Cor. See *Heart.*

Coracobrachialis, } from κοραξ, *a*
Coracobrachiæus, } *crow*, and βραχων, *brachium, an arm.* This muscle arises tendinous and fleshy from the fore part of the coracoid process of the scapula, adhering, in its descent, to the short head of the biceps; inserted, tendinous and fleshy, about the middle of the internal part of the os humeri, near the origin of the third head of the triceps, called *brachialis externus*, where it sends down a thin tendinous expansion to the internal condyle of the os humeri. Its use is to raise the arm upwards and forwards.

Coracohyoidæus. It arises from the superior part of the upper costa of the scapula, and is inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, to pull it downwards and backwards.

Caracoides Processus, the beak-like process. Its name is from its likeness to the beak of a crow. It projects from the anterior extremity of the upper costa of the scapula. This process is a little crooked, with its point inclining forwards; a ligament goes out on its superior part, to connect it to the acromion and clavicle. At the birth of children it is cartilaginous.

Coracoideus, i. e. *Coracobrachialis.*

Coralachates, a species of the *Achates*, which resembles coral with respect to its colour.

Corallina, coralline. The corallines, of which there are several kinds, were formerly reckoned amongst plants; but later inquiries prove them to be the product of different animals which resemble polypes. Modern naturalits define them as being submarine plant-like bodies, that consist of many slender, finely divided, and jointed branches. They are distinguished from plants by their texture and hardness. By distillation they yield a considerable quantity of volatile salt; and their smell, on burning, resembles that of burnt horns, and other animal substances. See on this subject Ellis's *Natural History.*

Corallinum, is a distinction given by Paracelsus, to a mercurial preparation, which he calls *Arcanum Corallinum;* being the red precipitate, deflagrated with spirits of wine.

Corallium, coral. Its produce is similar to that of coralline. It is also called *Lithodendron*, or tree-stone.

Corallium Nigrum, black coral. What is usually shown for black coral, is a woody, and not a stony production.

Corallium Album Ramosum, also called *Madrepora Vulgaris*, white coral. The best is brought from the Mediterranean, and is not porous, but solid.

Corallium Rubrum, red coral. This sort hath chiefly been used in medicine. It contains a small portion of iron; its basis seems to be the same calcareous animal earth as that of coralline, and other animal earths; it is possessed of the same properties with them, and no other. The col-

lege have retained this substance in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum Compositus; the Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus; and the Confectio Aromatica: it is the Isis Nobilis, Linnæi.

Corculum, a diminutive from *Cor*, *the heart*, in *Botany*, signifies the heart or essence of a seed, and the primordium of the future plant, attached to, and involved in the cotyledon.

Cordial. Whatsoever raises the spirits, and gives sudden strength and cheerfulness, is termed *cordial*, or comforting the heart. To understand the operation of this upon a human body, it is necessary to consider that a languor or faintness, must either be the consequence of too much exercise, too long watchings, or too great a hurry of the animal functions, as in some distempers; all which so far waste or dissipate the animal fluid or animal spirits, that the solids cannot repeat, with wonted vigour, their necessary motions: or such depression must arise from the obstructions of some natural evacuation, and generally that of perspiration, from external cold, which lays a load upon the constitution, and produces the same sensation as a diminution of strength with the usual weight. In both these cases the manner by which a *Cordial* acts, is the same, since it must produce its effects by adding to the springiness and force of the fibres. And as this change is most remarkable from spirituous liquors, it may be of use, first to examine how they come to obtain such a denomination, whereby we may the better understand how such medicines taken in substance operate in producing the same effect; and this will be found to consist only in their subtilty and fineness of parts. It may be sufficient therefore to attend to every one's experience, that the more spirituous any thing is which enters into the stomach, the sooner a person feels its cordial effects; for that increase of vigour which a man obtains from common food, although it is the most natural and durable, is not immediately enough obtained to procure the instruments thereof the appellation of *cordial;* since they must pass through several comminutions or digestions, and be a long time ere they arrive to such a firmness as to be dispensed to the nerves; whereas a spirituous substance is so fine and subtile in all its parts before it is taken, that it seems to enter and soak into the nerves as soon as it touches them; whereupon their vibrations are invigorated, and all sense of faintness is removed. And upon the same account it is, that volatiles affect the nose, being so extremely subtile as to penetrate the olfactory nerves as soon as they come at them. And thus it is, that the effluvia or steams of flowers, fruits, and all things deemed *cordial*, operate upon the organs of smelling.

Coriandrum. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species. The college have retained the seed of the Coriandrum Sativum in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Infusum Sennæ Tartarisatum, and the Electuarium e Senna.

Coriaria, tanner's sumach, a species of *Rhus*.

Cork-tree, a species of oak.

Cornea, a coat of the eye, which is also called *Sclerotica*. It is the first and outermost coat which is proper to the eye; it is thick and tendinous: its anterior part is distinguished by the name of *cornea transparens*, or *cornea lucida*, and the posterior part *cornea opaca*, and *sclerotica*, or *sclerotis*. The transparent part is elastic, the opake part is not. The fore part bearing a fancied resemblance to transparent horn, takes the name of *cornea*. The natural transparency of the *cornea* is liable to be obscured by inflammation, or by humours affecting it, by abscesses and ulcers. It is more proper to consider this coat of the eye as the *sclerotica*, and the *cornea* only as its transparent part.

Cornelian, a species of *Agate*. The name *cornelian* is given to several species of *agate*, but is only properly applied to that of a red colour.

Cornelius, the cornelian stone.

Corneolus, the cornelian stone.

Corniculares Processus, i. e. *Coracoides Processus*.

Corniculate Plants, are such as produce many distinct and horned pods, or seed-vessels, called *Siliquæ*, and the plants also for that reason *Siliquous* plants.

Cornu Cervi, the horn of the stag or hart. The horns of the hart or male deer are to be understood, but those of the male or female of the common fallow deer are generally used. The college have retained it in their Pharmacopœia; the burning of Hartshorn, Cornu Cervi Ustio, is directed among the *more simple preparations:* Spirit of Hartshorn, called Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi, and Oleum Cornu Cervi, are directed; the latter thrice distilled, is called Oleum Animale; a Decoction of Burnt Hartshorn, Decoctum Cornu Cervi, is directed. Hartshorn Shavings are employed in making the Pulvis Antimonialis.

Cornua, horny excrescences, which sometimes arise on some part of the body.

Cornua Uteri, in *Comparative Anatomy*, the horns of the womb. The womb is so divided in some quadrupeds, as to form corners resembling horns.

Cornus, the cornel-tree, or dogwood. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of this species there are nine.

Corolla, in *Botany*, the most conspicuous part of a flower, surrounding the organs of generation, and composed of one or more flower-leaves, most commonly called *Petals*, to distinguish them from the leaves of the plant. It is the termination of the liber, or inner bark, continued to, and accompanying the fructification in this new form of painted leaves. Its use is the same as that of the calyx, serving as an inner work of defence to the parts it encloses, as the calyx which is usually of a stronger texture does for an outer one, according as there are one or more petals. The *corolla* is said to be monopetalous, polypetalous, &c.

Corollary, is an useful consequence drawn from something which had been before advanced or demonstrated, often used in Geometry.

Corona Imperialis, crown imperial, a species of *Fritillaria*.

Corona Seminis, the little crown which adheres to many kinds of seeds, and which, serving them as wings, enables them to disperse.

Coronalis, is the first suture of the skull. It reaches transversely from one temple to the other; it joins the os frontis with the ossa parietaria. This is open the breadth of a finger or two in the middle in young children, but grows closer with age; tho' sometimes, by convulsion fits, or a bad conformation, it not only closes in children, but the edges shoot over one another, which is what the good women call *Head-mould-shot;* after which they seldom live long.

Coronaria Ligamenta. The coronary ligament of the radius is a sort of ligamentary hoop, surrounding the circular circumference of the head of that bone, reaching from one side of the small lateral sigmoid, or transverse cavity of the ulna, to the other in an arch, which is about three-fourths of a circle. It is nearly as solid as a cartilage. It connects the radius very close to the ulna, yet admits of the pronation and the supination of the arm.

Coronaria Vasa, coronary vessels, are the two branches which the great artery spreads over the outside of the heart, for its supply with blood and nourishment before it pierces the pericardium. See *Heart*. The arteries and veins which surround the left orifice of the stomach, are likewise by some anatomists so called.

Coronarius Stomachicus, the ramification of the nerves from the eighth

pair, near the upper orifice of the stomach.

Corona, is a sharp process of the lower jaw-bone. See *Maxilla Inferior*.

Corpora Cavernosa. See *Generation, parts of*, proper to men; and

Corpora Nervosa Penis, called also *Corpora Cavernosa*: these are two spongy bodies arising distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis. A little from their root they come close together, being only divided by a membrane, which, at its beginning, is pretty thick, but as it approaches to the end of the yard, grows thinner and thinner, where the *corpora cavernosa* terminate in the middle of the glans. The external substance of these spongy bodies is hard, thick, and white. The internal is composed of small fibres and membranes, which form a sort of loose net-work, upon which the branches of the blood-vessels are curiously spread. When the blood is stopped in the great veins of the penis, it runs through several small holes in the sides of their capillary branches into the cavities of the net-work, by which means the *corpora cavernosa* become distended, and by that means the penis erected.

Corpora Fimbriata. A border on the edge of the fornix in the brain is thus named.

Corpora Olivaria. Two eminences on the medulla oblongata are thus named. Winslow calls those *Corpora Olivaria* which Willis calls *Corpora Pyramidalia.*

Corpora Pyramidalia, are two protuberances of the under part of the cerebellum, about an inch long, which, from their resemblance to a pyramid in shape, are thus called; and on each side of them, towards the lower end, there are two more, which from their figure resembling an olive, are called *Corpora Olivaria.* Farther, when the blood hath discharged itself of the seed in the testicles, it returns by the veins, which, rising in several branches from the testes, tend towards the abdomen in the production of the pæritoneum, the same way the arteries come down; in their progress the branches frequently inosculate, and divide again till they come near the abdomen, and then they all unite in one trunk, and there, because of their shape, are also called *Corpora Pyramidalia.*

Corpora Striata. Two prominences in the lateral ventricles of the brain, are thus named. See *Brain.*

Corpulentia, excess of fat.

Corpus, a body, strictly expresses the same as *Matter*, which see.

Corpus Callosum, is the upper part or covering of the two lateral ventricles appearing immediately under the process of the dura mater, below the depth of all the circumvolutions of the brain, and formed by the union of the medullary fibres of each side.

Corpus Glandulosum. See *Prostatæ.*

Corpus Mucosum, i. e. *Rete mucosum.*

Corpus Pampiniforme, } the sper-
Corpus Pyramidale, } matic cord.

Corpus Reticulare. See *Rete mucosum.*

Corpus spongiosum Urethræ, the spongy body of the urethra. It is of the same substance as the corpora cavernosa, and surrounds the urethra, and at its extremity forms the glans. That end next the prostatæ, because of its bigness, is called the *Bulb of the Urethra.*

Corpusvaricosum, the spermatic cord.

Corpuscles, a diminutive of *corpus, body*, signify the minute particles, or atoms, of which any body is constituted. And that way of reasoning which endeavours to explain things by the motion, figure, and position of these minute ingredients of mixed bodies, has of late, and particularly from the authority of Mr. Boyle, been called the

Corpuscular Philosophy; the chief principles of which are, 1. That there is but one catholic or universal matter, which is an extended, impenetrable and divisible substance, common to all bodies, and capable

of all forms: 2. That this matter, in order to form the vast variety of natural bodies, must have motion in some or all its designable parts; and that this motion was given to matter by God the Creator of all things, and has all manner of direction and tendencies: 3. That matter must also be actually divided into parts, and each of these primitive particles, fragments, or atoms of matter, must have its proper magnitude, figure, and shape: 4. That these differently sized and shaped particles have different orders, positions, situations, and postures, from whence all the variety of compound bodies arises. Sir Isaac Newton, in his second book of *Optics*, shows a way of guessing with great accuracy at the sizes of the component corpuscles or particles, of which bodies are constituted.

Corrector, is such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesions to the intestinal membranes, whereby they sometimes occasion intolerable gripings; and as spices and carminative seeds also assist in the easier operation of some cathartics, by dissipating collections of wind. In the making a medicine likewise, such a thing is called a *corrector*, which destroys or diminishes a quality in that it could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentines may be called the *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it thereby capable of mixture; and thus rectified spirit of wine breaks off the points of some acids, so as to make them become safe and good remedies, which before were destructive.

Corroborate, signifies to strengthen. See *Strength*.

Corroborating Medicines, are such as increase the strength of the body by enlivening the vital faculties.

Corrosion, and *to corrode*, from *corrodo, to eat away*. This is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum; so that it will be of some assistance in the understanding hereof to know what is necessary to *Dissolution*, which see. But this is peculiar to *corrosion*, that it is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies, which are most strongly compacted, such as bones and metals; so that the menstruums here employed have a considerable moment or force; the reason of which it may not be amiss to trace out more distinctly. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm: therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body which is to be dissolved: and as their attractions at equal distances are proportional to their bulks, *cæteris paribus;* so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstruums, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, more violent: so that we may easily conceive when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts, like so many darts, into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen the cohesion of them, though ever so firm. And this may be observed in *corrosion*, that the more minute the particles of the menstruum are, they penetrate the sooner, and with the greater force: for the motion which attraction produces is always greatest and most considerable in the least corpuscles, and is almost next to nothing in the large ones; for a small corpuscle is carried with a considerable velocity, when a greater, by reason of its large surface, is often obstructed by the ambient fluid, and deprived of all motion. And there is another advantage gained by this minuteness of the particles, that they approach nearer to the body to be dissolved, without which the attractive force

would not be felt. Hence those very salts which dissolved in water will hardly touch metals, if once turned into acid spirits, will easily penetrate and conquer them; for in distillation, not only a greater quantity of water remains, but the saline bodies are so minutely broken and divided by the fire, as to make them more readily capable of being moved by an attractive force; and therefore such a distilled menstruum is much more efficacious than any solution of salt made with water. See *Menstruum*.

Corrugate, is to wrinkle or purse up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold or any other cause.

Corrugator Supercilii. Each eyebrow has one. It is a muscle arising from the great canthus of the orbit, and terminating in the skin about the middle of the eye-brows. Some reckon this pair only a prolongation of the frontales; their name declares their use, from *corrugo, to wrinkle up*, or knit the brows.

Corrugator Coiteri, i. e. *Corrugator Supercilii*.

Corruption, is the destruction, or at least the cessation for a time, of the proper mode of existence of any natural body: for whenever a body loses all, or any of those accidents which are essentially necessary to the constituting it of such a particular kind, it is then said to be corrupted or destroyed, and loses its former denomination, being not now a body of the kind it was before: but nothing can be destroyed as to its substance or materiality; for as in generation nothing of matter is produced that did not before exist, so in *corruption* nothing more is lost than that particular modification which was its form, and made it be of such a species.

Cortex, from *corium, a hide*, and *tego, to cover*; properly the outer rind of vegetables distinct from the liber: thus the corolla is a continuation of the liber, and the calyx of the cortex. The Peruvian bark is so called by way of pre-eminence.

Cortex Cardinalis de Lugo. The *Cort. Peruv.* was thus called, because the cardinal Lugo had testimonials of above a thousand cures performed by it in the year 1653.

Cortex Magellanicus. *Winteranus Cortex*.

Cortex Peruvianus, i. e. *Cinchona*.

Cortex Winteranus Spurius, i. e. *Canella Alba*.

Corymbus, is a species of fructification, having its flowers supported on flower-stems of different lengths, but so disposed, that the flowers shall be nearly of an equal height, as occurs in the milefolium, or common yarrow.

Coryphe, κορυφη, the vertex.

Coryza, κορυζα, is a defluxion of serous sharp humours from the glands of the head, upon a diminution of perspiration, or taking cold. Dr. Cullen uses this word as synoymous with *Catarrh*.

Coryza Catarrhalis, a catarrh from cold.

Coryza Phlegmatorrhagia, a catarrh from cold.

Coryza Febricosa, a catarrh from cold.

Cos, the whetstone.

Cosmetic, from κοσμεω, *orno, to beautify*; such medicines as preserve the beauty and smoothness of the skin.

Cos Olearia, of Dr. Woodward, i. e. Turkey-stone.

Costæ, the ribs. Of these there are 24 in number, viz. 12 on each side the 12 vertebræ of the back: they are crooked, and like to the segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebræ, they are the rounder and thicker; at which end they have a round head, which being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebræ, and at the neck of each head (except the two last ribs) there is a small tubercle, which is also received into the sinus of the transverse processes of the same vertebræ. The ribs thus articulated make an acute angle

with the lower vertebræ. The ribs have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery. Their extremities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the ribs: this angle respects the head. The cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may the better bear the weight of their breasts. The ribs are of two sorts: the seven upper are called *costæ veræ*, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum. The five lower are called *falsæ*, because they are softer and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum; the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and entrails. The last of these false ribs is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the musculus obliquus descendens. If the ribs had been articulated with the bodies of the vertebræ at right angles, the cavity of the thorax could never have been enlarged in breathing. If each rib had been a rigid bone articulated to the transverse processes of the vertebræ, the sternum could not have been thrust out to that degree as it is now, or the cavity of the thorax could not have increased so much as is requisite in inspiration: for when the ribs are pulled up by the intercostal muscles, the angle which the cartilages at the sternum make with the bony part of the rib must be increased, and consequently its subtense, or the distance between the sternum and the transverse processes, lengthened. Now, because the rib cannot move beyond the transverse process upon the account of its articulation with it, therefore the sternum must be either thrust to the other side, or else outwards; it cannot move to the other side, because of an equal pressure upon the same account there; and therefore it is thrust outward, or the distance between the sternum and the vertebræ is increased. The last ribs, which do not reach the sternum, and consequently conduce nothing in this action, are not articulated with the transverse processes. If we suppose the cavity of the thorax to be half a spheroid, whose semi-axis is the height of the thorax, or 15 inches, and the diameter of its greater circle 12 inches, then the cavity of the thorax contains 1130 cubic inches; but in an easy inspiration, the sternum is raised $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, upon which account the cavity of the thorax is increased to 1150 cubic inches. To this if it be added the space which the diaphragm leaves, which is the segment of a sphere, whose diameter is 13 inches, and the solidity of the segment 183 inches, there will be 22 inches more, if the diaphragm descends but one inch; but if it descends one inch and a half, it leaves room for 52 inches of air to enter; and if it descends two inches, the cavity of the thorax will be increased, upon the account of the motion of the diaphragm, above 86 inches; so that in the least inspiration that can be supposed, the lungs are distended with 42 inches of air, and they may be sometimes with above 70, or 100.

Costæ, in *Botany*, the nerves of the leaves, or the long tough strings which run lengthways through them, are called their ribs.

Costales Nervæ, i. e. *Dorsales Nervæ*.

Costo-hyoidæus, i. e. *Coraco-hyoidæus Musculus*.

Cotonea, the quince.

Cotti Vini, a name of some thick and luscious Italian wines, made so by boiling the must of poorer sorts of wines.

Cotton. Gossypium.

Cotyledon, in *Botany*, signifies a side lobe of the seed in vegetables, of a porous substance and perishable, answering the purpose of the placenta in the animal economy; and hence

the disposition of the *cotyledons* is called *Placentation*, which see.

Cotyledones, are little glands dispersed up and down the outermost membrane of the fœtus, said to separate a nutritious juice, and thus called from their resemblance to the herb pennywort, called in Latin *Cotyledon*. See *Chorion*.

Cough. See *Tussis*.

Cough (Whooping), i. e. *Pertussis*.

Couhage, i. e. *Cow-Itch*, or the *Dolichos pruriens*.

Couraji, the modern name for a distemper very common in Java, and other parts of the East-Indies. It is a sort of herpes on the breasts, face, arm-pits, and groins. The itching is almost perpetual, and the scratching is followed by great pain, and a discharge of matter. *Couraji* is a general name for any sort of itch.

Coup de Soleil. See *Sunstrokes*.

Cowper's Glands. Before the hymen we observe an orifice on each side, from *Cowper's Glands*, which lie upon each side of the perinæum, and serve the same use as in the male.

Coxa, i. e. *Femur*.

Coxæ Dolores, i. e. *Sciatica*.

Coxæ Ossa, i. e. *Ossa Innominata*. Some call the ischium thus; also the *Coccygis Os*, which see.

Crab Yaws, a name in Jamaica for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips, so hard that it is difficult to cut them. The unguent. cœrul. f. is their cure.

Crampus. So Helmont calls the cramp. It is a sort of convulsion, occasioning a sudden and painful rigidity of the muscles, which soon goes off: it principally affects the fingers, hands, feet, or legs.

Cranberries. *Oxycoccus*.

Cranesbill. See *Geranium*.

Cranesbill, a sort of forceps used by surgeons; so called from its resemblance in shape to the bill of a crane.

Cranium, or skull, is made up of several pieces, which being joined together, form a considerable cavity which contains the brain as in a box; and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. Its figure is round, a little depressed on its sides: such a figure being the most capacious, whilst the flatness of its side helps to enlarge the sight and hearing. The several pieces, of which the *cranium* is composed, are joined together by sutures, which makes it less apt to break, and gives room to several membranes which suspend the dura mater, and which go to the pericranium, to pass through, and that the matter also of transpiration might have vent. These pieces of bones are six proper, and two common, and each is made up of two tables, or laminæ, between which there is a thin and spongy substance, made of some bony fibres, which come from each lamina, called in Greek *Diploe*, and in Latin *Meditullium*. In it there are a great many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nourishment of the bones. The tables are hard and solid, because in them the fibres of the bones are close to one another. The diploe is soft, because the bony fibres are at a greater distance from one another; by which contrivance the skull is not only made lighter, but also less subject to be broken. The external lamina is smooth, and covered with the pericranium; the internal is likewise smooth, but on it there are several furrows made by the pulse of the arteries of the dura mater, whilst the *cranium* was soft and yielding.

The *cranium*, as was before said, is made of several pieces joined together by sutures, that it might be the stronger and less apt to break, that several membranes and vessels which suspend the dura mater, and which go to the pericranium, may pass through the sutures, and that the matter of transpiration may pass through them.

And the bones of the *cranium* are six proper, and two common to it; and these have several inequalities

made by the vessels of the dura mater. It has two large dimples made by the anterior lobes of the brain. Above the crista galli it has a small blind hole, into which the end of the sinus longitudinalis is inserted: from this hole it has a pretty large spine, which runs up along its middle; instead of this spine there is sometimes a sinus, in which lies the sinus longitudinalis, which ought carefully to be observed by chirurgeons in wounds of this place. This bone is thicker than those of the sinciput, but thinner than the os occipitis. In children it is always divided in the middle by a true suture.

The second and third are the bones of the sinciput, called *Parietalia*; they are the thinnest bones of the *cranium*; they are almost square, somewhat long, and are joined to the os frontis by the sutura coronalis, to one another in the crown of the head by the sutura sagittalis, to the os occipitis by the lambdoidalis, and to the ossa temporum by the suturæ squamosæ. They are smooth and equal on their outside, but on their inside they have several furrows, made by the pulse of the artery of the dura mater. They have each a small hole near the sutura sagittalis, through which there pass some veins which carry the blood from the teguments to the sinus longitudinalis.

The fifth and sixth are the ossa temporum, situated on the lower part of the sides of the *cranium*; their upper part, which is thin, consisting only of one table, is of a circular figure, and is joined to the ossa parietalia by the suturæ squamosæ; their lower part, which is thick, hard, and unequal, is joined to the os occipitis, and to the os sphenoides. This part is called *Os Petrosum*. They have each three external apophyses, or processes, and one internal. The first of the external is the processus zygomaticus, which runs forward, and unites with the process of the os malæ, making that bridge called the *Zygoma*, under which lies the tendon of the temporal muscle. The second is the mammillaris or mastoidæus; it is short and thick, situated behind the meatus auditorius. The third is the processus styliformis, which is long and small; to it the horns of the os hyoides are tied. The internal process is pretty long and big in the basis of the skull; it contains all the cavities and little bones of the ear, which have been already described under that word, which see. The holes in the temporal bones are two internal, and four external; the first of the external is the hole through which the auditory nerve passes; the second is common to it, and the os occipitis; the eighth pair of nerves, and the lateral sinuses pass through it. The first of the external holes is the meatus auditorius externus: the second opens behind the palate; it is the end of that passage which comes from the barrel of the ear to the mouth: the third is the orifice of the conduit by which the carotid arteries enter the *cranium*: and the fourth is behind the processus mastoidæus; by it passes a vein which carries the blood from the external teguments to the lateral sinuses. Sometimes this hole is wanting; there is another which is between the processus mastoidæus and styliformis, through which the portio dura of the auditory nerve passes; they have each a sinus lined with a cartilage under the meatus auditorius, which receives the condyle of the lower jaw.

The sixth bone of the *cranium* is the os occipitis: it lies on the hinder part of the head; it is almost like a lozenge, with its lower angle turned inwards: it joins the ossa parietalia and petrosa by the lambdoidal suture, and the os sphenoides by the sphenoidalis: it is thicker than any other bones of the *cranium*, yet it is very thin where the splenius, complexus, and trapezius muscles are inserted. Externally it is rough: internally it has two sinuses, in which lie the two protuberances of the cerebellum;

and two large furrows, in which lie the sinus laterales: it has seven holes; the first are two, common to it and the ossa petrosa; the lateral sinuses and the par vagum pass through them. The third is the great hole through which passes the medulla spinalis. The fourth and fifth are the holes through which there pass two veins, which bring the blood from the external teguments to the sinus lateralis: sometimes there is but one, and sometimes none of these two: and sometimes there are two more, through which the vertebral veins pass. This bone has also two apophyses, one on each side of the great hole: they are lined with a cartilage, and articulated with the first vertebra of the neck. It has also a protuberance in its middle, from which there goes a small ligament, which is inserted into the first vertebra of the neck. It is longer in beasts than in men.

The first of the bones common to the skull and upper jaw, is the sphenoides: it is a bone of a very irregular figure, and situated in the middle of the basis of the skull; it is joined to all bones of the *cranium* by the sutura sphenoidalis, except in the middle of its sides, where it is continued to the ossa petrosa, as if they were one bone. On its outside it has five apophyses; the first two are broad and thin like a bat's wings; they are called *Pterygoides;* they have each a pretty long sinus, from which the muscles called *Pterygoidæi* arise; and at their lower end they have each a small hook like a process, upon which the pteristaphilinus externus turns its tendon. The third and fourth make the internal and lower part of the orbit; and the fifth is a little apophysis like the crista galli in its fore-part, which is received in a cavity at the farther end of the vomer. There is also a little small protuberance in the middle of this bone, from which the muscles of the uvula arise; on its inside it has four processes called *Clinoides;* they form a cavity in the middle of this bone called *Cella Turcica*, in which lies the glandula pituitaria. Betwixt the two tables of this bone, under the cella turcica, there is a sinus divided into two in its middle, which opens by two holes into the cavity of the nostrils. In the os sphenoides there are twelve holes; by the first and second pass the optic nerve; by the third and fourth, which are called *Foramina Lacera*, pass the third pair, fourth pair, first branch of the fifth pair, and the sixth pair; by the fifth and sixth pass the second branch of the fifth pair; by the seventh and eighth pass the third branch of the same pair; by the ninth and tenth enter the arteries of the dura mater; and by the eleventh and twelfth enter the internal carotid, and the intercostal nerves go out. The canals by which the carotids enter are oblique; the beginning of them is made in the ossa petrosa, and they open within the skull in the sphenoides. The second and last of the common bones is the *Ethmoides*, to be described under that word, which see.

Crapula, κραιπαλη, *surfeit;* whether from eating or drinking. It is a species of *Cholera*. A plethoric habit, manifesting itself by eruptions on the skin, is often, but improperly, termed a surfeit.

Crasis, κρασις, *mixtura, a mixture*, is such a due mixture of qualities in a human body, as constitutes a state of health.

Crassa Arteria, i. e. *Aorta*.

Crassa Intestina, the large intestines.

Crassamentum. See *Cruor*.

Crea, the spine of the *Tibia*, or the shin.

Cream of Lime. According to Dr. Black, this is formed by the dissolved particles of the quick-lime near the surface recovering their fixed air from the atmosphere, whereby they are rendered insoluble in water, and thus appear in their original form of calcareous earth. Experiments prove, that steams of fixed air introduced

into lime-water precipitate all its dissolved quick-lime in the state of a mild calcareous earth.

Creber Frequent. It is applied to respiration, and to the pulse, when the intervals betwixt each are short.

Creeping Stones. Operculated shells are such as have a loose piece, which shoots up or covers the aperture or mouth of the shell, like a lid. None but the turbinated univalves have these lids. These opercula, or lids, are of different substances, as shelly, leathery, or horny. The shell-like opercula are of a calcareous nature, and dissolve in acids. It is therefore that when put in vinegar or other acids they move briskly to and fro for some time, by the effervescence; from which particular, among the common people fond of curiosities, they have obtained the name of creeping stones.

Cremaster, κρεμαστηρ, from κρεμαω, *to suspend.* These muscles are called *Suspensorii.* They arise from the inside of Poupart's ligament on each side, run down to the perforation where the seminal cord comes out, and being expanded over it, make part of the tunica vaginalis communis. Their use is to draw up and suspend the testicles.

Cremor, the name of a distemper endemial in Hungary, which seems to be a sort of *Crapula.*

Cremor. It is the expressed juice; also the strained juice of any grain, particularly of barley, boiled until it be so soft as to pass through a strainer. It is also the cream of milk.

Crena, or *Crenated.* Leaves are said to be such, as are cut about the edges into several obtuse segments, which do not look either to the apex or the base of the leaf.

Crepatio, in *Pharmacy*, it is the cracking or bursting of any seed in boiling, and this is to be understood when seeds are directed to be boiled *ad crepaturam.*

Crepatura, i. e. *Crepatio*, in Paracelsus it is an intestinal hernia.

Crepitatio, i. e. *Decrepitatio vel Detonatio*, from *crepo, to crack.*

Crepitus, a crackling of the joints, from a defect of synovia, or other causes. Also a noisy discharge of air from the anus.

Cress. See *Tropæolum.*

Cresses (Water), *Sisymbrium Nasturtium aquaticum.*

Creta, chalk. Kentman mentions fifteen sorts; the only one now used in medicine is the *creta alba*, which is a sort of calcareous earth. The college have retained it in their Pharmacopœia; its preparation is directed among *the more simple preparations:* it is employed in the preparation of the Ammonia, or Volatile Alkali, and of Alum: it is rubbed into a fine powder with Mercury, Hydrargyrus cum Creta, formerly called Merc. Alkalisat. it enters the Mistura Cretacea, formerly called Julepum e Creta: the Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum Compositus: the Pulvis e Contrayervæ Compositus: the Pulvis e Creta Compositus, instead of the Pul. e Bolo Comp. the Pulvis e Creta Compositus cum Opio, instead of the Pulv. e Bol. Comp. cum Opio. the Trochisci e Creta, instead of the Tabellæ Cardialg.

Cribriforme (Os), i. e. *Os Ethmoides.*

Cribrosum (Os), i. e. *Os Ethmoides;* from *cribrum, a sieve.*

Cricelasia, the driving a ring or circle. Driving a hoop was one of the ancient gymnastics. It was commended for rendering the limbs pliable, and to strengthen the nerves.

Crico-arytænoidæus lateralis, from κρικος, *a ring*, αρυταινα, *an ewer*, and ειδος, *shape;* arises fleshy from the cricoid cartilage laterally, where it is covered by part of the thyroid, and is inserted into the side of the base of the arytænoid cartilage, near the former. Its use is to open the rima glottidis, by pulling the ligaments from each other.

Crico-arytænoidæus posticus, arises fleshy from the back part of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the posterior part of the base of the

arytænoid cartilage. Its use is to open the rima glottidis a little, and by pulling back the arytænoid cartilage, to stretch the ligament so as to make it tense.

Cricoides, κρικος, *a ring*, and ειδος, *a form*. The name of the annular cartilage belonging to the larynx.

Crico-pharyngæus, from κρικος, *annular*, and φαρυγξ, *gutter*. It arises from the side of the thyroid cartilage, near the attachment of the sterno hyoidæus, and thyreo-hyoidæus muscles; and from the cricoid cartilage, near the cricothyroidæus; it is inserted into the white line, where it joins with its fellow, the superior fibres running obliquely upwards, covering nearly one half of the middle constrictor, and terminating in a point: the inferior fibres run more transversely, and cover the beginning of the œsophagus. Its use is to compress that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to raise it with the larynx a little upwards.

Cricos, κρικος, *a ring*, or *circle*. Hippocrates calls the annular cartilages, which form the aspera arteria, thus.

Cricothyroidæi, from κρικος, *a ring*, θυρεος, *a helmet*, and ειδος, *shape*. These arise from the sides and fore part of the cricoid cartilage, running obliquely upwards; are inserted each by two portions, the first into the lower part of the thyroid cartilage; the second into its inferior cornu. Their uses are to pull forwards and depress the thyroid, or to elevate and draw backwards the crycoid cartilage.

Crinated Roots, are such as shoot into the ground in many small fibres like hairs; from *crinis*, *a hair*.

Crinones, from *crinibus*, *hairs*; the name of a disorder that chiefly troubles children, pricking their backs as if with thorns: it makes the patient very restless; and is said to arise from hairs, which are scarce of a pin's length, but thick and strong. See an account of it in the *London Medical Journal*, vol. ii. p. 280, &c.

Crisis, κρισις, from κρινω, *to judge*. It is some change in the patient, which discovers the state of a disease, whether for the better or the worse. And

Critical Days, are those days wherein such change happens. The writers of Institutions have strangely perplexed this part of a physician's province; it may therefore be of consequence to clear it up as much as is consistent with our allotted room here. The concoction then of any morbific matter, and the humour to be secerned, is nothing else but a change of it into such a due magnitude or smallness, as it may be carried by the circulating blood along the canals, and excerned by vessels destined for that purpose. But if the morbific matter cannot be reduced to such a smallness that may correspond to the orifice of the secretory vessels, then either an abscess or hæmorrhage will follow, if a crisis is begun; for which reason abscesses, &c. are accounted less perfect crises. But that the morbific matter may be reduced to a due smallness, and its wished-for discharge be effected, there is required a considerable time, if the quantity of matter is large; that is, if the distemper be great and severe. And since there are a great many causes, and those very constant, that may occasion the blood and offending humours therein to be of a different fluidity in the inhabitants of different climates, it is impossible but that different spaces of time should be required for the finishing concoction; which make it impossible to determine the *critical days* in one climate from what they are found to be in another. The causes of real *critical days*; that is, such on which happens the last concoction of the morbific matter, which is always attended with its expulsion, are all those things which occasion the humours to become of such a certain magnitude or minuteness, and of a greater or lesser cohesion; but with any given power, bodies, unequally large, or unequally cohering, can-

not be concocted in an equal time; wherefore it is to be found from the observations made by all nations among themselves, what are the usual causes and conditions of those diseases which require a certain number of days to finish such a concoction in. And when there is a sufficient number of such observations made, the distemper and circumstances appearing the same, we may be able to foretel a *critical day* with much more exactness than it is now in our power to do.

Crista, the name of a tubercle about the anus and pudenda; they are so called on account of their form.

Crista Galli, cock's comb. A species of Rhinanthus. Also, an eminence on the upper part of the os ethmoides.

Cristæ Clitoridis, i. e. *Nymphæ*.

Crithe, κριθη, i. e. *Grando*, or stye on the eye-lid.

Critica Signa, those signs which are taken from the crisis of a disease, as to recovery or death.

Critici, critical fevers, those fevers which terminate with the appearance of a lateritious sediment in the urine.

Crocus, saffron. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species, and two varieties: the officinal saffron is the autumnalis. The stigma or the female part of the flower is the saffron used in medicine.

Crocus, is a term given to many preparations made by the chemists after the manner of rust, by corroding metallic substances. The college have retained Saffron in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Vinum Rhabarbari, formerly called Tinct. Rhab. Vinos. the Tinctura Aloës Composita, formerly called Elix. Aloës: the Tinctura Corticis Peruviani: the Tinctura Rhabarbari: the Tinctura Rhabarbari Composita: the Syrupus Croci: the Pilulæ ex Aloë cum Myrrha, formerly called Pilul. Rufi: the Conf. Aromatica instead of the Conf. Cardiac.

Crocus Metallorum, i. e. *Crocus Antimonii*.

Cross-Stitch. See *Suture (Crucial.)*

Crotaphite, κροταφιται, the same as *Temporal Muscle*; which see: from κροταφος, *time*, or else κροτεω, *to beat*, as the pulse.

Croton, bastard ricinus, or physic nut. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-three species.

Croup, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*.

Crowfoot. Ranunculus.

Crown Imperial. See *Corona Imperialis*.

Crucialia (Ligamenta). They rise from the inside of each condyle, and are attached to the femur. They give strength to the joint, and limit its motion.

Crucialis, i. e. *Herba Cruciata Hirsuta*.

Crucible. It is an earthen vessel used by chemists and refiners; it is made on purpose to bear such a heat as is necessary for fusing metals.

Cruciform Flower, in *Botany*. It consists of four petala regularly disposed in form of a cross: they constitute the fifth class in Tournefort, and the tetradynamia of Linnæus.

Crudity, signifies properly rawness, or any thing not duly digested and mixed, whether in animal or other substances.

Cruor. Sometimes it means the blood in general, and sometimes the venal only; but is the proper term for the thick, red part of the blood, called also *crassamentum*, in distinction to the serous or aqueous part.

Crura. The two largest legs, or roots of the medullary substance of the brain, called *Medulla Oblongata*, are thus named.

Crura Clitoridis. The two spongy bodies that form the clitoris, before their union, are thus called.

Cruræus, vel Cruralis, arises fleshy, from between the two trochanters of the os femoris, but nearer the minor, firmly adhering to most of the fore part of the os femoris, is connected to both vasti muscles. It is inserted tendinous into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus.

The use is to assist in the extension of the leg.

Cruræus, from *Crus*, i. e. *Femur*.

Crurales Arteriæ, the crural arteries; the external iliac arteries pass out of the belly under the inguinal glands, and there take the name of *Crural;* each runs under the fartorius, vastus internus, and triceps muscles, and is covered by them to the lower part of the thigh; a little above the internal condyle of the os femoris it runs to the ham, and there takes the name of *Poplitæus*.

Cruralis. The nerve which passes from the loins into the thigh, is thus called. It is produced by the conjunction of the second, third, and fourth lumbar branches. It passes under Poupart's ligament, runs on the fore part of the thigh, upon the iliacus internus muscle, and one of its principal branches accompanies the vena saphena to the ankle.

Crus, the leg. It includes the whole of the lower extremity, from the os innominatum to the toes; viz. the thigh, leg, and foot. It sometimes signifies only the thigh; by some it is confined to that part between the knee and ankle.

Crusta Lactea. When the *Tinea* affects the face it is thus named. In the hairy scalp only it is called *Tinea*, or scald head.

Cryptæ, κρυπται, from κρυπτω, *to hide;* hollow places like cavities, containing some fluid. It is a term used in anatomy to express a receptacle of any particular humour or matter, in distinction from a gland, which is not supposed to receive, but only to transmit.

Cryptantheræ, from κρυπτω, *occulto, to hide*, and ανθος, *flos, a flower*, the nineteenth class in Royen's system, comprehending those plants whose fructification is concealed, viz. part of the *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*.

Cryptogamia, from κρυπτος, *occultus, concealed*, and γαμος, *nuptiæ, nuptials*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the twenty-fourth or last in order. This class consists of such plants as either bear their flowers concealed within the fruit, or have them so small as to be imperceptible; it comprehends four orders, viz. *Filices*, fernes, *Musci*, mosses, *Algæ*, flags, and *Fungi*, mushrooms, consisting each of a variety of genera.

Cryptometallines. These are fossil bodies, which have no appearance of metals, yet containing them in such a quantity, that they may be called metallic bodies, or ores of metals. They form a class of fossils. Edwards.

Cryptometalline Earths. They are fossils, whose component parts imbibe water; and which either fall down into a loose mass, or when gently rubbed between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water. They form an order in the class of cryptometallines.

Cryptometalline Floses. They are fossils which are transparent, or subtransparent; or which resemble spar crystal, or pure fluor of any kind; or which are figured, or nearly so; or which have a perfectly glossy, shining appearance; the name of *Flos* being applicable to any one of these states. They form an order in the class of cryptometallines.

Cryptometalline Stones. They are fossils whose component parts do not imbibe water; and which fall not into a loose mass, nor when gently rubbed between the fingers are divisible after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water; not figured, nor shining and glossy, nor transparent. They form an order in the class of cryptometallines. The calces of metals, when they are spontaneously decompounded, are included in this order.

Cryptopyica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from a retraction of the penis within the body.

Crysorchis, κρυσορχις, a retraction or retrocession of one of the testicles.

Crystalli, eruptions about the size

of a lupine, white and transparent, which sometimes break out all over the body. They are also called *Crystallinæ*, and by the Italians *Taroli*. Dr. Cockburn speaks of them as attendant on a gonorrhœa.

Crystallinæ Manus, in Hippocrates, are hands so cold as to seem frozen.

Crystalline Humour, is the second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous, behind the uvea, opposite to the pupilla, nearer to the fore part than the back part of the globe; it is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its back side, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat called *Aranea*.

Crystallization, is such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate till a film appears at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity; whereby, when the menstruum, or fluid, in which such particles float, is sufficiently impregnated, or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those salts, that if ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest and deprive them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figures of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals. And on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figures of the crystals; for, since the figures of the most simple parts remain always the same, it is evident the figures which they run into, when compounded and united, must be uniform and constant. And since the force of attraction may be stronger on one side of a particle than on another, there will constantly be a greater accretion of salts upon those sides which attract more strongly. From which it may easily be demonstrated, that the figure of the least particles is entirely different from that which appears in the crystal. See *Prop.* 17. under *Particle*.

Crystalloides Tunica, i. e. *Aranea*.

Cube, is a solid body of six equal sides, which are all squares. It is one of the five regular bodies, and its contents are found by multiplying any one side or surface by the height.

Cubeba, *Cubebs*, a species of *Piper*. The college have retained Cubebs in their Pharmacopœia.

Cubiforme (Os), i. e. *Cuboides Os*.

Cubit, is the middle part between the shoulder-bone and the wrist. It is also the ninth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants; from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; or seventeen Parisian inches.

Cubitæus, from *Cubitus*, i. e. *Ulna*.

Cubitalis, i. e. *Cubitæus*.

Cubitalis Arteria, the cubital or ulnar artery. It parts from the radial artery about a finger's breadth below the bend of the arm. Near the carpus it lies just under the integuments, runs across the palm of the hand, and forms an arch which anastomoses with that of the radial; whence these arteries go to each finger and the thumb.

Cubitalis Externus, i. e. *Extensor Carpi Ulnaris*.

Cubitalis Riolani, i. e. *Anconeus*.

Cubitalis, a name of the ulnar nerve. Cheselden describes the cu-

bital nerves as being two in each arm, the upper passing over the upper extuberance of the os humeri, and runs on to the thumb and the three next fingers by its branches, which spread when it approaches the thumb; the inferior, which passes under the inner extuberance of the os humeri, and runs on to the ring and little fingers.

Cubitalis Ext. & Int. (Vena). See *Basilica Vena*.

Cubiti Profunda (Vena.) Sometimes from one, and sometimes from another of the branches, called *Mediana*, a branch goes out on the inside of the fore arm, which is thus named.

Cubitus, from *Cubando*, because the ancients used to lie down on that part at their meals, i. e. *Ulna*, which see; or the elbow, or the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cubitus, a cubit measure. In *Botany*, it is eighteen inches; so the stalks of plants are named *cubitalis*, *bicubitalis*, &c. according to their height.

Cuboides, (Os), from κυβος, *a cube*, and ειδος, *form*. It is situated immediately before the os calcis; on its fore side it sustains the os metatarsi of the little toe, and the toe next to it.

Cucullaris, a muscle serving to move the scapula, so called from its figure resembling that of monk's hood. It is also called *Trapezius*.

Cucullate-flower, from *cucülla*, *a hood;* so called from its resemblance in shape to a hood.

Cucumis, cucumber. A genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Anguria*, *Melo*, and *Colocynthis*. There are thirteen species.

Cucupha, is an ancient form of quilting spices into a cap to be worn upon the head in many nervous distempers, and such as more particularly affect the head; but they are now almost out of practice.

Cucurbita, the gourd. A genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Pepo* and *Melopepo*. He enumerates seven species.

Cucurbita, a cucurbit. A chemical vessel, commonly called a body, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore thus called.

Cucurbita, vel Cucurbitula, } A cupping-glass.

Cucurbitini Lumbrici, a sort of worms in human bodies, which resemble gourd-seeds in shape, and therefore are thus named. The separate joints of the tape-worm are thus named.

Culinary salt. It is the salt which is used at our tables, to be taken with our food; muriate of soda.

Culmen, *Culmus*, is properly the stalk of the grasses.

Culmiferous plants, are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks, as in the grasses.

Cuminum, *Cumin*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species, viz. *Cyminum*. The college have retained this seed in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Emplastrum Cumini, formerly called Empl. e Cymino.

Cunealis Satura, the suture by which the os sphenoides is joined to the os frontis.

Cuneiforme Os, from *Cuneus*, *a wedge*. A name of the os sphenoides, from its being wedged between the other bones. It is also a name of the third bone of the first row in the wrist; it is so called from its appearing like a wedge sticking between the two rows.

Cuneiformia Ossa, are the fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot, thus called from their wedge-like shape, from *Cuneus*, *a wedge*, and *Forma*, *shape:* for they are large above, and narrow below. They lie all three at the side of one another. The upper side is convex, and their under hollow, by which means the muscles and tendons in the bottom of the foot are not hurt when we go. At one end they have each a sinus, which

receives the os naviculare, and at the other end they are joined to the three inner bones of the metatarsus; the inmost of these bones is the biggest, and that in the middle the least.

Cuneus, the *Wedge*, which is a triangular prism, whose sides are acute angled isosceles triangles.

Cunnus, expresses so much of a woman's privy parts as consist of the clitoris, nymphæ, and labia.

Cupel, or *Copel*. It is a vessel made of ashes and burnt bones, for separating the dross from metals, chiefly used by the refiners.

Cupri Rubigo, verdigrise.

Cuprum. See *Copper*.

Cura Avenacea. A decoction of oats and succory roots, in which a little nitre and sugar were dissolved, was formerly used in fevers, and was thus named.

Curcuma, turmerick. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia: it is the Curcuma Longa, Lin.

Currant-tree. See *Ribes*.

Cuspidatus, cuspated or cuspidated. It is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Cuspis. Properly it is the point of a spear; but it is applied to the glans penis. It is also the name of a bandage.

Custos Oculi, an instrument to preserve the eye in an operation.

Cutambuli, the name of a sort of worms either under the skin or upon it, which by their creeping cause uneasiness and pain.

Cutaneus Musculus, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Cutaneous, is any thing concerning the skin, either of a distemper, or remedy, from *Cutis*, the skin.

Cutaneous Diseases, are generally supposed to proceed from that curdy matter, like paste, which being thrust out and lodged between the cuticular pores, causes a stagnation of the juices, and dryness of the skin, &c.

Cutaneum Ossis Coccygis (Ligamentum), it goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the *Os Coccygis*; it is slender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which run into the membrana adiposa, and are inserted in the skin on each side of the anus by a kind of expansion, and continuing to divaricate, they are lost on the two sides of the perinæum.

Cutaneus i. e. *Sphincter Ani*; also the name of a nerve that passes from the union of the seventh cervical and first dorsal pairs to the inside of the arm.

Cuticula, the cuticle or scarf-skin; also called *Epidermis*, from επι, *supra*, *above*, and δερμα, *cutis*, *the skin*, is the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the *scarf-skin*. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, by which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the *scarf-skin* is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several layers of exceeding small scales, which cover one another, more or less, according to the different thickness of the *scarf-skin* in the several parts of the body. In the lips, where the scales appear plainest, because the skin is thinnest, they only in a manner touch one another. Now these scales are either the excretory ducts of the glands of the true skin, as is apparent in fishes, or else the glands have their pipes opening between the scales. Lewenhoeck reckons, that in one circular scale there may be 500 excretory channels, and that a grain of sand will cover 250 scales; so that one grain of sand will cover 102500 orifices through which we daily perspire.

The scales are often glewed to one another by the grosser parts of our insensible transpiration hardening upon them by the heat of the body, which carries off the more volatile particles. The humour, which is

afterwards separated by the glands of the skin being pent in between the scales, causes frequent itching; and where the matter has been long pent up, small pimples; for the removing of which, nature directs to those wholesome remedies of frequent rubbing or washing, or bathing. The use of the *scarf-skin* is to defend the nerves of the skin, which are the origin of the sense of feeling, from the injuries of rough and hard bodies, as well as the air; for either those would make too exquisite and painful an impression on the naked nerves; or the air would dry them, so that they would be less susceptible of the nicer touches of pleasure.

Cuticularis Membrana, the dura mater.

Cuticulosus, i. e. *Sphincter Ani*.

Cutiliæ, certain cold fountains in Italy, mentioned by Celsus and Pliny, which were used in baths.

Cutis, the skin. In this there are three parts remarkable: the first is an infinite number of the papillæ pyramidales; these are the ends of all the nerves of the *skin*, each of which is enclosed in two or three covers of a pyramidal figure, and those covers each above another. They may be easily seen and separated in the *skin* of an elephant, and in the skin of the feet of several other animals. Between these papillæ are an infinite number of holes, which are the orifices of the excretory vessels of the miliary glands underneath. About the papillæ is spread a mucous substance, which, because it is pierced by them, and consequently full of little holes, is called by Malpighi, the *Corpus reticulare*; its use is to keep the extremities of the nerves soft and moist, and sensible of the slightest touches. The second part is a web of nervous fibres, and other vessels differently interwoven, and it is the parenchyma, or that part of the *skin* that the parchment is made of. The third part is an infinite number of miliary glands, about which there is much fat; they lie under the other two parts, and they separate the matter of sweat and insensible transpiration. Each gland receives a nerve and artery, and sends out a vein and excretory vessel, which last passes through the other two parts of the cuticula, for discharging the body of this matter, and for moistening the cuticula, and the papillæ pyramidales, that they may not dry, which would very much hurt the sense of feeling. Upon the surface of the *skin* there are many parallel lines which are cut by as many parallel ones. These intersections make spaces of a rhomboidal figure; and out of each angle, for the greatest part, grows a hair, shorter or longer, as nature requires in the several parts of the body; but in the palms of the hand, where there are no hairs, these lines do not intersect one another; and on the ends of the fingers they are spiral. The *skin* is six times thicker than the scarf-skin; and in the sole of the foot it is much thicker than in the face, hands, and other parts. In the summer it is softer, because the pores are wider. In the winter it is more compact and hard, because the pores are closer; therefore the hairs of beasts stick faster, and furs made of them are better in that season. In some this *skin* is white, in others black and tawny, which probably comes from the different colours of the mucus, which covers the parenchyma of the *skin;* for the fibres of the *skin* in all are white, and there is little or no difference in the colour of different bloods. The *skin* is not only a covering in which all the parts of the body are wrapped up, but in it also nature has placed the organs of the sense of feeling, so that not the least thing hurtful can assault us without our knowledge: and as it preserves us from external offences, so it relieves us of noxious and superfluous internal humours; its glands being the emunctories of the whole body, through which not only the peccant humours pass, but likewise the greatest

part of the liquors which we drink, which having part of their office in conveying the aliments into the blood, are in the next place to dissolve the saline and terrestrial particles to be carried off through the glands of the *skin* and kidneys.—Now the sum of all these particles strained through the cuticular glands, is by Sanctorius reckoned to amount to about 50 ounces in Italy; so that suppose a man's body to weigh 160 pounds, then in 51 days we perspire a quantity equal to the weight of the whole body. And from the consideration of this and other evacuations, our bodies are said to be renewed and changed in some stated times: but that the vessels or solid parts of the body do constantly decay, waste, and evaporate, does not at all seem probable; nor if they do, is it possible to determine in what time there is a total change; and I am more apt to think, that the fluids only consume, of which though several pounds are daily lost, yet it is not from thence certain when the old stock is spent, and the vessels filled with new juices: for, besides that the true quantity of blood in the body is not certainly known, we can never be sure whether they are new or old juices, or a mixture of both, which are constantly flying off; and if a mixture, which is most probable, in what proportion they are mixed, which must necessarily be known in order to determine when the old mass is entirely evacuated. But that part of our native blood does remain in the body, even to the last stages of life, some think credible from hence, that the small-pox comes upon many at 80 or 90 years of age; but whether that is conclusive, we have not leisure here to examine.

Cyathus, κυαθος, *a cup*, from the verb χυω, *to pour out*. It was a common measure among the Greeks and Romans, both of the liquid and dry kind. It was equal to one ounce, or the twelfth part of a pint.

Cycas, the sago-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Cycloid. It is the curve described by a point in the periphery of a circle, rolling upon a straight line.

Cyclopion, κυκλωπιον, from κυκλοω, *to surround*, and ωψ, *the eye*, the white of the eye.

Cyclos, a circle. Hippocrates uses this word to signify the cheeks, and the orbits of the eyes.

Cyclus Metasyncriticus. It is a long protracted course of remedies, persisted in with a view of restoring the particles of the body to such a state as is necessary to health.

Cydonia, the quince-tree. A species of *Pyrus*. It is the *Pyrus Cydonia* of Linnæus. The college have retained its fruit, and its seed, in their Pharmacopœia; a mucilage of the seeds Mucilago Seminis Cydonii Mali, is directed.

Cylinder, is a solid body made by the rotation of a rectangular parallelogram about one of its sides; so that when in anatomy a vessel is said to be cylindrical, or a cylinder, it is meant that it is so shaped, as not to be narrower at one end than another, but that it is of the same diameter in all places, contrary to a *Cone*, or a *Conical Vessel*, which see.

Cyma. When all the peduncles or flower stems arise from the same common centre, but the partial are without any determinate order, as in the elder. It also signifies the tops of plants.

Cynanche, κυνανγχη, from κυων, *a dog*, and αγχω, *to suffocate*. It is that species of *Angina*, or *Quinsey*, in which the tongue is inflamed and swelled, so that it hangs out between the teeth. Aretæus says it is thus named from dogs either being subject to it, or else when in health they hang out their tongues at times. Cœlius Aurelianus says, that the voice of a patient in a quinsey resembles that of a dog or of a wolf. *Cynanche* is the generic name for a *Quinsey* in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*.

Cynanche Epidemica. It is the *Febris Anginosa* of Huxham.

Cynanche Exanthematica, i. e. *Cynanche Epidemica.*

Cynanche Gangrænosa, the putrid quinsey. The same as the *Cynanche Maligna.*

Cynanche Maligna, the putrid quinsey, or ulcerated sore throat.

Cynanche Parotidæa, i. e. the quinsey of the parotid glands, commonly called the *Mumps.*

Cynanche Pharyngæ, the quinsey of the pharynx and œsophagus.

Cynanche Stridula, the quinsey commonly called the *Croup.*

Cynanche Trachealis, the tracheal quinsey, known by the name of the *Croup.*

Cynanche Tonsillaris, the quinsey of the tonsils. It is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly affecting the tonsils, the velum, and the uvula.

Cynanche Ulcerosa, i. e. *Cynanche Maligna.*

Cynanchica Medicamenta, medicines appropriated to the *Cynanche.*

Cynanchica, squinancy wort. A species of *Asperula.*

Cynanthropia, from κυων, *a dog*, and ανθρωπος, *a man.* It is used by Bellini, *De Morbis Capitis*, to express a particular kind of melancholy, when men fancy themselves changed into dogs, and imitate their actions.

Cynara, artichoke. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Cynicus, κυνικος, canine. Certain convulsions, called *Cynic Spasms.*

Cynodontes, κυνοδοντες, from κυων, *a dog*, and οδους, *a tooth.* The canine teeth.

Cynolissa, or *Cynolissus.* It is used by Leister, in his *Exercit. Tert. De Morb. Chron.* in the same sense as *Rabies Canina.*

Cynorexia, the same as *Bulimia*, i. e. a greedy appetite that is not easily satisfied.

Cynorrhodon, from κυων, *a dog*, and ροδον, *a rose*, i. e. *Cynosbatos.*

Cynosbatos, the dog-rose, or hip-tree. It is one of the largest plants of the rose-kind. The college have retained the fruit of this shrub in their Pharmacopœia. It is the Rosa Canina, Linn. with the pulp of the fruit a Conserve, Conserva Cynosbati, is directed to be made.

Cynosurus, dog's tail, or dog-tail grass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species.

Cypripedium, ladies slipper. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Cypsele, or *Cypselis*, the ear-wax.

Cyrænia. In Rulandus it signifies the fæces of saffron infused in oil.

Cyrenaicus Sal, i. e. *Sal Ammoniacus.*

Cysteolithos, κυστεολιθος, from κυστις, *the bladder*, and λιθος, *a stone.* The stone in the bladder.

Cysticæ Arteriæ, the cystic arteries. The hepatic artery having advanced behind the ductus hepaticus towards the vesiculæ fellis, it gives two principal branches, called *Arteriæ Cysticæ.*

Cysticæ Venæ, a branch from the vena portæ ventralis; they run along the vesicula fellis, from its neck to the bottom, and as they are often only two in number, they are called *Cysticæ Gemellæ.*

Cystics, medicines prescribed in any disorder of the bladder; because *cysticus*, from κυστις, *a bladder*, signifies any part of the body so called, as the urinary bladder or gall-bladder.

Cysticus Ductus, is a pipe that goes from the neck of the gall-bladder, not in a straight line with the bladder, but as it were, more depressed in the liver; into which some bilious ducts likewise open, and its inner membrane has several rugæ, to retard the motion of the bile. See *Jecur.*

Cystic, is also applied to the arteries and veins communicating between the vena portæ and liver.

Cystides, encysted tumours, and those whose substance is included in a membrane.

Cystis, κυστις, a bag. It is applied to any receptacle of morbid humours.

Cystitis, inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Cystiphlogia, i. e. *Cystitis*.

Cystocele, a hernia formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

Cystolithica (Ischuria), a retention of urine from a stone in the bladder.

Crystophlegica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from a palsy in the bladder.

Cystoptosis, the inner membrane of the bladder protruding through the urethra.

Cystophlegmatica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from abundance of mucus in the bladder.

Cystoproctica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from pain in the bladder, caused by indurated fæces, wind, inflammation, abscess, &c. in the rectum.

Cystopyica, (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from purulent matter in the bladder.

Cystospastica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from a spasm in the sphincter of the bladder.

Cystothromboides (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from grumous blood in the bladder.

Cystotomia, a cutting of the bladder in the operation for the stone.

Cytisus, base-trefoil, or bean-trefoil. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are seventeen species.

D

DACRYOMA, a coalition of one or more of the puncta lachrymalia.

Dacryopœos, an epithet for such things as cause the tears to flow, such as onions, &c.

Dactylus, δακτυλος, the date. In Boerhaave it is the *Palma major*. It is a name of the *Blatta Byzantia*; and among the Greeks, it is the same measure as *Digitus* among the Latins.

Dactylus Palmula, the great palm-tree, or the date-tree.

Dædalus, a name given to mercury, on account of its volatility with heat, from a person so called, who invented wings to fly with.

Dæmon, δαιμων, which strictly signifies a spirit either good or bad, hath not likewise escaped torture from the application of some writers in medicine, most of which are too ridiculous to take notice of; but as it is taken in a bad sense, its derivative *Dæmoniac* is most justly ascribed to such distempers as cannot be assigned to natural causes, but are supposed from the influence of possession by the devil: though even such notions have not long since been exploded.

Dæmonia, or *Dæmonomania*, δαιμονομανια, a kind of melancholy supposed to arise from the possession of a dæmon; it is occasionally feigned by impostors. See *Sauvag. Nosologia*.

Daffodil, narcissus.

Damascena, a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

Damson, a species of *Prunus*.

Dandelion. See *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

Dandrif. See *Furfur*.

Daphne, spurge-laurel, or *Mezereon*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species. See *Mezereum*.

Daphnelæon, δαφνελαιον, from δαφνη, *the bay-tree*, and ελαιον, *oil*, the oil of bay-berries. Dioscorides calls this oil thus, from Daphne, the nymph reported by the poets to have been changed into the bay-tree.

Darta, a tetter, ring-worm, or the itch.

Dartos, δαρτος. Some derive it from δαρτις, *excoriation*: Vesalius uses the word δαρτις to signify the raising the membranes from their included parts. The *dartos* appears to be no more than a condensation of the cellular membrane lining the scrotum; yet the skin here is capable of being corrugated and relaxed in a greater

degree than in other places. Dr. Hunter says that no such muscle can be found. Albinus, Haller, and Monro, have left it out of the number of muscles. The fibres which compose what is called the *dartos*, are sometimes so affected as to contract the scrotum, and this contraction is generally said to be a sign of health.

Data, from the participle of *do*, *to give*, is a term used for such things or quantities as are supposed to be given or known, in order to find out thereby other things or quantities, which are unknown or sought for. This, which was first transplanted from the mathematics into medicine, expresses any quantity, which, for the sake of a present calculation, is taken for granted to be such, without requiring an immediate proof for its certainty: and this is called the given quantity, number, or power: and such things as are known, from whence, either in the animal mechanism, or the operation of medicines, we come to the knowledge of things before unknown, are now frequently in physical writers called *data*.

Date-tree. See *Phœnix*.

Datura, thorny-apple. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Daucus, carrot. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species. The college have introduced the seed of the Daucus Carota, Lin. or Wild Carrot, into their Pharmacopœia.

Daucus Creticus, Cretan annual *Athamanta*. It is the *Athamanta Cretensis* of Linnæus.

Dauphiny (Sal.) It is the salt obtained from an earth in the province of Dauphiny in France. It is a natural sal Glaub.

Daveridon, oil of spike.

Dealbation, hath been used by the chemists and refiners, for rendering things white which were not so before but is now almost grown into disuse.

Deambulation, strictly signifies motion of the body by walking, but by Hippocrates is applied to inquietude of the mind.

Dearticulation. See *Diarthrosis*.

Death, in *Medicine*, is a total stoppage of the blood's circulation.

Debilitates, diseases from deficiency, as blindness, want of appetite, &c.

Debility, is a relaxation of the solids, that induces weakness and fainting.

Decagynia, from δεκα, *decem*, and γυνη, *mulier*, *a woman*; the fifth order in the tenth class in the Linnæan system; comprehending those plants whose fructification discovers ten styli, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

Decandria, from δεκα, *decem*, *ten*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, *a husband*; in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the tenth in order, which has hermaphrodite flowers, with ten stamina in each, and includes five orders.

Decantation, is the pouring off any liquor clear from its fæces.

Decidua, from *de*, and *cado*, *to fall*, falling or fading once a year. Those things that fall away, as leaves of trees. In *Botany*, deciduous plants are such as cast their leaves in winter. From this Dr. Hunter calls the spongy chorion by the name *decidua* and *caduca*, both which words signify *falling off*. The spongy chorion consists of two layers; that layer which is in immediate contact with the uterus is called *tunica decidua*; the other is called *decidua reflexa*, because it reflects from the uterus upon the ovum: about the fifth month these two layers come in contact so as to become one membrane. Ruysch called the spongy chorion by the name of *tunica filamentosa*; more modern authors called it the *false*, or the *spongy chorion*. This word is also applied to some parts of the body in a state of relaxation, as by John Stephanus, in his *Notes upon Avicen.* to the uvula, which he calls *Uvula decidua*.

Decimana, a kind of erratic fever, returning every tenth day.

Declension, i. e. *Declinatio.*

Declinatio. It is when a disease abates. In Avicenna it is an imperfect dislocation.

Declivis, the muscle *Obliquus Descendens Abdominis.*

Decocta. It is water that hath been boiled, and is cooled by the help of snow.

Decoction, from *docoquo*, *to boil.* It is any thing boiled.

Decolores, diseases which disagreeably change the colour of the skin.

Decollatio. It is when a part of the cranium is cut off with the teguments in the wound of the head.

Decortication, is stripping any thing of its bark or shell, from *de*, *from*, and *cortex*, *bark.*

Decrepitation, is a term much used by Ludovicus and Wedelius for the crackling noise which salt makes when put over the fire in a crucible.

Decurtatus, is by some applied to a pulse which grows weaker every stroke, until an entire cessation; or if it recovers again, it is called *Pulsus decurtatus reciprocus.* See Galen *de Different. Puls.* lib. i. cap. xi.

Decussation, is when lines cross one another; and is the case of many muscles and membranes, where the fibres run over one another in greater or lesser angles, and give both strength and conveniency of motion of different ways, much in the same manner as threads are disposed in a net.

Decussorium, is a surgeon's instrument wherewith the dura mater is pressed down in the operation of the trepan, to save it from damage.

Defectivi, disorders from the body being partially or generally defective in its vital powers: it is synonymous with *Adynamiæ.*

Defectio Animi, a fainting or swooning.

Defensitive, is said of a plaster or bandage whereby surgeons keep on their dressings, and secure wounds from the air.

Deferentia Vasa. See *Generation, parts of.*

Deflagration, signifies burning away any thing, and is a term frequently made use of in chemistry for setting fire to several things in their preparation: as in making the Æthiops with fire, the sal prunellæ, and many others of the like nature.

Defluvium, a falling off of the hair.

Defluxion, signifies a running off, or flowing of any liquid; from *de* and *fluo*, *to run off;* and generally expresses the rheum in a catarrh, or a sudden discharge of thin humours upon any part.

Deformationes, distortion of particular parts, and other deformities.

Deformes, synonymous with *Cachexia.* It signifies diseases occasioning external deformity of the body.

Defrutum, from *defervendo.* It is must, or the juice of grapes, boiled to the consumption of one half, before it is permitted to ferment into wine.

Deglutitio, swallowing; from *deglutio*, *to swallow.* See *Larynx.*

Degmos, δηγμος, from δακνω, *to bite*, a biting pain in the orifice of the stomach, such as is perceived in the heart-burn, &c.

Dejectio, dejection, from *dejicio*, *to cast off.* Going to stool is so called.

Dejectoria, purging medicines.

Deinosis, δεινωσις, from δεινοω, *to exaggerate*, exaggeration. Hippocrates uses this word with respect to the supercilia, where it imports their being enlarged.

Delacrymativæ, delacrymatives, medicines which dry the eyes by first discharging tears; such are onions, &c.

Delapsio, a falling down of the anus, uterus, or intestines; from *delabo*, *to slip down.*

Delatio, i. e. *Indicatio.*

Deleterious, δηλητηριος, from δηλεω, *to hurt* or *injure.* Those things are so called which are of a pernicious or poisonous nature. Galen applies it to all cathartics, on a supposition that they must contain somewhat injurious to the human body, to make them occasion such commotions in it.

Deligatio, from *de* and *ligo*, *to tie*, the application of bandages.

Deliquatio, a melting. See *Solution*.

Deliquium, from *delinquo*, *to swoon*. This word signifies the same as *Lypothymia*. It is also a term in chemistry, to signify the solution of a body by exposure to the air, as in making the ol. tart. per deliq.

Delirium, from *deliro*, *to rave* or *talk idly*. It is an incapacity in the organs of sensation to perform their function in due manner, so that the mind does not reflect upon, and judge of, external objects as usual: as is the case frequently in fevers, from too impetuous a hurry of the blood, which alters so far the secretion in the brain, as to disorder the whole nervous system. See *Narcotics*.

Delirium Maniacum, i. e. *Mania*.

Delirium Melancholicum, i. e. *Melancholy*.

Delocatio, i. e. *Luxatio*.

Delphinium, lark-spur. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Delphys, δελφυς, the uterus.

Delta, the name of the letter D in the Greek; also the external pudendum muliebre.

Deltoides, δελτοειδης, is a triangular muscle, which is thus called from Δ, the Greek delta, and ειδος, *forma*, *shape*. It arises exactly opposite to the trapezius from one third part of the clavicula, from the acromium and spine of the scapula, and is inserted tendinous into the middle of the os humeri, which bone it lifts up directly; and it assists with the supra-spinatus and coracobrachialis in all the actions of the humerus, except the depression; it being convenient that the arm should be raised and sustained, in order to its moving on any side.

Dementia, madness, or a delirium.

Demonia, melancholy from the influence of evil spirits.

Demonstration, is a chain of arguments depending on one another, and founded primarily in self-evident principles; but more strictly, it is that way used by mathematicians, of proving their assertions by such steps as keep the image or picture of what is expressed by the several terms in a proposition always in view; and often therefore requires the help of diagrams: whereby the mind is conducted through the whole with as much certainty as in actually numbering so many pieces of money out of one hand into another. And for this reason it is, that in mathematics, to which this term is appropriated, persons at a distance from one another, shall draw the same conclusions from the same premises without the least variation, as much as the same sums to be added together will always produce the same total. But when this is applied to purposes not attended with equal certainty, it is with great impropriety; though, often done by persons too opinionated of their own abilities and speculations.

Demotivus lapsus, sudden death.

Demulcents, such medicines as obtund and soften acrimonious humours. See *Emollients*.

Dendrachates. So the *Agate* is called, when its figures resemble trees.

Dendroides, plants that resemble trees; they are also called *arborescent*.

Dendrolibanus, rosemary.

Denodatio, dissolution.

Dens, a tooth. See *Dentes*.

Dens Canis, dog-tooth, the specific name for the *Erythronium*.

Dens Leonis. The *Leontodon* of Linnæus.

Dens Serpentis, i. e. *Glossopetra*.

Density, is that property in bodies which arises from a texture wherein more matter is contained in any given surface, or wherein there are fewer pores; and the manner or means of occasioning this, is called condensation. The fluids, whose density it is of the most importance to be acquainted with, in order to judge of the atmospherical pressure,

and many of its consequences, are air, water, and quicksilver; and according to Sir Isaac Newton's calculation, water is to air as 800 or 850 to 1, allowing the mercury in the baroscope to be at the height of 30 inches; the density of quicksilver to water as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; and consequently the density of quicksilver to air is as 11,617 to 1.

Dentagra, οδονταγρα, from οδους, *a tooth*, and αγρα, *a seisure*, the toothache, the gout in the teeth. Also an instrument for drawing the teeth; of which Parey gives many examples.

Dentales. See *Dentalium*.

Dentalis Lapis. It is the matter which is formed about the teeth, in the likeness of a stone.

Dentalium, tooth-shell. It is the shell of a small fish. As a medicine the oyster-shell may be substituted for it.

Dentarius, a person professing to draw teeth, or remedy their disorders.

Dentarpago, the instrument called *Dentagra*.

Dentata. So the second vertebra of the neck is called. It is remarkable for its process, which is called *processus dentatus*, which plays in the hollow of the anterior arch of the vertebra above it.

Dentata, dentated. In *Botany*, a *dentated* leaf is one that is notched at the edges, with a number of points resembling teeth, as in the dandelion.

Dentillaria, i. e. *Plumbago*.

Dentes, the teeth, are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, which are lined with a thin membrane, upon which there are several vessels, through which there passes a thick transparent humour, that, as it increases, hardens in form of teeth: and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periosteum and gums, which being very sensible, create a violent pain, and other symptoms incident to children in the time of teething. The *Dentes incisivi* appear first, because they are the thinnest and sharpest; after them come out the canini, because they are sharper than the molares, but thicker than the *incisivi*; and last of all the molares, because they are thickest and bluntest. Of this viscous transparent liquor, which is the substance of the teeth, there are two layers, the one below the other, divided by the same membrane which covers all the cavity of the jaw: the uppermost layer forms the teeth which come out first; but about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by the teeth made of the undermost layer, which then begin to sprout: and if these teeth be lost, they never grow again: but if some have been observed to shed their teeth twice, they have had three layers of this viscous humour, which hardly ever happens. About the one and twentieth year the two last of the molares spring up, and they are called *Dentes Sapientiæ*.

Dentes Columellares. In Varro and Pliny they are the same as Varro elsewhere calls *Dentes Canini*.

Dentes Genuini. Cicero calls the molares thus; but they are the teeth called *Sapientiæ*.

Dentes Lactei, i. e. *Dentes Incisores*.

Dentes Oculares, also called *Dentes Canini*, are one on each side the incisores, in each jaw. They are called *Oculares* or *eye-teeth*, because that extracting them is supposed to injure the eyes.

Dentes Risorii, i. e. *Dentes Incisorii*.

Denticulatus. In *Botany*, is a diminution of dentatus.

Dentiducum, i. e. *Dentagra*.

Dentiformis Processus. See *Pyrenoides*.

Dentifricium, from *dentes fricare*, *to rub the teeth*, dentifrices, medicines for cleaning the teeth.

Dentillaria, lead-wort.

Dentiscalpium, } an instrument for
Dentiscalpra, } scraping off the

crust which is formed on foul teeth. In Oribasius and Scultetus it is an instrument for separating the gums from the teeth to facilitate their extraction.

Dentition, the breeding or cutting of the teeth. The first dentition takes place about the sixth or seventh month, and the teeth are termed the primary or milk teeth. About the seventh year these fall out, and are succeeded by others, which remain during life, and are called the secondary or perennial teeth. The last dentition takes place between the ages of twenty and five and twenty, when the four last grinders appear; they are called *dentes sapientiæ*.

Denudation. It is spoken of bones that are laid bare by the flesh being torn off them.

Deobstruent, from *de* priv. and *obstruo*, *to obstruct*. They are such medicines as open obstructions: they are the same as aperients.

Deoppilantia, deoppilatives, deoppillatories. *Aperients*.

Depart. In *Chemistry*, it is a method of refining or separating gold from silver, by means of aqua fortis. It is also called quartation.

Depascens (Ulcus), despascent ulcer, i. e. *Phagedæna*, and *Herpes miliaris*.

Dephlegmation. Vinous spirits are said to be dephlegmated or rectified, when well freed from their watery parts.

Depilatory, from *de*, *of*, or *from*, and *pilæ*, *hairs*, such a medicine as takes the hairs off from any place where they are a deformity, which may be commodiously done with quick-lime, orpiment, &c. See *Rusma*.

Deplumatio, an affection of the eye-lids, with a callous tumour, which causes the hair to fall off. Aetius says it is a disorder of the eye, consisting of a madarosis and scleropthalmia.

Depressio, a depression. In *Surgery* it generally signifies a sinking inwards of some part of the skull, which happens from an external violence by which the bone is fractured.

Depressor, from *deprimo*, *to press down*. In *Anatomy*, a name applied to several muscles, because they depress the parts they are fastened to.

Depressores Alæ Nasi, the depressors of the wings of the nose. They arise from the upper jaw-bone outwardly, where the gums cover the sockets of the dentes incisores and canini, and are inserted into the root of the wing of the nose, advancing up the side of the wing a little way; they pull the alæ downwards.

Depressor Anguli Oris, a name given by Albinus to the *Depressor Labiorum Communis*. It rises from the outer part of the lower edge of the lower jaw, at the side of the chin, and is continued outwardly to the greater zygomaticus, to the nasalis of the upper lip, and thence into the outer part of the orbicularis, where it surrounds the upper lip at the corner of the mouth. It extends and joins the elevator of the corner of the mouth.

Depressores Costarum. They are so similar to the *Levatores longiores* as to need no farther description, only (as their name imports) their office is the reverse of the other. See *Levatores Costarum*.

Depressor Epiglottidis. It rises from the ligament on the thyroid cartilage on its fore part on each side, and is inserted in the epiglottis, near its basis, on each side.

Depressor Labiorum Communis, i. e. *Depressor Anguli Oris*.

Depressores Labii Inferiores, also called *Quadratus*. They arise fleshy on each side of the chin, march obliquely, and crossing each other, they terminate together in the whole edge of the lip, where it grows red.

Depressor Labii Superioris, called also *triangularis*. It rises from the sockets of the incisores, runs to the superior part of the upper lip, and some fibres run on to the nose.

Depressores Maxillæ Inferior. See *Digastricus*, and *Platysma Myoides*.

Depressor Oculi. It rises tendinous

from the back part of the socket, cohering in some measure with the covering of the optic nerves, and is inserted into the fore part of the sclerotica, after running under the eye.

Depressores Nasi, are a pair of muscles arising from the os maxillare, above the dentes incisorii, and are inserted into the extremities of the alæ, which they pull downwards.

Depressor Supercilii, i. e. *Corrugator Coiteri*.

Deprimens, i. e. *Depressor*. It is also a name of the *Depressor Oculi*.

Depuration, is the freeing any liquor or solid body from its foulness, which may be effected various ways. 1st. By *Decantation*, by which, when the grosser parts are settled at the bottom of the vessel, the clear liquor above is poured off. 2dly. *Despumation*, see *Clarification;* in which eggs or other viscid matters are used. 3dly. *Filtration*, which is by passing, without pressure, the fluid to be purified through strainers of linen, flannel, or paper, which retaining the feculence, permits only the clear liquor to pass.

Depuratoria Febris, depuratory fever. A name given by Sydenham to a fever which prevailed in the year 1661 and 1664. He called it *depuratory*, because he observed that nature regulated all the symptoms in such a manner as to fit the febrile matter for expulsion in a certain time, either by a copious sweat or a free perspiration. See *Swan's Translation of Sydenham's Works*.

Derma, δερμα, i. e. *Deras*. Also the true skin of human subjects.

Derivation, is the drawing away of humours, that threaten any noble part, to be discharged by some other below, where there is not so much danger; as in defluxions upon the eyes, to apply a blister to the neck. And such a translation of humours sometimes also proceeds from natural causes. The doctrine of *derivation* and revulsion, talked of by the ancients, is, in their sense of these terms, wholly exploded. By revulsion they meant the driving back of the fluids from one part to another. The only rational meaning of the word *revulsion*, as here applied, can have, is the preventing too great an afflux of humours to any part, either by contracting the area of the vessels, or diminishing the quantity of what flows from them. Thus, any medicines promoting the secretions may be said to make a revulsion, and in this sense *derivation* can only be understood.

Descensio. It is spoken of the gentle and moderate motion of the body, or of the humours downwards. The chemists call it *distillatio per descensum*, when the fire is applied to the top and all round the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom, and the vapours consequently driven there.

Descensus, i. e. *Descensio*.

Descensorium, the furnace in which the distillatio per descensum is performed.

Descent of heavy bodies. Heavy bodies, in an unresisting medium, fall with an uniformly accelerated motion.

A heavy body let fall from any height near the surface of our earth, descends in a second of time $16\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ feet English, or 197 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Prop. 1. The velocities of descending heavy bodies are proportionate to the times from the beginning of their falls. This follows (saith the learned Dr. Halley, *Phil. Trans. No.* 179) because the action of gravity being continual, in every space of time the falling body receives a new impulse equal to what it had before in the same space of time received from the first power; v. gr. in the first second of time a body hath acquired a velocity which in that time would carry it a certain distance, suppose 33 feet 2 inches, and there were no new force, it would continue to descend at that rate with an equable motion; but in the next second of time, the same power of gravity continually acting thereupon, superadds a new velocity equal to the former; so that at the

end of two seconds, the velocity is double to what it was at the end of the first. And after the same manner may it be proved to be triple at the end of the third second, and so on. Wherefore the velocities of falling bodies are proportionate to the times of their falls. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 2. The spaces described by the fall of a body, are as the squares of the times from the beginning of the fall.

Prop. 3. The velocity which a descending body acquires in any space of time is double to that wherewith it would have moved the space descended by an equable motion in the same time.

Prop. 4. All bodies, on or near the surface of the earth, in their fall descend so, as at the end of the first second of time, they have described 16 feet one inch, London measure, and acquired the velocity of 32 feet 2 inches in a second.

This is made out from the 25th proposition of the second part of Mr. Huygens's *De Horologia Oscillatorio;* wherein he demonstrates the time of the least vibrations of a pendulum, to be to the time of the fall of a body from the height of half the length of the pendulum, as the circumference of a circle to its diameter; whence, as a corollary, it follows, that as the squares of the diameter are to the square of the circumference, so half the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds, is to the space described by the fall of a body in a second of time; and the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds, being found 39,125, or $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the descent in a second will be found by the aforesaid analogy 16 feet and 1 inch, and by the last proposition the velocity will be double thereto. And near to this it hath been found, by several experiments, which by reason of the swiftness of the fall, cannot so exactly determine its quantity.

From these four propositions all questions concerning the *perpendicular descent of bodies* are easily solved; and either time, height, or velocity being assigned, one may readily find the other two.

From them likewise is the doctrine of projectiles deducible, assuming the two following axioms, viz.

1. That the body set a moving, will move on continually in a right line with an equable motion, unless some other force or impediment intervene, whereby it is accelerated, retarded, or deflected.

2. That a body being agitated by two motions at a time, does by their compounded forces pass through the same points as it would do, were the two motions divided and acted successively.

Desessio. Celsus uses this word for sitting on a close stool.

Desiccatio, desiccative or drying, from *desicco*, *to draw away*, or *dry up*. Medicines are thus called which are drying, and used to skin over old sores. The chemists also refer it (though improperly) to calcination.

Desidia Oblivio, i. e. *Lethargy.*

Desipientia, the symptomatic phrenitis.

Desmos, δεσμος. In Hippoc. *De Fract.* this word signifies an affection of the joint after a luxation, in the manner of a tie or ligature, whereby they are rendered incapable of bending or stretching out. It proceeds from inflammation.

Despumation, from *de* and *spuma*, *froth off.* It is the clarification of any liquor, by throwing up its foulness in a froth, and taking that off. See *Clarification*, and *Depuration.*

Desquamation, from *de*, priv. and *squama*, *the scale of a fish*, to take off scales. By a metaphor it is applied to a foul bone, the laminæ of which rise like scales. It is the same as *Exfoliation.* Sometimes it signifies the same as *Abrasis.*

Desquamatorium, an epithet of a *Trepan*, called also *Exfoliativum*, for abrading part of the cranium.

Destillation, or *Distillation*, in *Chemistry*, the act of drawing off the

spirituous, aqueous, oleaginous, or saline parts of a mixed body, from the grosser and more terrestrial parts, by means of fire, and collecting and condensing them again by cold. There are two kinds of *distillation;* by the one, the more subtile and volatile parts of liquors are elevated from the grosser; by the other, liquids incorporated with solid bodies are forced out from them by vehemence of fire. To the first belong the *distillation* of the pure inflammable spirit from vinous liquors; and of such of the active parts of vegetables as are capable of being extracted by boiling water or spirit, and, at the same time, of arising along with their steam. The apparatus made use of for distilling spirits, waters, and oils, consist of a still or copper vessel, for containing the subject, on which is luted a large head with a swan neck. The vapour arising into the head, is thence conveyed through a worm, or long spiral pipe, placed in a vessel of cold water, called a *Refrigeratory;* and being there condensed, runs down into a receiver. The subjects of the second kind of *distillation* are, the gross oils of vegetables and animals, the mineral acid spirits, and the metallic fluid quicksilver, which as they require a much stronger degree of heat to raise them than the foregoing liquors can sustain; so they likewise condense without arising so far from the action of the fire. The distillation of these is performed in low glass vessels, called, from their neck being bent to one side, *Retorts:* to the farther end of the neck a receiver is luted, which standing without the furnace, the vapours soon condense in it, without the use of a refrigeratory; nevertheless, to promote this effect, some are accustomed, especially in warm weather, to cool the receiver by occasionally applying wet cloths to it, or keeping it partly immersed in a vessel of cold water. The vapours of some substances are so sluggish, or strongly retained by fixed matter, as scarce to arise even over the low neck of the retort. These are most commodiously distilled in straight-necked earthen vessels, called *Long-necks*, laid on their sides, so that the vapour passes off laterally with little or no ascent; a receiver is luted to the end of the neck without the furnace: in this manner the acid spirit of vitriol is distilled. The matter which remains in the retort or long neck, after the *distillation*, is vulgarly called the *Caput Mortuum*. In these *distillations*, a quantity of elastic air is frequently generated; which, unless an exit is allowed it, blows off, or bursts the receiver. The danger of this may, in good measure, be prevented, by slowly raising the fire; but more effectually by leaving a small hole in the luting, to be occasionally opened or stopped with a wooden plug; or inserting at the juncture an upright pipe of such a height, that none of the vapours of the distilling liquor may escape.

Desudation, from *desudo, to sweat off*, expresses a profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

Detergent, from *detergo, to wipe off*. Medicines under this denomination are not only softening and adhesive, but also by a peculiar activity or disposition to motion, joined with a suitable configuration of parts, are apt to abrade and carry along with them such particles as they lay hold on in their passage. All medicines of this intention are supposed to cleanse and heal, that is, incarnate or fill up with new flesh all ulcerations and foulnesses occasioned thereby, whether internal or external. Now to do this, in all internal cases especially, the medicine must be supposed to maintain its primary properties, till it arrives at the place of action; and there it does what entitles it to the appellation of a *detergent* and vulnerary, first by its adhesive quality, which consists in the comparative largeness of sur-

face, and flexibility of its component parts. For by this it very readily falls into contact with, and adheres to the slough of ulcerous exudations, which, by their loose situation, are easily carried along with the medicine; and when such matter is so carried away, which is the cleansing or detergent part, what was instrumental in this office will afterwards stick to and adhere with the cutaneous filaments, until by their addition, and the protrusion of proper nourishment, *ab interno*, to the same place, the waste is made up, that is, the ulcer is healed. And after the same manner is the operation of such substances to be accounted for in external application. By the warmth of their parts they rarefy, and by their adhesive quality they join with and take off along with them in every dressing what is thrown upon the place to which they are applied, until a more convenient matter is brought thither by the circulating juices, which it assists in adhering to, and incarnating the eroded cavities. Only this may be taken notice of, that internally, whatsoever of this kind is mixed with the animal fluids by the known laws of circulation, they will be first separated and left behind; for all those parts which are specifically heaviest, will move nearest the axis of the canals, because their momenta are the greatest, and will carry them as near as can be in straight lines; but the lighter parts will always be jostled to the sides, where they soonest meet with outlets to get quite off, or are struck into such cavities as we are here speaking of, in which they adhere and make part of the substance. This for the milder degree of detergents; and it is easy to conceive from hence how an increase of those qualities of activity and adhesion conjointly may make a medicine arise to the greatest efficacy in this respect. And it is upon this foot that all those medicines operate that are given to cleanse obstructions or foulnesses in any of the viscera or passages, and which may be increased in efficacy so far as to fetch off even the membranes and capillary vessels.

Deterioration, the impairing or rendering a thing worse. It is the opposite of *Melioration*.

Detersorium, the apartment at baths where the sweat was scraped off.

Detonation. This properly expresses somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or any such like substance, from *detono*, *to thunder off*. It likewise is used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that rush into a violent combination, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. See *Decrepitation*.

Detrahens Quadratus, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Detractor Auris, i. e. *Abductor Auris*.

Detritio. In a general sense it is taken for trituration, from *detero*, *to rub off*.

Detrusor Urinæ, from *detrudere*, *to thrust* or *squeeze out of*. See *Bladder*.

Dewberry Bush, a species of *Rubus*.

Dia, in Greek, signifying *ex* or *cum*, *of* or *with*, is frequently prefixed in the name of some medicines to the principal ingredient therein; as *Diascordium* is a composition wherein *Scordium* is the chief ingredient; *Diasena*, from *Sena*, and so of many others.

Diabetes, διαβητης. This is a profuse discharge by urine, from διαβαινω, *pervado*, *to run through*. The evident and most common cause is the too great use of spirituous liquors, whereby the serum is so impregnated therewith, that it will not attract and join with the salts of the blood, and therefore runs off by the kidneys sweet or insipid. The cure therefore consists in diluting with aqueous liquids, especially those impregnated with a lixivial salt, because they attract the urinary salts most, from their similitude to one

another, as lime-water, and the like; and in withdrawing the cause.

Diabrosis, διαβρωσις. See *Anastomosis*.

Diabrosis, διαβρωσις, from διαβρωσκω, *to eat through*, an erosion of the skin, from a pungent matter, either externally or materially produced.

Diacatholicon, sometimes called *Catholicon*, from δια, *of*, and καθολικος, *universal*, the universal purge. Originally it was prescribed by Nicolaus, and was an electary which he proposed as a purge suited to carry off all kinds of humours.

Diacentaurion. So Cœlius Aurelianus calls a preparation which is the same as the *Pulv. Arthrit. Ducis Portlandiæ*.

Diachalasis, διαχαλασις, from διαχαλαω, *to relax*. This word was formerly used to signify the opening of the sutures of the skull.

Diacheirismos, διαχειρισμος, from χειρ, *a hand*. It is any manual operation.

Diachylon, διαχυλων, an emollient digestive plaster, made of certain juices. This name is given to very different compositions for plasters, and is now the *Emplastrum Lithargyri*.

Diachylon Compositus, i. e. *Empl. e Mucilag.*

Diachysis, διαχυσις, from χυω, *to fuse* or *melt*, fusion.

Diaclysma, διακλυσμα, from διακλυζω, *to wash out*, or *rinse*. It generally signifies a gargarism.

Diacodium, διακωδιον, from δια and κωδια, or κοδια, *a poppy head*. *Codia* signifies the top or head of any plant, but by way of pre-eminence particularly the poppy. It is the syrup made with the heads of white poppies, and called *Syr. Papaveris albi*.

Diacope, διακοπη, from διακοπτω, *to cut through*, a deep cut or wound, or cutting of any part.

Diacrisis, διακρισις, from διακρινω, *to judge* or *distinguish*, the judging of diseases and symptoms.

Diadelphia, from δις, *bis*, *twice*, and αδελφος, *frater*, *a brother*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the seventeenth in order. This term implies the connection of the stamina at their bases, their division into two sets, and the attachment of each set distinctly from the other, to a different part of the flower. Instances occur in pease, beans, and leguminous plants. There are four orders, or subdivisions of the class. The number of the stamina is not limited.

Diæresis, διαιρεσις, from διαιρεω, *to divide* or *separate*. It is any solution of continuity; though in surgery it usually expresses that division of operations, by which parts morbidly or preternaturally concreted, are divided.

Diæretica διαιρετικα, from διαιρεω, *to divide*, corrosive medicines.

Diagnostic, διαγνωσις, from δια, *per*, *through*, and γινωσκω, *cognosco*, *to know*, is that judgment of a disease that is taken from the present symptoms and condition of the patient.

Dialepsis, διαληψις, from διαλαμβανω. The same as *Apolepsis*. Hippocrates means by it the space left in a bandage for a fracture in which the dressings are applied to wounds.

Dialthæa, the name of an ointment in Myrepsus, from which the ointment of althæa, now in use, seems to have been taken.

Dialysis, διαλυσις, division or discontinuity, from διαλυω, *to dissolve*, or *render languid*, a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs. In Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*, and is defined, a discontinuity or division of a part.

Dialytica, διαλυτικη, a solution of continuity, as fractures, wounds, &c.

Diamassema, διαμασσημα, from διαμασσαομαι, *to chew*, a masticatory.

Diamond, the hardest, heaviest, and most brilliant of the precious stones. It is a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Diamonds* are met with among the species of two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*. Bergman places the *dia-*

mond amongst the inflammables; he observes, that when it is exposed to the fire in an open vessel, it is wholly consumed, burning with a lambent flame. This deflagration, though slow, shows decidedly its affinity to the inflammables: besides, in the focus of a burning glass, it leaves traces of soot.

Diandria, from δις, *bis*, *twice*, and ανηρ, *maritus*; in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants the second in order, comprehending all those with hermaphrodite flowers, and only two stamina in each. It includes three orders.

Dianthus, pink, clove July-flower, and carnation. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species.

Diapedesis. See *Anastomosis*.

Diapedesis, διαπηδησις, is such a rupture of the sides of a vessel of the body, from an internal cause, as leaves considerable interstices between the fibres through which the contents escape, from δια, *per*, *through*, and πηδαω, *salio*, *to leap*. It is also expressive of a transudation of blood through the coats of an artery.

Diaphanous, διαφανης, from δια, *through*, and φαινω, *to shine*, is any transparent body that may be seen through, as the humours of the eye, the *Cornea Tunica*, &c.

Diaphoresis, διαφορησις, from διαφορεω, of δια, *through*, and φερω, *to carry*. It is an elimination of the humours through the pores of the skin.

Diaphoretics, διαφορητικα, are those medicines which procure sweat.

Diaphragm, διαφραγμα, or *Midriff*, from διαφρασσω, *septio*, or *munio*, *to hedge*, or *wall in*. It is also called *Septum Transversum*, or *cross-wall*, so called from its situation, because it divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. It is composed of two muscles; the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. Its fibres, from this semi-circular origination, tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon or aponeurosis, which hath always been taken for the nervous part of the *midriff*. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter, and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, so as that they make but one membrane, or rather partition. It is covered with a membrane on its upper side, and by the peritonæum on the lower side. It is pierced in the middle, for the passage of the vena cava; in its lower part for the œsophagus, and the nerves which go to the upper orifice of the stomach, and betwixt the productions of the inferior muscle, passes the aorta, the thoracic duct, and the vena azygos. It receives arteries and veins called *Phrenicæ*, from the cava and aorta; and sometimes on its lower part two branches from the vena adiposa, and two arteries from the lumbares. It has two nerves which come from the third vertebra of the neck, which pass through the cavity of the thorax, and are dispersed in the muscles of the *midriff*. In its natural situation it is convex on the upper side towards the breast, and concave on its lower side towards the belly: therefore, when its fibres swell and contract, it must become plain on each side, and consequently the cavity of the breast is enlarged to give liberty to the lungs to receive air in inspiration; and the stomach and intestines are pressed for the distribution of the chyle; but it diminishes the cavity of the breast, when it resumes its natural situation, and presses the lungs for the expulsion of the air in expiration.

Diaphragma, a name of the *Septum Scroti*.

Diaphragmaticæ Arteriæ, the dia-

phragmatic arteries. They are also called *Phrenic Arteries*. As soon as the aorta gets through the diaphragm, it sends off two arteries thereto; though sometimes the *diaphragmatic arteries* are branches of the cœliac, and sometimes the right one rises from the lumbar artery. The *diaphragmatic arteries* generally appear on the under side of the diaphragm, very rarely on the upper: they give small branches to the glandulæ renales, and to the fat which lies on the kidneys; these latter are called *Adiposæ*. Besides the capital *diaphragmatic arteries*, there are other lesser ones from the intercostales, mammariæ internæ, mediastinæ, pericardiæ, and cœlicæ.

Diaphragmaticæ Venæ. The diaphragmatic veins, spring from the vena cava inferior, just as it descends through the diaphragm; they appear generally on the lower side of the diaphragm. The left branch runs much upon the pericardium.

Diaphragmaticæ Superiores Venæ, the upper diaphragmatic veins. The right comes anteriorly from the root of the bifurcation, near the mediastina, and is spread about the pericardium: the left, from the left subclavian.

Diaphragmitis, inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphthora, διαφθορα, from φθειρω, *to corrupt*. In Hippocrates it signifies the corruption of the fœtus. An abortion.

Diaphylacticos, from φυλασσω, *to keep*, preservative or prophylactic.

Diaphysis, διαφυσις, an interstice, a partition, or whatever intervenes between things. Galen explains it to be a nervous and cartilaginous protuberance in the middle of the joining of the os tibiæ with the os femoris, which enters that large sinus, and makes a separation between the lower heads and processes of the os femoris, which are inserted into the sinus of the os tibiæ. This substance only appears in recent subjects. In other places the *diaphysis* is spoken of as a cavity, chink, &c. for the reception of some other part.

Diaplasis, διαπλασις, from διαπλασσω, *to fashion*, conformation. It signifies the replacing a luxated or fractured bone as near as may be to its proper situation.

Diaplasma, διαπλασμα, an unction or fomentation applied all over the body, from διαπλασσω, *to smear over*.

Diapnoe, διαπνοη, perspiration.

Diaporema, διαπορημα, from διαπορεω, *to be in doubt*, anxiety in distempers.

Diapterosis, from πτερον, *a feather*, the cleaning of the ears with a feather.

Diapyema, διαπυημα, from πυον, *pus*, an abscess or a suppuration.

Diapyemata, suppurating medicines.

Diapyesis, διαπυησις. In Sauvages's *Nosology*, it is a kind of abscess in the eye, causing blindness.

Diapyetica, διαπυητικα, suppurating medicines.

Diaria Febris, diary fever, a fever of one day. See *Ephemera*.

Diarhochæ, the interstices betwixt the circumvolutions of bandages.

Diarrhage, διαρραγη, a fracture in particular of the temple bones.

Diarrhœa, διαρροια, from διαρρεω, *to flow through*. It is when the intestines are solicited to a too frequent discharge of their contents. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Neurosis*, and order *Spasmi*. He notices six species, viz. 1. *Diarrhœa Crapulosa*; when the excrements are more fluid and more copious than is natural. 2. *Diarrhœa Biliosa*; when very yellow fæces are copiously discharged. 3. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*; when the discharges abound with mucus. 4. *Diarrhœa Cœliaca*; when the excrements are chylous, appearing milky. 5. *Diarrhœa Lienteria*; when the aliment soon passes through, and but little altered. 6. *Diarrhœa Hepatirrhœa*; when the discharges are crude and serous, and attended with very little pain.

Diarrhœa Carnosa, i. e. *Dysenteria.*

Diarrhœa Cholerica, i. e. *Cholera Morbus.*

Diarrhœa Lactantium, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa.*

Diarrhœa Pituitosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa.*

Diarrhœa Serosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa.*

Diarrhœa Stercorosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa Crapulosa.*

Diarrhœa Urinosa, i. e. *Diabetes*, and *Diarrhœa Mucosa.*

Diarrhœa Vulgaris, i. e. *Diarrhœa Crapulosa.*

Diarthrosis, διαρθρωσις, from δια, *per*, and αρθρον, *a joint*. It is that species of articulation which is moveable, also called *Abarticulatio* and *Dearticulatio*. The late Dr. William Hunter reckoned it to consist of three species. 1. The *Enarthrosis*, or *ball and socket;* and is when a large head is received into a superficial cavity. 2. *Arthrodia*, which is when a round head is received into a superficial cavity. These two kinds admit of a motion on all sides. 3. *Ginglymus*, which is when the parts of the bones mutually receive, and are received. This kind of articulation only admits of flexion and extension. In *Surgery*, this word expresseth those operations by which the reposition of parts displaced are effected.

Diascordium, so called from the scordium in it. It is now called *Elect. e Scordio.*

Diasostica, from σωζω, *to preserve*, that part of medicine which relates to the preservation of health.

Diasphage, διασφαγη, an interstice. Hippocrates expresses by it the interval betwixt two branches of a vein.

Diasphyxis, διασφυξις, from σφυζω, *to strike*, the pulsation of an artery.

Diastasis, διαστασις, from διστημι, *to separate*, the distance betwixt the fractured ends of bones receding from each other; the interstice which is naturally between the radius and the ulna; the distension of the muscles which happens in convulsions; an effort to vomit; and by some it is used to signify a luxation.

Diastole, διαστολη, from δια, and στελλω, *to contract*, *to stretch*, signifies the dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; and stands opposed to the *Systole*, or contraction of the same parts. See *Artery.*

Diastomotris, διαστομωτρις, implies any dilating instrument, as a speculum oris, speculum ani, &c.

Diastremma, διαστρημμα, from διαστρεφω, *to distort* or *turn aside*, a distortion of the limbs.

Diastrophe, i. e. *Diastremma.*

Diatasis, διατασις, from διατεινω, *to distend*, *to stretch out*, the extension of a fractured limb, in order to its reduction.

Diateretica, i. e. *Diæta.*

Diatessaron, διατεσσαρων, from δια, and τεσσαρες, *four*, a compound medicine, so called because made of four ingredients.

Diathesis, διαθεσις, from διατιθημι, *to dispose*, any particular disposition of the body, either good or bad, as to its health.

Diathesis Seminalis. With respect to disease, it is a morbid predisposition, or that state produced by remote causes, which favours the influence of occasional causes.

Diatritarii & Diatritos, διατριτος. An abstinence during three days was one of the points in practice by which the first methodics distinguish themselves from other physicians. This term of three days they called *diatritos*, and not the abstinence itself; and from this circumstance the methodics had the name of *diatritarii.* On the third day they gave such medicines as they thought proper, and not before. Cœlius Aurelianus gives the name *diatritos*, not only to the space of three days, but to the third day in particular also.

Diaulos, διαυλος, a kind of exercise in which the person runs a straight course forwards and back again.

Diazoma, διαζωμα, a name of the

diaphragm, from διὰ and ζωννυμι, *to surround.*

Diazoster, διαζωστηρ, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. It is so called from ζωστης, *the belt*, which lies upon it.

Dicera, a species of *Elæocarpus.*

Dichasteres, διχαστηρες, the *Dentes incisorii.*

Dichophyia, διχοφυια. It is a distemper of the hairs, and is when they split or grow forked; from δίχα, *double*, and φυω, *to grow.*

Dicotyledon. See *Cotyledon.*

Dicræus, δικραιος, bifid.

Dicrotus, δικροτος, from δις, *twice*, and κρεω, *to strike*, an appellation of a pulse, in which the artery seems to strike double. Dr. Solano first observed it, and it is considered as a certain sign of an approaching critical hæmorrhage from the nose. It is also called a rebounding pulse.

Dictamnites, a wine medicated with dittany.

Dictamnus, fraxinella, or white dittany. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Dictamnus, Cretan dittany. It is the *Origanum Dictamnus* of Linnæus.

Dictyoides, δικτυοειδης from δικτυον, *a net*, and ειδος, *like to, net-like*, a name of the *Rete mirabile.*

Didymi, διδυμοι, twins; a name of the testicles; also of the eminencies of the brain, called testes.

Didynamia, from δις, *bis, twice*, and δυναμις, *potentia, power;* in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants the fourteenth in order. This term signifies the *power* or *superiority* of *two*, and is applied to this class, because its flowers have four stamina, of which there are two longer than the rest, and are supposed more efficacious in fecundating the seeds; a circumstance which distinguishes it from the fourth, where the four stamina are equal. It includes two orders.

Diet, *Diæta*, διαιτα. The dietetic part of medicine is no inconsiderable branch of medicine, and seems to require a much greater share of regard than it commonly meets with. A great variety of distempers might be removed by the observance of a proper diet and regimen, without the assistance of medicine, were it not for the impatience of the sufferers. However, it may on all occasions come in as a proper assistant to the cure, which sometimes cannot be performed without a due observance of the non-naturals. That food is in general thought the best and most conducive to long life, which is most simple, pure, and free from acrimony; not too volatile, but such as approaches nearest to the nature of our own bodies in a healthy state, or capable of being easiest converted into their substance by the vis vitæ *humana*, after it has been duly prepared by the art of cookery: but the nature, composition, virtues, and uses of particular aliments, can never be learnt to satisfaction, without the assistance of practical chemistry.

Dietetics, is that part of physic which considers the way of living with relation to food, or diet suitable to any particular case.

Diexodos, διεξοδος, from δια, and εξοδος, a way by which any thing passes. In Hippocrates, it is the descent or passage of the excrements by the anus.

Diffiatio, transpiration.

Digastricus, from δις, *bis, twice*, and γαστηρ, *venter, a belly;* is a muscle so called from its double belly. It arises fleshy from the upper part of the processus mastoidæus, and descending, it contracts into a round tendon, which passes through the stylohyoidæus, and an annular ligament which is fastened to the os hyoides; then it grows fleshy again, and ascends towards the middle of the edge of the lower jaw, where it is inserted. When it acteth, it pulleth the lower jaw down, by the help of an annular pulley, which alters its direction.

Digester, a strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony sub-

stances so as to reduce them into a fluid state.

Digestion, Animal, is the dissolution or separation of the aliments into such minute parts as are fit to enter the lacteal vessels, and circulate with the mass of blood; or it is the simple breaking of the cohesion of all the little moleculæ which compose the substances we feed upon. Now the principal agents employed in this action, are, first, the saliva, the juice of the glands in the stomach, and the liquors we drink, whose chief property is to soften the aliment, as they are fluids which easily enter the pores of most bodies, and swelling them break their most intimate cohesions. And how prodigious a force fluids acting in such a manner have, may be learned from the force that water, with which a rope is wetted, has to raise a weight fastened to, and sustained at one end of it: and this force is much augmented by the impetus which the heat of the stomach gives to the particles of the fluid: nor does this heat promote digestion only thus, but likewise by rarefying the air contained in the pores of the food, which helps to burst its parts asunder. And therefore such liquors as are most fluid, or whose particles have the least viscidity, are most proper for digestion, because they can most easily insinuate themselves into the pores of the aliments: and of all others, water seems to be the fittest for this use: for though some spirituous liquors may as easily penetrate the substances we feed upon, yet they have another property, by which they hurt rather than help *digestion*; and that is, their particles have a strong attractive force, by which, when imbibed into the substance of our victuals, they draw their parts nearer to one another, contract and harden, instead of swelling and dissolving them. It is by this property that they preserve animal and vegetable substances from corrupting; not but that we find they sometimes help *digestion*, as they irritate and excite the coats of the stomach to a stronger contraction, and therefore when they are duly diluted, they may not only be useful, but requisite. When the food is thus prepared, its parts are soon separated from one another, and dissolved into a fluid with the liquors in the stomach, by the continual motions of its sides, propelled thence into the duodenum, where it mixes with the pancreatic juice and bile from the liver, and takes the name of *Chyle*, and is absorbed and carried into the circulation by means of the lacteal vessels, whose extremities open into the intestinal canal. Some geometrical writers have endeavoured to demonstrate that the absolute power of the muscular coats of the stomach is equal to the pressure of 117088 pounds weight; to which if be added the absolute force of the diaphragm, and muscles of the abdomen, which likewise conduce to *digestion*, the sum will amount, say they, to 250734 pounds weight. A single fact will serve to refute this hypothesis, namely, that such a tender substance as a currant swallowed whole, will pass off unbroken by the anus: and so far from triturating its contents, it does not appear that the sides of the stomach, even during the operation of the strongest emetic, ever approach each other. See *Nutrition*.

Digestion, Chemical, is that solution of bodies which is made by menstruums. See *Menstruum* and *Solution*.

Digestives, are such unguents, balsams, or other particular preparations as, being applied to wounds, tend to cleanse, heal them, and promote the discharge of a laudable matter. See *Ripener* and *Detergent*.

Digestion, Organs of. The organs of digestion, contained in the abdomen, are, the stomach, the small and great intestines. The small intestines are the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; the great intestines are the cæcum, with the appendix, the co-

lon, and the rectum, which terminates in the anus.

Digestivum (Sal Silvii), i. e. *Sal Marin. Regenerat.*

Digitalis, fox-glove. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species. The college have introduced the herb Digitalis Purpurea, Lin. into their Pharmacopœia; it hath been given in powder, and in decoction; of the powder gr. i. hath been given joined with some aromatic, thrice in the day; ʒss. of a strong decoction hath been given every hour or two for three or four times; from each way of exhibiting this medicine, powerful effects have ensued, viz. large discharges of urine, sickness and vomiting, an unequal pulse, a resemblance of flies passing before the eyes, great prostration of strength, &c. The present practice condemns this medicine in plethoric persons, but seems to commend it in lax habits. Surely, a medicine possessing such powers, should be very carefully watched, during its operation.

Digitated. Digitated leaves are compound leaves divided into several parts, all of which meet together at the tail, in form of a hand.

Digitellus, a name of several fungusses, many of which are specified in Dr. Martyn's translation of Tournefort. They are of no note in medicine.

Digitium, a kind of *Contractura*, by which the joint of a finger is fixed. Also a whitlow, and a pain with wasting of a joint of the finger.

Digitus, a finger. The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger;* they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the last, where the nails are. The order of their dispositions is called first, second, and third *Phalanx*. The first is longer than the second, and the second longer than the third. The upper extremity of the first bone of each *finger* has a little sinus which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the second and third bones of each *finger* hath two small sinuses parted by a little protuberance; and the lower extremity of the first and second bones of each *finger* has two protuberances divided by a small sinus. The two protuberances are received into the two sinuses of the upper extremity of the second and third bones; and the small sinus receives the little protuberance of the same end of the same bones. The first bone of the thumb is like to the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wrist, and second of the thumb, as they are to the wrist and first of the *fingers*. The second bone of the thumb is like the first bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the first and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus, and second of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved side-ways only upon their first joint. Besides these bones there are some small ones, called *Ossa Sesamoidæa*, because they resemble sesamum grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the fingers under the tendons of the flexores *digitorum*, to which they serve as so many pullies.

Diglosson, from δις, *double*, and γλωσσα, *tongue*, a name of the *Laurus Alexandrina*, because that above its leaf there grows another lesser leaf, resembling a tongue.

Dignotio, i. e. *Diagnosis.*

Digynia, from δις, *bis*, *twice*, and γυνη, *mulier*, *a woman;* the second order in each of the first thirteen classes, except the ninth, in the Linnæan system of botany: it comprehends those plants in whose fructifications there are two pistilla, which are considered as the female parts of generation.

Diipetes, διιπετης. In Hippocrates it is applied to semen, and signifies a sudden or immediate defluxion.

Dilatatio, a dilatation. Sometimes it is used for *diastole*.

Dilatator, from *dilatare*, *to enlarge* or *widen*, an epithet added to the name of some muscles whose use is to dilate or open some part; as the

Dilatatores Alarum Nasi, dilators of the nostrils. They are small thin muscles, having a double order of fibres decussating each other. They rise from the interior and inferior parts of the ossa narium, and are soon inserted to the superior parts of the alæ. They pull up the alæ, and dilate the nostrils.

Dilatatorium, a surgical instrument for dilating any part.

Dill. See *Anethum*.

Dillenia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Dilute, is to thin a fluid by the addition of a thinner thereunto. And such things are called

Diluents, or *Dilutors*; such as common whey, ptisans, and juleps, which, in respect of the blood in a state of viscidity, are thinner than it, and therefore said to thin it.

Dilutum, diluted. Sometimes this word signifies an infusion.

Dinica, from δινεω, *to turn round*; medicines against a vertigo.

Dinos, δινος, the same with vertigo, an apparent turning round of the objects of sight, together with a failure of the limbs, proceeding from the same causes as the apoplexy, though in a less degree.

Diobolon, διωβολον, the weight of ℈i. It is also called *Gramma*.

Dioecia, from δις, *bis*, and οικος, *domus*, *a house*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants the twenty-second in order. This term, which signifies two houses, is applied to this class (the plants of which are male and female) to express the circumstance of the male-flowers being on one plant, and the female on another of the same species; the contrary of which is the case of the class monoecia.

Dioenanthes, an epithem in Trallian against the cholera morbus.

Diogmus, διογμος, a vehement palpitation of the heart.

Dionæa, Venus's fly-trap. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Dionysiscus, διονυσισκος, horned; people who have bony excrescences growing out of the temples which resemble horns.

Dioptrics, concern the different refractions of light passing through different mediums, as the air, water, glasses, &c.

Dioptron, διοπτρον, a name of the *Lap. Specularis*.

Dioptrismos, διοπτρισμος, the operation which consists in dilating the natural passages with a dioptra.

Diorrhesis, διορρησις, from ορος, or ορρος, *serum*; a conversion of the humours into serum and water.

Diorthosis, διορθωσις, from ορθος, *right*, or from διορθοω, *to direct*; a restitution of a fractured limb into its natural situation.

Dioscuri, a name of the *Parotides*; from *Dioscuri*, a name of Castor and Pollux.

Diospyros, date-plum. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Dioxelæum, a malagma, in which was oil and vinegar.

Diphryges, διφρυγες, or *Disphryges*, scurf. There are three kinds. 1st. *Metallic*, produced only in Cyprus; it is found in the mud of pools, whence it is taken and dried in the sun, then burnt; whence its name, from δις, *twice*, and φρυγω, *to torrify*, it being as it were twice roasted. 2d. The dross in working copper. 3d. Pyrites calcined to redness.

Diploe, διπλοη, from διπλοος, *double*. It is the soft part between the two tables of the bones of the skull; some say the two bones of the skull themselves. Rolfinkius also applies it to the uterus, which he says consists of two membranes in like manner joined, and divisible.

Diploma, διπλωμα, the written instrument which gives authority to practice, from διπλοω, *to fold*. Also

double vessel. To boil *in diplomate*, is to set one vessel, containing the ingredients intended to be acted upon, in another larger vessel full of water, and to this latter vessel the fire is applied.

Diplopia, a variety of pseudo-blepsis mutans. It is seeing things double, or multiplied.

Dipnoos, διπνοος, from δις, *double*, and πνοεω, *to breathe;* an epithet of wounds which penetrate into some cavity, or quite through a part, or that hath two orifices.

Dipsacon, i. e. *Rhodium*.

Dipsacos, διψακος, from διψα, *thirst;* a name for the *Diabetes*. In *Botany* it is the teasel.

Dipsas, διψας, dry earth; also a name of a *Serpent* whose bite causes thirst. This serpent is also called *Causus*.

Dipseticus, an epithet for such things as cause thirst.

Dipyrites, διπυριτης, or *Dipyros*, from δις, *twice*, and πυρ, *fire;* bread twice baked. Hippocrates recommends it in dropsies.

Diradiation, or *Irradiation*, strictly signifies *to dart out light;* and is applied by some anatomists to the sudden invigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits.

Direction, is the line of motion that any body observes according to the force impressed upon it; and is often called the *line of direction*.

Director, from *dirigo*, *to direct;* an hollow instrument for guiding an incision-knife.

Directores Penis, i. e. *Erectores Penis*.

Discessus, a chemical term, which the French call *Depart*, or *Linquart;* it signifies in general any separation of two bodies before united; but it is particularly applied to the separation of gold from silver by means of aqua fortis, where the silver is dissolved, but the gold left untouched.

Discoides, from δισκος, the *quoit* used in the Roman games, and ειδος, *a form;* an epithet of the crystalline humour of the eye, from its form resembling a disk.

Discous, or *Discoidal*, is a term used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the *Flos Solis*, &c. because it is in figure like the ancient *discus*, which was a round quoit used by the Romans in their exercises.

Discreta Purgativa. In Fallopius it is that sort of purging which evacuates a particular humour.

Discrimen. It is a small roller, about twelve feet long, and two fingers breadth broad, rolled up with one head, and used after bleeding in the forehead, as follows: the bandage is held with the left thumb upon a compress, so that about a foot hangs below the forehead; then the roller is carried round the temples and occiput in the circular direction; after this the part which hangs down is to be carried over the head to the occiput, and there having rolled it several times about the head, it is to be secured.

Disciforme, the knee-pan.

Discussio, a diaphoresis.

Discussoria. See *Discutientia*.

Discutientia, discutient, applied to medicines, signifies such as have a power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours into the blood, without permitting it to separate. It also sometimes means the same as *Carminative*, which see.

Disease. It is such an alteration of the chemical properties of the fluids or solids, or of their organization, or of the action of the moving power, as produces an inability or difficulty of performing the functions of the whole or any part of the system, or pain, or a preternatural evacuation. Fordyce's *Elements of the Pract. of Phys. Part* 1.

The following are the classes and orders under which *diseases* are arranged, by that great master of the healing art, Dr. Cullen.

Classis I. Pyrexiæ.

Ordo I. Febres.

II. Phlegmasiæ.

III. Exanthemata.
IV. Hæmorrhagiæ.
V. Profluvia.

Classis II. Neuroses.

Ordo I. Comata.
II. Adynamiæ.
III. Spasmi.
IV. Vesaniæ.

Classis III. Cachexiæ.

Ordo I. Marcores.
II. Intumescentiæ.
III. Impetigines.

Classis IV. Locales.

Ordo I. Dysæsthesiæ.
II. Dysorexiæ.
III. Dyscinesiæ.
IV. Apocenoses.
V. Epischeses.
VI. Tumores.
VII. Ectopiæ.
VIII. Dialyses.

Disease (General). It is when the disease prevails through the whole system.

Disease (Idiopathic or *Primary)*. See *Idiopathy*.

Disease (Local). It is when the disease occupies only a portion of the system.

Disease (Sympathic), a disease depending on another, and resulting from the sympathy which exists betwixt the parts which are the seats of the original disease, and that produced by sympathy.

Disease (Symptomatic or *Secondary)*, a disease produced by another disease, which was present before it.

Dislocatio, from *dis*, and *locus*, *a place*, to put out of its place: the same as luxation.

Dispensation, is the weighing and measuring out the proper quantities of ingredients for a compound medicine.

Dispensary, the place or shop where medicines are prepared.

Dispensatory, a book treating of the composition of medicines.

Disruptio, a species of violent puncture, which penetrates the skin to the flesh.

Dissectio, from *disseco*, *to cut*, dissection, the cutting up a body with a view of examining the structure of the parts.

Dissepimentum. It is the thin septum which divides the several cells in the fruits of plants.

Dissepimentum, the diaphragm.

Dissimilar, consisting of parts unlike in figure, or other properties.

Dissolution, is a term very laxly used in *Pharmacy* to signify the dissolving or making thinner any substances; but as it concerns the reducing of solid bodies into a state of fluidity by the help of some liquor, see *Menstruum*, *Solution*, and *Prop.* 14. under *Particles*. A syncope is also thus named; so is death. Solution of continuity, or discontinuity; and thus it is synonymous with *Dialysis*.

Dissolutus Morbus, the dysentery.

Distentio, distention. It is when parts are stretched beyond their natural size. It sometimes signifies simply dilatation, pandiculation, or a convulsion, as *nervous distention* almost always implies.

Distichia, διστιχια, or *Distichiasis*, from διστοιχια, *a double row*, a disease of the eye-lid, which consists in its having a double row of hairs, or supernumerary ones.

Distillation. See *Destillation*.

Distorsio, or *Distortio*, from *distorqueo*, *to set awry*, bones bending to one side. It is also applied to the eyes, when they seem to turn from the object looked at, as in squinting.

Distortor Oris (Musculus), i. e. *Zygomaticus Minor (Musc.)*

Distraction, from *de*, *from*, and *traho*, *to draw*, is pulling a fibre or membrane beyond its natural extent; and what is capable of this enlargement, is said to be *distractile*. See *Fibre*. In *Chemistry*, it is a forcible division of substances from each other, which were before united, either by separation or calcination.

Distributio, distribution. It some-

times implies division. In *Medicine* it relates to the nutritious juices, and is the same as *Anadosis;* or to the excrements, and is the same as *Diachoresis*, or *Diachorema.*

Diuresis, διυρησις from δια, *per, through*, and ρεω, *fluo, to flow*, is used to express that separation which is made of the urine by the kidneys; and what most promotes such a separation is called *diuretic.* It also signifies a diabetes.

Diuretic, διυρετικα, from δια, *by*, and ουρον, *urine*, medicines which provoke a discharge by urine. These are very uncertain in their effects, and various are the modes by which they are said to operate. The following are different kinds of *diuretics:*

1. Cordial nervous medicines. These accelerate the motion of the blood, and increase its fluidity, and by consequence increase the discharge by urine.

2. Emollient balsamics. These relax and lubricate, and thus obtain a passage for what is too bulky.

3. Substances which consist of salts and mucilages. These guard against strictures in the vessels, and at the same time fit the matter to be discharged, for a more easy exclusion.

4. Detergent balsamics. These rarefy and scour away viscous or sabulous matter, which obstructs the passages.

5. Alkaline and lixivious salts. These keep the fluids at least in a due state of tenuity for being excreted.

6. Acrid and nitrous salts. These determine the serum to the kidneys, if not counteracted by heat.

7. Antispasmodics. These relieve by taking off a stricture in the kidneys.

Diuretic Salt, formerly called *Tart. Regenerat. Terra foliata Tartari, Sal Sennerti*, and *Arcanum Tartari.* It is the fixed vegetable alkaline salt, saturated with the acetous acid.

Diurnus, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day time.

Diuturnus. When applied to diseases it signifies *chronical.*

Divarication, expresses any two things crossing one another, and is very often applied to the particular tendencies of the muscular fibres when they intersect each other at different angles, which they frequently do.

Diverge. Those rays are said to diverge, which, going from a point of the visible object, are dispersed, and continually depart from one another, according as they are removed from the object. The fibres or threads also, which from a point spread themselves upon any muscle or membrane, are frequently signified by the same term.

Diversorium, the *Receptaculum Chyli.*

Dividens Fascia, the name of a bandage for the neck.

Divinum, or *Divinus*, a pompous epithet for many compositions, given on account of their supposed excellences. It is used variously by physical writers, and sometimes by the same person; and Hippocrates himself does not always assign to it the same sense; but the chemists and medicine-makers have most deviated from the proper meaning of the word, by applying it very conceitedly to several things, of whose virtues they had extravagant opinions; as it is by Fernelius to a water, by Scultetus to a cerate, &c.

Divinum Oleum, i. e. *Ol. Lateritium.*

Divinus Lapis, a precious stone of a greenish colour. It is also called *Jade.* It is a species of *Jasper.* It is greatly valued in the East-Indies. An inferior kind is found in America. It is also the name of a preparation made by fusing alum, saltpetre, and Cyprian vitriol together, and then, while fluid, adding a small portion of camphor.

Divulsio Urinæ, an irregular separation of urine, in which the sediment is divided, ragged, and uneven.

Divisibility, is that property of a body, whereby it is conceived to have parts, and into which it may actually or ideally be divided. All quantity is infinitely divisible; yet this cannot be actually effected, because when any quantity is divided into any number of parts, every one of those parts is farther divisible into as many more parts, and so on; so that there can be no such thing as a determinate number of parts in any continued quantity.

Docimastica, the docimastic art. It is the art of examining fossils, in order to discover what metals, &c. they contain.

Dock. See *Rumex*.

Dodder (Small), i. e. *Epithymum*.

Dodecadactylon, δωδεκαδακτυλον, the duodenum, from δωδεκα, *twelve*, and δακτυλος, *fingers length*.

Dodecandria, from the numerical term δωδεκα, *duodecim*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the eleventh in order, comprehending all those with hermaphrodite flowers, and twelve stamina in each.

Dodrans, the seventh degree in the Linnæan scale, for measuring the parts of plants: the space between the extremity of the thumb and that of the little finger when both extended: or nine Parisian inches.

Dodrans, a nine ounce measure; also a weight of ten ounces.

Dogberry-tree, a species of *Cornus*.

Dogbane, a name of several species of *Asclepias*. See also *Apocynum*.

Dogga, an Arabic term for *Paronychia*.

Dogma, δογμα, from δοκεω, *to be of opinion*. In *Medicine* it is a sentiment founded on reason and experience, which are the professed rules of the dogmatist, as distinguished from one of the methodic, or of the empiric sects.

Dogmatica Medicina, is understood of that state of medicine which adds reason to experience: from δοκεω, *censeo*, *to judge*; and the divine Hippocrates was the first of this distinction, called

Dogmatici, δογματικοι, physicians who reasoned upon experience, in opposition to those sects who were called *Methodists* and *Empirics*, and conducted their practice only by observation and example, without examining into the reasons for such particular proceedings.

Dogs-tail. See *Cynosurus*.

Dogtooth Spar. It is a species of *Pyramidal Spar*. The pyramid is irregular. Edwards.

Dogwood. *Cornus*.

Dolicholithos, δολιχολιθος, from δολιχος, *a kidney-bean*. Velschius gives this name to certain blackish stones brought from Tyrol, of the shape of a kidney-bean, which emit an odorous effluvium upon attrition.

Dolichos. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-one species.

Dolichos Pruriens, *vel Urens*, couhage, or cow-itch, a species of *Dolichos*.

Dolores, or *Dolorosi*, painful diseases.

Dolorosi Extrinseci, painful diseases of the limbs.

Dolorosi Intrinseci, painful diseases of the internal parts.

Domesticus, domestic. In *Zoology* it signifies animals that are fed at home, in distinction from those called wild. In *Botany* it signifies cultivated. In *Pharmacy* some medicines are thus named which are managed in a family without the direction of a physician.

Donax, a name of the *Onyx*.

Dorcas, i. e. *Capra Alpina*, and *Capreolus*.

Dorea. So Rhases calls a person who can see by day, and not by night.

Doridis Humor. So the sea water is called in Serenus Samonicus.

Dorik, a name for the *Echium*, and of the *Anchusa*.

Doronicum, leopard's bane. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Doronicum, a species of *Senecio*.

Doronicum Germanicum, i. e. *Arnica Montana*. Linn.

Doronicum Romanum. It is the *Doronicum Pardalianches*. Linn.

Dorsales. The nerves which pass out from the vertebræ of the back are thus named.

Dorsiferous Plants, of *dorsum*, *the back*, and *fero*, *to bear*, such plants as are of the capillary kind without stalks, which bear their seeds on the backs of their leaves.

Dorsum, the back. Most etymologists say, from *deorsum*, because it bends downwards. It is the hinder part of the thorax, though, as translated, *back*, it includes the loins also: and *dorsum manûs* and *pedis* is the outside of the hand and foot; hence

Dorsale, is applied to distempers, whose seat is supposed in the back, as the *Tabes Dorsalis*; and to external remedies, as *Emplastrum Dorsale*, and the like.

Dorycnium, eastern convolvulus, a species of *Convolvulus*; also a name of a species of *Lotus*.

Dortmanna, water-gladiole, a species of *Lobelia*.

Dose. It is so much of any medicine as is taken at one time.

Dothien, δοθιην, a boil. See *Furunculus*.

Douglassia, a plant so called by Dr. William Houstoun, in honour of Dr. Douglas.

Draba, Austrian low hoary dittander, a species of *Cochlearia*.

Drachma, a drachm. Among the Greeks it was the name of a coin; also of a weight, which they divided into six oboli. In *Medicine* it is the eighth part of an ounce, and contains three scruples, or sixty grains.

Draco, is known well enough in its common signification; but the chemists have grievously tortured it to a great many purposes, though most of them very unintelligible, especially those of Basil Valentine, in that most incomprehensible book called his *Last Will and Testament*. Quercetan applies it both to some preparations of quicksilver and antimony: and the *Drago Mitigatus* hath long obtained as a name for the *Mercurius Dulcis*: but these whimsies are now almost in contempt.

Draco, a dragon, from δρακων, *a serpent*, an imaginary animal, represented by a serpent with wings, &c.

Draco, the dragon-tree. Linnæus places this as a species of *Dracæna*. This is supposed to yield the *Sanguis Draconis*.

Draconthema, from δρακων, and αιμα, *blood*, i. e. *Sanguis Draconis*.

Dracontia, i. e. *Dracontium*.

Dracontia Minor, i. e. *Arum*.

Dracontides, a name given, as Rufus Ephesius informs us, to some veins proceeding directly from the heart.

Dracunculi, from δρακων, *a serpent*, Guinea worms. In hot countries these worms get into the feet and legs of the inhabitants. See *Gordius* and *Medinenses Venæ*.

Dragacanthæ, i. e. *Gum Tragacanth*.

Dragantum, i. e. *Gum Tragacanth*.

Dragma, δραγμα, a handful.

Dragmis, δραγμις, a pugil; what may be contained in three fingers.

Dragon-tree. See *Draco*.

Drakena Radix, i. e. *Rad. Contrayerva*, a species of *Dorstenia*.

Drank. See *Bromus*.

Draptos, δραπτος, dilacerated.

Drasticos, drastic, from δραστικος, *active* or *brisk*. It is an epithet given to medicines that operate speedily and powerfully, and is commonly applied to emetics and purgatives.

Drawers. See *Ripeners*.

Dresdensis Pulvis. It is an oleosaccharum, in which is the oil of cinnamon.

Driff. So Helmont calls Butler's stone, or some such preparation. It is said to cure diseases by a touch of it with the lips and tongue.

Dropax, δρωπαξ, is an external stimulating form of medicine, applied in the manner of a plaster, to cause a redness, heat, and tumour in the part, that grows senseless or benumbed.

Pitch, galbanum, pellitory, sal ammoniac, &c. are generally used for this purpose.

Drops. See *Hydrops.*

Drosera, sun-dew. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Drostobatanon, betony.

Drosomeli, manna.

Drupa, in *Botany* is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a stone, as the plum, peach, &c.

Drupaceæ, from *drupa*, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, *Padus*.

Dryas Avens. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Dryopteris, branched polopody, a species of *Polypodium*.

Ductus, from *duco*, *to lead*, a duct or canal. This word is frequently applied to parts of the body through which particular fluids are conveyed.

Ductus Adiposi, is a net of small vessels, which Malpighi supposes to bring the fat into the cells which preserve it; but their rise cannot yet be discovered, and their appearance is uncertain.

Ductus Aquosi, a name of the lymphatic vessels.

Ductus Arteriosus. It is found only in the fœtus, and very young children. It arises from the aorta descendens, immediately below the left subclavian artery. In adults it is closed up, and appears like a short ligament, adhering by one end to the aorta, and by the other to the pulmonary artery, so that in reality it deserves no other name than that of *Ligamentum Arteriosum.*

Ductus Auris Palatinus, i. e. *Tuba Eustachiana.*

Ductus Biliarius. See *Jecur.*

Ductus Chyliferus. See *Ductus Thoracicus.*

Ductus communis Choledochus. See *Jecur.*

Ductus Cysticus. See *Cysticus Ductus.*

Ductus Cysto-Hepatici, } In some
Ductus Hepatico-Cysti. } brutes these are found near the neck of the gall-bladder, but cannot be demonstrated in human subjects.

Ductus Hepaticus. See *Jecur.*

Ductus Incisorii. These go from the bottom of the internal nares, cross the arch of the palate, and open behind the first or largest dentes incisorii. In fresh subjects they are not very apparent, especially in human subjects; but are easily discovered in sheep and oxen.

Ductus Lactiferi. Those glandular bodies, the breasts of women, contain a white mass which is merely a collection of membranous ducts, narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, contracting again as they approach the nipples, near which they form a kind of circle of communication.

Ductus Lachrymalis, the excretory duct of the glandula lachrymalis of each eye. See *Glandulæ Lachrymales.*

Ductus ad Nasum. See *Maxilla Superior.*

Ductus Nigri. On separating the crystalline and vitreous humours from their adhesions to the ciliary processes, part of the black pigment, which is on the choroides chiefly, is left lying in black radiated lines, which are thus named.

Ductus Pancreaticus. See *Pancreas.*

Ductus Salivales, are the pipes which excrete the saliva from several glands into the mouth, which see under their respective names.

Ductus Stenonis, i. e. *Ductus Salivalis Superior.*

Ductus Thoracicus. See *Lacteal Veins.*

Ductus Urinarius, i. e. *Urethra.*

Ductus Venosus. In a fœtus, as the vena cava passes the liver, it gives off the *ductus venosus*, which communicates with the sinus of the vena portæ, and in adults becomes a flat ligament.

Ductus Virtsungii, i. e. *Ductus*

Pancreaticus, so called from Virtsungius its discoverer.

Ductus Whartonii. The inferior salival duct is thus named from his describing it.

Dulcacidum, any preparation that is sweet and tart.

Dulcamara, bittersweet, a species of *Solanum*.

Dulcedo Saturni, i. e. *Ceruss*.

Dulcedo Veneris, i. e. *Clitoris*.

Dulcis Radix, liquorice root.

Dumus, a bush. *Bushes* send out branches from near their roots; hence are distinguished from trees, whose stem rises considerably before any branches are sent out. *Rubus* also signifies a *bush;* but *Dumus* is a *bush*, such as the thorn; and *Rubus* is a *bush*, such as the briar.

Duobus (Pil. ex), i. e. *Pil. Colocynth. Si.*

Duobus (Sal de), i. e. *Nitrum Vitriolatum.*

Duodenalis Arteria, also called *Intestinalis.* As soon as the gastrica dextra hath passed behind the stomach, it sends out the *duodenal artery* (which sometimes comes from the trunk of the hepatica); it runs along the duodenum, on the side next the pancreas, to both which it furnishes branches, and also the neighbouring part of the stomach.

Duodenalis Vena, a branch from the vena portæ ventralis; it is distributed chiefly in the duodenum, but sends some branches to the pancreas. A branch of the gastrica is also thus called. The hæmorrhoidalis interna gives a branch of this name to the duodenum.

Duodenum, from *duodeni*, *twelve.* This intestine is thus named from a supposition that its length does not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers, and if measured with the ends of the fingers, is about the matter. It is continued to the pylorus, from which turning downwards, it runs under the stomach immediately above the vertebræ, towards the left side, and ends at the first of the windings under the colon. At its lower end there are two canals, which open into its cavity; one comes from the liver and gall-bladder, called the *Ductus Communis Choledochus;* and the other from the *Prancreas*, called *Pancreaticus.* Its passage is straiter, and its coats thicker than any of the three upper divisions of the intestines.

Duplicana, i. e. *Tertiana Duplex.*

Dupondium, a weight equal to four drams.

Dura Mater, is a strong and thick membrane which covers all the cavity of the cranium; it contains the whole brain somewhat loosely, that the vessels which run between its duplicatures, and upon the surface of the brain, be not too much pressed by the skull. It sticks very close to the basis of the skull, and to its sutures, by the fibres and vessels it sends to the pericranium; it is fastened to the pia mater and the brain, by the vessels which pass from one to the other. It gives a coat or covering to all the nerves which rise from the brain to the medulla spinalis, and to all the nerves which rise from it. Its surface is rough towards the skull, and smooth towards the brain. It is a double membrane woven of strong fibres, which may be plainly seen on its inside, but very little on its outside next the skull. It has three processes made by the doubling of its inner membrane. The first rises from a narrow beginning from the crista galli, to which it is fastened; and as it approaches the hind part of the head, it grows broader and broader, till it terminates where the longitudinal sinus ends. It divides the cerebrum into two hemispheres, near as deep as the corpus callosum. It resembles a sickle, and therefore is called *Falx.* The second separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum, down to the medulla oblongata, that the weight of the cerebrum may not offend the cerebellum which lies under it. This process is very strong and thick, and in ravenous beasts it is for the most part bony, because of the violent

motion of their brain. The third is the smallest; it separates the external substance of the hinder part of the cerebellum into two protuberances. In this membrane there are several sinuses or channels, which run between its internal and external membrane: of these there are four principal ones, which are commonly described; the first is the sinus longitudinalis, which rises from the blind hole in the upper part of the crista galli; it runs along the upper part of the falx, and ends with it, and lies exactly under the sutura sagittalis. Into this sinus the veins of the brain, and some of the proper veins of the *dura mater*, bring back the blood which they receive from the arteries. Of these veins, some running obliquely from the fore part of the brain backwards, and others from the hind part forwards, keep a little space between the duplicature of the membrane, as the ureters do upon the bladder, and so they open in the sinus. In this there are several small cells and round ligaments, which go from one side of the cavity to the other. These, by their elasticity, assist the motion of the blood. The second and third sinuses which this pours into, are the lateral; they arise from the end of the first, into which they open, and going down upon the sides of the occipital bone, in a crooked way, they pass through the same hole with the eighth pair of nerves, and discharge themselves into the internal jugulars. Into these sinuses some veins, and the other sinuses, discharge themselves. The fourth sinus runs by the broad extremity of the falx, and opens where the lateral sinuses join the longitudinal. This meeting of the four sinuses is called *Torcular*. It receives the blood at its other extremity from the plexus choroides. Besides these, there are more of inferior note mentioned by some curious anatomists, as Du Verney, Dr. Ridley, &c. which see. Their use is to receive the blood of the adjacent parts from the veins, to which they are as so many trunks which discharge the blood into the internal jugulars. The vessels of the *dura mater* are, first a branch from the carotidal, whilst it is in its long canal, which is dispersed in the fore and lower part of the *dura mater;* secondly, an artery which enters the hole of the skull, called *Foramen Arteriæ Duræ Matris;* it is dispersed on the sides of this membrane, and runs as high as the sinus longitudinalis. The vein which accompanies the branches of this artery goes out of the skull by the foramen lacerum. Thirdly, a branch of the vertebral artery and vein, which last passes through the hole between the occipital apophysis, where they are dispersed in the hind part of the *dura mater*. The blood which is brought by the arteries is carried back by the veins, which go out at the same holes by which the arteries enter; but in case the swelling of the arteries by a preternatural turgescence of the blood should compress the veins as they go out of the skull, which might easily happen, as it has more arteries than veins; therefore there are several other veins which inosculate with the arteries, and which carry the blood from them into two small veins, which are on the sides of the longitudinal sinus; these veins open into this sinus, that the blood, which was stopt in the other way, may have a free circulation in this. It hath also nerves from the branches of the fifth pair, which give it an exquisite sense. It has a motion of systole and diastole, which is caused by the arteries which enter the skull. No doubt the great number of arteries in the brain contribute more to it, than those few proper to itself, which may assist a little, though not very sensibly, because of their smallness and paucity. The use of the *dura mater* is to cover the brain, the spinal marrow, and all the nerves, to divide the cerebrum in two, and to hinder it from pressing the cerebellum.

Duræ Matris Arteriæ, the dura matral arteries. The external carotid artery sends a branch through the spiral hole of the os sphenoidale, which is the middle artery of the dura mater, and is called by way of eminence, the *Artery of the Dura Mater*. It is divided into many branches, which are dispersed through the substance of the external lamina, as high as the falx, where these ramifications communicate with their fellows on the other side. The external carotid sends off another branch through the superior orbitary fissure to the dura mater, called its anterior artery.

Duratus, hardened. But Scrib. Largus expresses by it, *macerated*.

Duronego, broad-leaved leopard's bane.

Dutroy. See *Stramonium*.

Dwale. See *Atropa* and *Belladonna*.

Dyer's Weed, a species of *Genista*. See also *Luteola*.

Dynamis, δυναμις, from δυναμαι, *to be able*. It is the power from whence an action proceeds. Galen often uses this word for a composition of a medicine, sometimes particularly of an approved one.

Dyota, the circulatory vessel which the chemists call a pelican.

Dysæsthesia, δυσαισθησιαι, diseases from faulty senses, as deafness, or difficulty of hearing, &c. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*. From δυς, *difficulty*, and αισθανομαι, *to feel* or *perceive*.

Dysalthes, δυσαλθης, from δυς, *difficulty*, and αλθω, *to cure*, difficult of cure.

Dysanagogos, an epithet for tough viscid matter, which is difficultly expectorated.

Dyscinesiæ, δυσκινησιαι, disorders from faulty or defective organs. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*. From δυς, *bad*, and κινεω, *to move*.

Dyscrasia, δυσκρασια, dyscrasy; from δυς, *bad*, and κρασις, *temperament*, or *constitution*. It is an ill habit of body, as a jaundice, &c.

Dyscritos, δυσκριτος, from δυς, *difficult*, and κρισις, *a crisis*, difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect crisis.

Dysecœa, δυσηκοια, from δυς, *difficult*, and ακουω, *to hear*, deafness. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysæsthesiæ*.

Dyselces, δυσελκης, *Dyselcia*, δυσελκια, } from δυς, *difficult*, and ελκος, *an ulcer*; an epithet for such persons whose ulcers are difficult to heal. The latter word more properly signifies such ulcers as are difficult to cure.

Dysemeti, from δυς, *difficult*, and εμεω, *to vomit*, those who vomit with difficulty.

Dysenteria, δυσεντερια, from δυς, *bad*, εντερον, *a bowel*, and ρεω, *to run*, a dysentery. It is a painful discharge from the bowels by stool. It is often called the bloody flux, because blood sometimes appears in the stools; but this is not a common symptom, nor essential to the disease. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a contagious fever, in which the patient hath frequent stools, accompanied with much griping, and followed by a tenesmus.

Dysenteria Parisiaca, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Dysenteria Catharticis, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Dysepulotos, δυσεπουλωτος, from δυς, *difficulty*, and επουλοω, *to cicatrize*, an epithet for an ulcer which is difficult to heal.

Dysepuloticus, i. e. *Dysepulotos*.

Dyshæmorrhois, suppression of the bleeding piles.

Dysiatos, δυσιατος, from δυς, *difficulty*, and ιαομαι, *to heal*, difficult of cure.

Dyslochia, suppression of the lochia.

Dysmenorrhœa, from δυς, *difficult*, μην, *a month*, and ρεω, *to flow*, difficult menstruation.

Dysodes, δυσωδης, from δυς, *bad*, and

ὄζω, *to smell*, an ill smell, fœtid. Fœsius says, that in Hippocrates we are to understand by this word a fœtid disorder of the small intestines. It is also the name of a malagma, and an acopon, which Galen and Paulus describe.

Dysodia. Sauvages and some other nosologists form a genus of disease which they name thus, and define it to be, stinking exhalations from the whole body, or from a particular part, as stinking breath, stinking feet, &c.

Dysopia, from δυς, *bad*, and ωψ, *an eye*, difficult sight, as when objects are only distinctly seen in a very great light, or in an obscure one, or when the object is required to be very near, or very far off, &c. It is also a name of a variety of the *Pseudoblepsis Mutans*, viz. seeing double. Dr. Cullen places the *Dysopia* as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysæsthesiæ*.

Dysorexiæ, diseases from wrong appetites, as excess of hunger, &c. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*. From δυς, *bad*, and ορεξις, *appetite*.

Dyspepsia, δυσπεψια, from δυς, *difficult*, and πεπτω, *to concoct*, difficulty of digestion, or rather a depraved one, as when what is digested becomes acid, or possessed of other morbid qualities. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Adynamiæ*.

Dysphagia, impeded deglutition.

Dyspermatismus, the impeded passage of the semen virile in coition.

Dysphonia, δυσφωνια, from δυς, *difficulty*, and φωνη, *the voice*, a difficulty of speech.

Dyspnœa, δυσπνοια, from δυς, *difficulty*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in his class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*; and defines it to be a constant difficulty of breathing, without a sense of straitness in the breast, but rather that of fulness and obstruction there.

Dyspnoon, i. e. *Dyspnœa*.

Dystherapeutos, δυσθεραπευτος, from δυς, *difficulty*, and θεραπευω, *to heal*, difficult to heal.

Dystocia, δυστοκια, from δυς, *difficulty*, and τικτω, *to bring forth*, difficulty in labour, or child-birth.

Dystæchiasis, δυστοιχιασις, from δυς, *bad*, and στοιχος, *order*, an irregular disposition of the hairs in the eye-lids.

Dysuria, δυσουρια, from δυς, *painful*, ουρον, *urine*, and ρεω, *to flow*, a difficulty of voiding the urine. When the urine passes by drops it is called a *strangury*, and a total suppression of urine is called *ischuria*.

E

EAGLESTONE, a variety of *Geodæ*.

Ear, is divided into the external and internal. The external is also divided into two parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the *Wing*; the lower, *Fibra*, or *Lobe*. The parts of the pinna are the helix, which is the outer circle or border of the *ear*; the anthelix, which is the semicircle within the other: the lower end of the semicircle makes a little prominence, which is called *Antitragus*, because there is another prominence just opposite to it, which is called *Tragus*, by reason of some hair that is upon it. The cavity made by the extremity of the helix is called *Concha*: the hollow in the middle of the ear is called *Alveārium*, and has a hole which leads to the tympanum, named *Meatus Auditorius*. This external part is composed of the skin, a cartilage, and a little fat. The skin is thin and smooth; its glands seem to differ from the common miliary glands of the skin, in that both in young and old they frequently flow with an unctuous humour, which dries to a sort of scurf in the concha. These are called *Glandulæ Sebaceæ*. The

skin sticks loosely to the cartilage by means of the membrana adiposa, whose cells contain no fat but in the lobe of the *ear*, where the cartilage does not reach. The vessels of the external *ear* are arteries from the carotid veins, which go to the jugulares; and nerves from the portio dura, and second pair of the neck. It is tied to the back of the os petrosum by a strong ligament which comes from the back side of the pinna. Though it has but a very obscure motion, yet it has two muscles; the first arises from the outside of the frontal muscle, where it joins the crotaphite, and is inserted into the upper back part of the pinna. The second arises from the upper and foremost part of the processus mammillaris, and is inserted into the middle and back part of the concha. The first should draw the *ear* upwards, and the second downwards and backwards; but the continual binding of the *ears* when young deprives us of their use. The use of the internal *ear* is like a tunnel to gather the sounds which, by its ridges and hollows, are directed to the meatus auditorius, the first part of the internal *ear*. This is a conduit which goes from the middle of the concha to the tympanum; it is near an inch long, about three or four lines, or twelfth-parts of an inch wide; and its passage is not straight but crooked, passing first upwards and then downwards, when it has a small tendency upwards again, and the lower part of its extremity bends a little down to the obliquity of the membrana tympani. The beginning of this passage is cartilaginous, being a continuation of the concha contracted; the end of it is bony, which makes the greatest part of the upper and back part of the meatus, as the cartilage does of the lower and fore part. The whole cavity within is lined with a membrane, which seems to be a continuation of the skin which covers the auricula, and which grows thinner and thinner as it approaches the tympanum. On the back side of this membrane there is a great number of little glands, whose excretory ducts bring into the meatus a yellow excrement, whose bitterness and viscidity hinders insects from approaching the membrana tympani, which it likewise preserves against the injuries of air. The cartilage is always slit, and frequently in more than one place. The meatus has the same vessels which the external *ear* has, and both have a vein which passes through the eleventh of the external holes of the skull, and discharges itself into the lateral sinuses. The inner extremity of the meatus is closed with a thin transparent membrane, of an oval figure, stretched out like the head of a drum, making an obtuse angle with the upper and back part of the meatus, and an acute with the lower and fore part. This is the membrana tympani, which is set in a bony circle of the temporal bone, and which wants about half a line of being a complete circle. The handle of a small bone, called the *Malleolus*, is tied to this membrane, which it draws somewhat inwards, making it a little concave towards the meatus auditorius: and there runs a small twig of a nerve from the fifth pair upon its inside, called *Chorda Tympani*. The upper edge of this membrane being sometimes not quite closed to the bone, gives a passage for the air from the mouth to the external *ear*. Behind this membrane there is a pretty large cavity called the *Tympanum;* it is about three or four lines deep, as much wide, and between two and three high: it is lined with a fine membrane, on which there are several veins and arteries. It is always full of a purulent matter in children. In this cavity there are four small bones, of which the first is the malleolus, or hammer, so called because of its shape. Its head has on its lower side two protuberances, and a cavity whereby it is joined to the incus by ginglymus;

its handle, which is pretty long and small, is fastened to the membrana tympani: its whole length is about three lines, or a little more. Near its head it has two small processes, and it is moved by three muscles; the first is called the *Externus;* it rises from the upper and external side of the meatus auditorius, and is inserted into the upper and lower process of the malleolus, which it draws outwards. This is necessary when sounds are too great, because they might break the membrana tympani. The second is the obliquus; it lies in the external part of the conduit which goes to the palate, and entering the barrel it is contained in a sinuosity of the bone by the upper edge of the membrana tympani, and is inserted into the slender process of the hammer, assisting the former muscle in its action. The third is the internus, which arises from the extremity of the bony part of the conduit, which leads to the fauces, and lies in a sinus of the os petrosum, till it passes over a little rising of the bone at the fenestra ovalis, to be inserted into the posterior part of the handle of the malleolus. This muscle, by pulling the hammer inwards, distends the membrana tympani. The second small bone is called the *Incus*, the anvil; it has a head and two legs; its head, which is near two lines long, above one broad, and but half a line thick, has a protuberance, and two cavities, whereby it is articulated with the hammer; the shorter of its legs is tied to that side of the conduit which goes to the processus mammillaris, and its longer leg to the head of the third bone, called the *Stapes* or *Stirrup*, because of its resemblance; it is of a triangular figure, made of two branches set upon a flat basis, which stands upon the foramen ovale. The space between the two branches is filled up by a fine transparent membrane; the union of the two branches is called the head of the stirrup, in which there is a small cavity, wherein lies the fourth bone. The height of the stapes is a line and a half, the length of it above a line, and the breadth half a line. There is a small muscle which arises out of a small canal in the bottom of the tympanum, and which is inserted into the head of the stirrup, the os orbiculare, which is a very small bone, being convex on that side which is received into the cavity of the head of the stirrup, and hollow on the other side, where it receives the long leg of the anvil, which is only joined to the stirrup by means of this fourth bone. Besides these bones, there are several holes in the tympanum: the first is in its fore part near the membrana tympani: it is the entry to the sinus in the mammillary process. The second is the orifice of a conduit which leads to the palate of the mouth; the beginning of this passage is very narrow and bony, the middle is cartilaginous; and its extremity, which opens near the uvula, is above four lines wide, membranous, and dilated by some muscular fibres; and they open the extremity of this passage either when we open our mouths to hear more distinctly, or when it is necessary there should be a free communication between the external air, and that in the cavity of the tympanum. The third and fourth are in the internal process of the os petrosum; the one is called *Fenestra Ovalis;* the basis of the stirrup stands upon it, and it is in the entry to the vestibulum: the other, called *Fenestra Rotunda*, is covered by a fine membrane, enclosed in a chink of this hole; and it leads to the cochlea. The vestibulum is a cavity in the os petrosum, behind the fenestra ovalis: it is above two lines broad, as much long, and a line and a half high. In it open the semicircular pipes of the labyrinth, the upper turning of the cochlea, and the auditory nerve, at five small holes. The labyrinth is made of three semicircular pipes, above half a line wide, excavated in the os petrosum; they open by five

orifices into the vestibulum. That which is called the superior pipe, and is generally about five or six lines long, joins one of its extremities with one of the extremities of that which is called the superior pipe, and these two extremities open by one orifice, but the middle pipe opens at each end by itself into the vestibulum. The last cavity of the *ear* is the cochlea; it resembles a snail's shell. Its canal, which winds in a spiral line, is divided into two, the upper and lower, by a thin spiral lamina, of which the part next the axis is bony, but extremely brittle; and that next the outer shell is membranous, appearing only to be made of the auditory nerve. The upper canal opens into the tympanum, and the lower into the vestibulum: this is narrower than that, especially towards the basis of the cochlea, where each is about a line wide, and the basis itself is about four lines diameter. The vessels of the internal *ear* are arteries and veins, from the internal carotid and jugulars. The nervus auditorius enters by the hole in the internal process of the os petrosum. It consists of two bundles, of which one is hard, the other soft. Five branches of the portio mollis enter the vestibulum, and form a delicate web, which sends slips that run through the semicircular canals; and the rest of the portio mollis enters the cochlea at the centre of its base, and turns with the spiral line, of which it probably makes the membranous part. The portio dura passes through its proper passages, to be distributed among the external parts about the *ear*.

Earth, is one of the chemical principles, and that part of bodies which most answers to what they call *caput mortuum*, that is, last left in the furnace, and is neither capable of being raised by distillation, nor dissolved by solution.

Naturalists distinguish betwixt *earths* and stones. Mr. Edwards defines *earths* as follows: they are fossil bodies, whose component parts imbibe water; and which either fall into a loose mass, or when gently rubbed between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient length of time in water. *Earths* are a class of fossils.

Chemists include both *earths* and stones in their definition of *earth:* but if, in our inquiry into what *earth* is, we proceed by a chemical scrutiny, we shall have very little reason to believe that there is any *earthy* matter: yet chemists distinguish *earth* from other bodies, which are called *elementary*, by its fixity, siccity, and insolubility in water: it is not inflammable, but after fusion concretes into a form of glass.

Stahl and many others include all *earths* in the calcareous and vitrifiable. All calcareous *earths* and stones are tender, easily receiving an impression from the point of a knife. Vitrifiable stones are distinguished by being sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. Macquer says, that the most probable opinion is, that only one kind of simple elementary *earth* exists. The different appearances may only be from different modifications of the one simple elemenary *earth*.

Earth Moss. *Phascum.*

Earth Nut. *Arachis.*

Earth (Virgin), a genus of *earth*, consisting of particles loosely constructed together; being the proper nourishment of vegetables; rough; and neither reducible into a fine subtile powder, not colouring the hands, like the chalks. Edwards.

Ebiscus, marsh-mallow.

Ebullition, is strictly any boiling up, like that of water over the fire, but is generally used to signify that struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together of any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties, is called by this name.

Ebulus, dwarf elder, a species of *Sambucus*.

Ecapatli, i. e. *Senna Orientalis fruticosa*.

Ecbolica, from εκβαλλω, *to cast out*, medicines which cause abortion.

Ecbolium, a variety of Malabar nut, or a species of *Justicia*.

Ecbrasmata, εκβρασματα, from εκβραττω, *to cast out violently*, fiery pustules on the surface of the body.

Ecbyrsomata, εκβυρσωματα, from βυρσα, *a skin*, protuberances of the bones at the joints, which appear through the skin.

Eccathartica, εκκαθαρτικα, from καθαιρω, *to purge*. According to Gorræus, *eccatharties* are remedies which, applied to the skin, open the pores; but in general they are understood to be deobstruents: sometimes expectorants are thus called, and so are purgatives also.

Ecchymoma, εκχυμωμα, i. e. *Ecchymosis*.

Ecchymoma Arteriosum, the spurious aneurism.

Ecchymosis, εκχυμωσις, from εκχυω, *to pour out*, and αιμα, *blood*; a disorder of the superficial parts of the body, which happens when by a contusion the capillary vessels are broken, and their contained fluids extravasated, which, stagnating, change the natural colour of the part to brown, livid, or black. Bell, in his Surgery, says, that when, in the operation of bloodletting, a small tumour is raised immediately above the orifice in the vein, by the blood insinuating itself into the cellular substance of the neighbouring parts; such a tumour, when round and small, is termed a *Thrombus*, and when more diffused, an *Ecchymosis*.

Ecclisis, εκκλισις, from εκκλινω, *to bend*, or *turn aside*, a luxation.

Eccope, εκκοπη, from εκκοπτω, *to cut off*, the cutting off of any part.

Eccopeus, εκκοπευς, from κοπτω, *to cut*, an ancient instrument, of the same use as the modern raspatory.

Eccoprotica, εκκοπρωτικα, eccoprotics, from κοπρος, *dung*, mild cathartics, whose operation extends no farther than to evacuate the intestines.

Ecdora, εκδορα, from εκδερω, *to excoriate*, excoriation; and particularly used for an *excoriation* of the urethra.

Echetrosis. So Hippocrates calls the white bryony.

Echinides. In Hippocrates it is mentioned as what he used for purging the womb with.

Echinate Seeds. Such seeds of plants as are prickly and rough, are thus named, from *echinus*, *a hedge-hog*.

Echinites, from *echinus*, *an urchin*. Certain petrefactions are thus called from their likeness to the sea-hedge-hog, or urchin.

Echinomelocactus, i. e. *Melocactos Ind. Occid.*

Echinophora, prickly parsnip. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Echynophthalmia, εχινοφθαλμια, from εχινος, *a hedge-hog*, and οφθαλμια, *an inflammation of the eye*, an inflammation of the hairy parts of the eye-lids.

Echinopus, i. e. *Echinops*.

Echinus Marinus, the sea hedge-hog, or urchin. The spine of the larger urchins are called *Lapis Judaicus*.

Echos, ηχος. In Hippocrates, it is the same as *Tinnitus Aurium*.

Echysis, a fainting or swooning.

Eclampsia Typhodes, i. e. *Raphania*.

Eclampsia, εκλαμψις, } from λαμ-
Eclampsis, } πω, *to shine*.

It signifies a splendour, brightness, effulgence, flashing of light, scintillation. It is a flashing light, or those sparklings which strike the eyes of epileptic patients. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *circuli ignei*, scintillations, or fiery circles. Though only a symptom of the epilepsy, Hippocrates puts it for epilepsy itself.

Eclectica, εκλεκτικη, *Medicina*, from εκλεγω, *to elect*. Archigenus and some others selected from all other sects what appeared to them to be the best and most rational; hence they were

called *Eclectics*, and their medicine *Eclectic Medicine*.

Electos, a linctus.

Eclegma, εκλειγμα, from εκλειχω, *lingo*, *to lick*, is a form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick; the same also as *Lambative*, from *lambo*, which signifies the same; and *Linctus*.

Ecleictos, εκλειχτον, i. e. *Eclegma*.

Eclysis, εκλυσις, an universal faintness.

Ecmagma, a kneaded mass, or the *Crocomagma*.

Ecnephias, εκνεφιας, of εκ, *from*, and νεφος, *a cloud*, a stormy wind breaking out of a cloud.

Ecpepiesmenos, εκπεπιεσμενος, from εκπιεζω, *to press out*, an epithet for ulcers with protuberating lips.

Ecphractic, εκφρακτικα, from εκφραττω, are such medicines as incide and render more thin tough humours, so as to promote their discharge.

Ecphraxis, εκφραξις from εκφραττω, *to remove obstruction*, an opening of the pores.

Ecphyas, εκφυας, from εκ and φυω, *to produce*, an appendix or excrescence. Some call the appendicula vermiformis thus.

Ecphyse, flatus from the bladder through the urethra, and from the womb through the vagina.

Ecphysesis, εκφυσησις, from εκφυσαω, *to breathe*, a quick expulsion of the air out of the lungs.

Ecphysis, εκφυσις, from εκφυω, *to produce*, an apophysis, appendix, or process; also a name of the duodenum.

Ecpiesma, εκπιεσμα, from εκπιεζω, *to press out*, the same as magma; also the juice that is pressed out from the plants of which the magma is made. It is also a kind of fracture of the cranium, in which the bones are shattered, and press inwardly, affecting the membranes of the brain.

Ecpiesmos, εκπιεσμος, from εκπιεζω, *to express*. In general it implies expression, but it is also the name of a disorder of the eye, which consists in a great prominence of the entire globe, thrust as it were almost out of the orbit by an afflux of humours.

Ecpleroma, εκπληρωμα, from εκπληροω, *to fill*. In Hippocrates they are hard balls of leather, or other substances, adapted to fill the arm-pits, while by the help of the heels, placed against the balls, and repressing the same, the luxated os humeri is reduced into its place.

Ecplexis, εκπληξις, from εκπλησσω, *to terrify* or *astonish*, a stupor or astonishment, from sudden external accidents.

Ecpneumatosis, i. e. *Ecpnoe*.

Ecpnoe, εκπνοη, from εκπνεω, *to breathe*, expiration, that part of respiration in which the air is expelled from the lungs.

Ecptoma, εκπτωμα, from εκπιπτω, *to fall out*, a luxation of the bone, the exclusion of the secundines; and, speaking of corrupt parts, it signifies a falling off. It is also an hernia in the scrotum, and a falling down of the womb.

Ecphyema, εκπυημα, a copious collection of pus, or matter, from the suppuration of a tumour.

Ecrevelles. So the French call a scrofula.

Ecrexis, from ρηγνυμι, *to break*, a rupture. Hippocrates expresses by it a rupture or laceration of the womb.

Ecrhythmos, εκρυθμος. It is applied to the pulse, and signifies that it is diorderly or irregular.

Ecroë, εκροη, from εκρεω, to *flow out*, an efflux, or the course by which any humour which requires purging is evacuated.

Ecrusis, from εκρεω, *to flow out*. In Hippocrates it is an efflux of the semen before it receives the conformation of a fœtus, and therefore is called an efflux, to distinguish it from abortion.

Ecsarcoma, εκσαρκωμα, from σαρξ, *flesh*, a fleshy excrescence.

Ecstasis, εκστασις, from εξιστημι,

to be out of one's senses, an ecstacy or trance. In Hippocrates it signifies a delirium. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a kind of apoplexy. See *Exstasis*.

Ecstrophius, εκστροφιος, from εκστρεφω, *to invert*, an epithet for any medicine that makes the blind piles appear outwardly.

Ectasis, εκτασις, from εκτεινω, *to extend*, an extension of the skin, the reverse to wrinkling.

Ectexis, εκτηξις, from εκτηκω, *to liquify* or *consume*, an emaciation.

Ectelynsis, εκτηλυνσις, from εκθηλυνω, *to render effeminate*, softness. It is applied to the skin and flesh when lax and soft, and to bandages when not sufficiently tight.

Ecthlimma, εκθλιμμα, from εκθλιβω, *to press out against*, an ulceration caused by pressure on the skin.

Ecthlipsis, εκθλιψις, from εκθλιβω, *to press out against*, elision or expression. It is spoken of swelled eyes, when they dart forth sparks of light.

Ecthyma, εκθυμα, from εκθυω, *to break out*, a pustule or cutaneous eruption.

Ecthymata, εκθυματα, pimples, pustules, or cutaneous eruptions.

Ectopiæ, protrusions, as in cases of herniæ, luxations, &c. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*.

Ectopocystica (Ischuria). In Sauvages's Nosology it is a suppression of urine from a rupture of the bladder.

Ectomon, black hellebore.

Ectrimma, εκτριμμα, from εκτριβω, of τριβω, *to rub*, an attrition or galling. In Hippocrates it is an exulceration of the skin about the os sacrum.

Ectrope, εκτροπη, from εκτρεπω, *to divert*, *pervert*, or *invert*. It is any duct by which the humours are diverted and drawn off. In P. Æginета it is the same as *Ectropium*.

Ectropium, εκτροπιον, from εκτρεπω, *to invert*, an inversion or eversion of the eye-lids. The eye-lids are so retracted, that their inner red skin is rendered prominent, and the eye cannot be sufficiently covered by them. When this accident happens to the upper eye-lid, it, then resembling the hare's eye, is called *Lagophthalmus*, or hare's eye. The word *Ectropium* is often applied to the under eye-lid only.

Ectrosis, εκτρωσις, from εκτιτρωσκω, *to miscarry*, a miscarriage.

Ectoritica, from εκτιτρωσκω, *to miscarry*, medicines which cause miscarriage.

Ectylotica. So Horstius calls medicines that destroy callosities.

Eczema, εκζεμα, from εκζεω, *to boil*, or *to be hot*, an hot painful pustule.

Edder (American), a species of *Arum*.

Edentulus, without teeth.

Edera Trifolia, i. e. *Toxicodendron*.

Edes, amber.

Edra, a fractured bone, in which, beside the fracture, there is an impression from the instrument by which it was broken.

Edulcorants. See *Absorbent*.

Edulcoration, signifies the same as *Ablution*, which see; as also to sweeten any thing with sugar or syrup.

Effervescence, expresses a greater degree of motion or struggling of the small parts of a liquor than is commonly understood by fermentation or ebullition; and such as occasions great heat; or rather, it is the extrication of air from the fluids that contain it as a constituent.

Effete, from *effætus*, barren, childless; but figuratively it is any thing that is so decayed as to have lost its virtue.

Effides, ceruse.

Effila, freckles.

Efflorescence, or *Efflorescence*, expresses the breaking out of some humours in the skin, as in the measles, and the like.

Effluvia, from *effluo*, *to flow out*, are those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty and fineness of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects without any sensible diminution

of the body from whence they arise; and the considerable effects they may have upon other bodies within the sphere of their activity, may be learned from the writings of Mr. Boyle and others on that subject.

Effractura, a species of fracture of the cranium, when the bone is broken and much depressed by a blow.

Egestio, excretion, generally used with respect to evacuations by stools.

Egg of Glass, a vessel in chemistry, whose hollow body or bottom part is oval, or fashioned like an egg, but rises up in a slender stem.

Eilamides, ειλαμιδες, from ειλεω, *to involve*, the meninges or membranes of the brain, viz. the dura and pia mater.

Eilema, ειλημα, from ειλεω, *to form convolutions*. In Hip. *de Flatibus*, it signifies painful convolutions of the intestines from flatulence. Sometimes it signifies a covering. Vogel says, it is a fixed pain in the guts, as if a nail was driven in.

Eileon, from ειλεω, *to wind*. Gorræus says it is a name of the intestinum ileum.

Eileos, ειλεος, from ειλεω, *to form convolutions*, the iliac passion.

Eisbole, εισβολη, from εις, *into*, and βαλλω, *to cast*. It signifies strictly an injection, but is used to express the access of a distemper, or of a particular paroxysm.

Eisenman, a variety of the species of iron, which is of the unnamed colour of metals. It is of a scaly structure, not rubbing into scales.

Ejaculatory Vessels. See *Generation, Parts of*, proper to men.

Ejection, signifying to throw out, is the discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory.

Elaboration, strictly signifies the working any thing with the hands; but is generally applied in the same manner as digestion, or concoction of the animal fluids.

Elæosaccharum, from ελαιον, *oleum*, and σακχαρ, *saccharum*, *sugar*, denotes the mixture of oil and sugar together, which is frequently done with the distilled oils, to make them mix with aqueous fluids for present use. It is an admirable form of medicine, and highly deserves to be better esteemed, and more frequently used than we find it. All the virtues of vegetables are with great advantage reducible into it. It is very ready and commodious for taking, and capable of continuing for a long time unaltered, and of being transported to distant regions, without any diminution of its virtue.

Elambicatio, a method of analyzing mineral waters to investigate their virtues.

Elaphopila, the hairs collected in the stomach of a stag, and formed there into a ball.

Elasis, elastic.

Elasma, ελασμα, from ελαυνω, a lamina or plate of any kind; but it is used to express a glyster-pipe.

Elastic, signifies a force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. To solve this property, many have recourse to the universal law of nature, attraction, by which the parts of solid and firm bodies are caused to cohere together: whereby when hard bodies are struck or bent, so that the component parts are a little moved from one another, but not quite disjoined or broken off, nor separated so far as to be out of the power of that attracting force, by which they cohere together; they certainly must, on the cessation of the external violence, spring back with a very great velocity to their former state; but in this circumstance the atmospherical pressure will account for it as well, because such a violence, if it be not great enough to separate the constituent particles of a body far enough to let in any foreign matter, must occasion many vacuola between the separated surfaces, so that upon the removal they will close again by the pressure of the aerial fluid upon the external parts, i. e. the body will come again into its natural posture.

The included air likewise in most bodies, gives that power of resilition upon their percussion; and because a tolerable understanding of the affair is of great importance in physical reasoning, and helpful to the knowledge of many modern writings, it may be worth giving an abstract hereof from the best authors upon the subject.

If two bodies perfectly *elastic* strike one against another, there will be or remain in each the same relative velocity as before, i. e. they will recede with the same velocity as they meet together with. For the compressive force, or the magnitude of the stroke in any given bodies, arises from the relative velocity of those bodies, and is proportional to it: and bodies perfectly *elastic* will restore themselves completely to the figure they had before the shock; or, in other words, the restitutive force is equal to the compressive, and therefore must be equal to the force with which they came together, and consequently they must, by elasticity, recede again from each other with the same velocity. Hence, taking equal times before and after the shock, the distances between the bodies will be equal: and therefore the distances of times from the common centre of gravity will, in the same times, be equal. And hence the laws of percussion of bodies perfectly elastic are easily deduced.

Elate. So the ancients called the vagina which encloses the flowers and rudiments of the fruit of the great palm tree.

Elate Thelia, i. e. *Abies.*

Elater, i. e. *Elasticitas.*

Elatterii, i. e. *Cascarilla.*

Elaterium, ελατηριον. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species. It is the name also of a species of *Momordica.* This word is often used by Hippocrates to signify an external application of a digestive or a detergent nature.

Elcosis, numerous, or large chronic ulcers, carious, fœtid, and attended with a slow fever.

Elder. See *Sambucus.*

Elder (Water). See *Opulus.*

Elecampane. See *Inula*, and *Helenium.*

Electio, election, that part of pharmacy which consists in a knowledge of the various simples which compose the materia medica, and directs the choice of drugs, distinguishing the good from the bad.

Electricity, that property of certain bodies, whereby, after being rubbed, excited, or heated in some particular degree, they acquire a power of attracting and repelling other remote bodies, and frequently of emitting sparks and streams of light. The ancients having observed that amber, which they called *electrum*, ηλεκτρον, upon being rubbed, attracted bits of straw, down, and other light bodies, first gave this property the name of *electricity*, which they thought peculiar to amber, and a few stones mentioned by Theophrastus, Pliny, and some others. But the philosophers of the last, and more particularly of the present age, have found that numbers of other bodies possess this quality, and made so many discoveries in *electricity*, that there is scarce any other subject in natural philosophy that has given occasion to more experiments. Among the first, as well as most ingenious writers upon the subject, is Dr. Franklin, to whose book we refer the reader: after him Dr. Priestley, &c. on this subject should be read. It has been pretended by some that great benefit may be derived to the healing art from these discoveries. These hopes in many instances may be too sanguine; it does not, however, follow that medicinal advantages are not to be gained from *electricity:* so subtile and so elastic a fluid admitted in a large quantity into our bodies, as from undoubted experience, it greatly heats the flesh and quickens the pulse, may in particular cases be attended with advantages. In effect we meet with several cures performed in paralytic cases, by the force of *electricity.*

Electrodes, from ηλεκτρον, *amber*, an epithet for stools which shine like amber.

Electrum, ηλεκτρον, *amber*. It is also a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

Electrum Minerale, the tincture of metals. It is made of tin and copper, to which some add gold, and double its quantity of martial regulus of antimony melted together; from these there results a metallic mass, to which some chemists have given the name of *electrum minerale*. This mass is powdered and detonated with nitre and charcoal to a kind of scoria; it is powdered again whilst hot, and then digested in spirit of wine, whence a tincture is obtained of a fine red colour.

Electary, is a form of medicine made of conserves, powders, spices, &c. into the consistence of honey, or the pulp of a roasted apple, to be divided into doses, when taken, like a bole. The form is attended with considerable inconveniences; for *electaries*, generally made up with honey, or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, are apt to ferment, and when too thick, to candy. By both which, though it is exceeding difficult to avoid the one or the other of them, the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. It is therefore a pity that this form should be so much in use, whilst others infinitely superior to it in all respects, lie neglected or unthought of.

Elements, are the same as principles. See *Principia*. Galen says, the *element* of any thing is the smallest and most minute part of that thing whose *element* it is. Others define it otherwise; but what one philosopher asserts, others prove to be absurd. Among the chemists, fire, air, water, and earth, are called *elements*, also primary principles.

Elemi. A resinous gum so called, is the produce of the Amyris Elemifera Lin. The college have retained this substance in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Unguentum Elemi.

Elengi, a species of *Mimusops*.

Eleoselinum, from ελος, *a fen*, and σελινον, *parsley*, a name for smallage.

Elephantia, a sort of *Anasarca*.

Elephantia Arabum. According to some, it is the *Elephantiasis*, when the feet are swelled and hard. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology it is synonymous with *Elephantiasis*.

Elephantiasis, ελεφαντιασις. It is generally ranked as a species of leprosy; some say it is the highest degree of skin diseases, and others distinguish it from the leprosy by having its seat in the flesh, whilst the leprosy, at the most, only affects the skin and integuments. This disorder receives its name from its affecting the legs so as to make them resemble those of an elephant.

Elevation. Chemical sublimation is sometimes thus named.

Elevator, signifies a raiser, or lifter up, and therefore is applied to some chirurgical instruments put to such uses, and described by Parey and Scultetus. It is also applied to several muscles in the human body.

Elevator, i. e. *Levator Scapulæ*. Also the *Rectus Superior Oculi*.

Elevatores Ani, i. e. *Levatores Ani*.

Elevator Auriculæ. This muscle arises from the external termination of the frontal muscle, it being formed of diverse fleshy fibres covering the temporal muscle; and being thin and membrenous, is carried over it; then growing narrower, is inserted into the upper part of the ear, bringing it upward and forward.

Elevator Labii Inferioris, i. e. *Levator Labii Inferioris*.

Elevator Labii Superioris, i. e. *Levator Labii Superioris*.

Elevator Nasi Alarum. This muscle arises from the top of the bone of the nose near the lachrymal cavity, with a sharp and fleshy beginning, and falling down towards its sides in a triangular figure, not much unlike the Greek letter Δ, it marcheth downwards the length of the bone, and is

inserted broad and fleshy into the nasi alæ.

Elevator Oculi. It arises from the bottom of the socket, near the hole which gives a passage to the optic nerve; then passing over the upper part of the globe of the eye, is inserted into the superior and anterior part of the sclerotica.

Elevator Palpebræ Superioris, i. e. *Levator Palpebræ Superioris.*

Elevator Labiorum. See *Levator Communis.*

Eligii Morbus, a fistula.

Eligma, a linctus.

Elipsis, the scoria of silver.

Elithroides, i. e. *Elythroides.*

Elixir. Lemery derives this word from ελκω, *to draw*, or *extract*, because in making *elixirs*, the purest part of the ingredients is extracted by the menstruum; or from αλεξω, *to help*, because of the assistance received from medicines of this kind in the cure of diseases. But the true derivation is from the Arabic, in which language *Al-ecsir*, or *Al-eksir*, signifies *chemistry;* hence *elixir*, a medicine prepared by the chemical art, is appropriated, by way of eminence, to a tincture extracted by a proper menstruum from many efficacious ingredients; a tincture is drawn from one ingredient, an *elixir* from two or more at the same time; farther, an *elixir* is not of so clear, but of a thicker consistence than a tincture. There are various other etymologies in different writers, but, to leave these, it may be added, that an *elixir* is no other than a compound tincture. James. See Rolfinkius's *Chemistry*, lib. iv. sect. 2. cap. 1.

Eliz, i. e. *Flos Æris.*

Elleborine, bastard hellebore.

Elleborites, i. e. *Helleborites.*

Elleborus, i. e. *Helleborus.*

Ellipsis, is an oval figure, produced from the section of the cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone (but not parallel to the base, for then it produces a circle) near to which figure is that of an egg cut end-wise, and which may be described upon a plane by a line made with a loose cord carried round upon two centers, or pins.

Ellobos, an epithet for such seeds or fruits as are in pods or lobes.

Ellychnion, ελλυχνιον, from λυχνος, *a lamp*, the wick of a lamp or candle. These were made of different materials, some of the papyrus, some of the fruit of the ricinus, &c. These wicks were used by the ancients instead of lint.

Ellychniotes, i. e. *Ellychnion.*

Elminthes, worms.

Elm tree. See *Ulmus.*

Eloanx, auripigment.

Elodes. So the Greeks call sweating fevers; they are a kind of tertian intermittents.

Elome, auripigment.

Elongation, signifying lengthening out, is an imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place.

Elutriatio, washing over. It is the pouring a liquor out of one vessel into another, in order to separate the subsiding matter from the clear and fluid part.

Eluvies. In Pechlinus it imports the humour discharged in a fluor albus.

Eluxatio, i. e. *Luxatio.*

Elythroides, ελυτροειδης, from ελευτρον, *a sheath*, and ειδος, *form.* So the tunica vaginalis of the testes is called, because it includes them as in a sheath.

Elytrocele, a hernia in the vagina.

Elytron, ελυτρον, from ειλεω, *to involve*, or *cover*, a covering or sheath. Hippocrates calls the membranes which involve the spinal marrow, ελυτρα.

Emaciantes, diseases that occasion a wasting of the whole body.

Emanation, is a flowing out, as effluvia or steams arise from any body. See *Quality.*

Emansio Mensium. Thus some Latin writers term the restraint, loitering, tarrying, or retention of the

menses, that is, when they do not begin to flow at the period of life at which they may be expected.

Emarginatio, the emergination, or cleansing a wound of the scurf, &c. about its edge.

Emarginatus. A leaf of a plant which is hollowed at its extremities, so as to form a heart, is called an emarginate leaf.

Emasculatio, i. e. castration.

Embole, εμβολη, from εμβαλλω *to put in*, the reduction or setting of a dislocated bone.

Embolus, black mould, a species of *Mucor*.

Emborisma, an aneurism.

Embotum, a funnel conveying fumes into any orifice of the body.

Embregma, εμβρεγμα, from εμβρεχω, *to moisten*, i. e. *Embrocatio*.

Embrocation, from εμβρεχω, *to moisten*, or *soak in*. It is an application in a fluid form, usually prepared of volatile and spirituous ingredients, and mostly used to relieve pains, numbness and palsies.

Embroche, εμβροχη, from εμβρεχω, *to make wet*, i. e. *Embrocatio*, vel *Fomentatio*.

Embrontetos, εμβροντητος, from βροντη, *thunder*. Properly it is one thunderstruck; and, from a similarity of effects, it is applied to apoplectic persons.

Embryo, εμβρυον, from εν, *in*, and βρυω, *to bud forth*. It is the rudiments of a child in the womb before perfect formation; thus called from its first growth resembling that of the first shoots of a plant, and having no other than a vegetative life.

Embryothlastes, εμβρυοθλαστης, from εμβρυον, *fœtus*, and θλαω, *to break*, an instrument to break the bones of a fœtus, in order to its more easy delivery. It is also a crotchet for extracting a fœtus.

Embryotomy, from εμβρυον, *a fœtus*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. It is a cutting of the child whilst in the womb, in order to its easier delivery.

Embryulcus, from εμβρυον, *a fœtus*, and ελκω, *to draw*, an hook for the extraction of a child when labour is difficult.

Emerald, a precious stone, a species of quartzose crystal. *Emeralds* are met with among the species of three different genera, in the order of *Quartz*. See *Smiris*.

Emery. See *Smiris*.

Emetic, from εμεω, *vomeo*, *to vomit*, is any thing that works by vomiting, which is after this manner: The particles of the *emetic* medicine, by wedging themselves into the orifices of the emissaries of the glands, which are placed adjacent to the surface of the stomach, do dilate the same (which by some extrinsical cause had been contracted), and after the same manner do dissolve (at least in some degree) the cohesion of the stagnant morbific matter, rendering it more fluid, and consequently making its resistance less. Now, the natural and constant action of the glands being secretion, and the impediment (by the dilatation of the orifice, and the attenuation of the fluid) being taken away, or at least made less than the natural momentum of the glands, the matter must naturally flow into the cavity of the stomach, till it be heaped up in such a quantity (which not being to be done in an instant, must require some time) as is sufficient by its stimulus to vellicate and force the fibres of the stomach, abdomen, and diaphragm, by the communication of the first with the two last, into a violent contraction, and thereby throw all out of the œsophagus; and this makes all quiet for a while, till a new and sufficient quantity be excerned from these glands to produce the aforesaid contraction. *Emetic* and purgative medicines differ only in this, that the particles of the latter do not immediately vellicate the fibres of the stomach, dilate the orifices, and attenuate the matter contained in the glands of the stomach; but act gently, and assist the natural motion of digestion,

and so are carried down into the guts; and to know how they operate there, see *Purgatives*.

Emetic Tartar. Cream of tartar combines with glass of antimony to the point of saturation; and thus the *emetic tartar* is formed. In this process the tartar only combines with the reguline part of the antimony, which is deprived of a sufficient quantity of phlogiston. On this account it cannot form a combination with regulus of antimony itself, because it possesses all its phlogiston. Beaumé.

Emetocatharticum, a medicine which operates by vomit and by stool.

Emmenagogues, from εν, *in*, μην, *mensis*, *a month*, and αγω, *duco*, *to lead*, are medicines that promote the menses, because their natural periods of flowing are once a month; and these do this either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, whereby its momentum against the vessels is increased, or by making it thinner, whereby it will more easily pass through any outlets. The former intention is helped by chalybeates, which give a greater weight and momentum to a languid heavy blood, and all other substances of the like gravity and elasticity. And this is the case of a leucophlegmatic habit, or, as it is commonly called, the green-sickness, and its cure; but in the latter case, where the blood is florid and too high, attenuating alteratives and detergents are the only remedies, because they are fittest to render the blood more thin, and give it such a property as will better carry it through those little apertures destined for its discharge into the uterus. For the whole that concerns this subject, consult Dr. Freind's *Emmenologia*.

Emmenia, εμμηνα, from μην, *a month*, the menstrual discharges.

Emmotos, εμμοτος, from μοτος, *lint*, an epithet for persons, parts of the body, or disorders that require lint for the cure.

Emodia, a stupor of the teeth.

Emollients, signifying softeners, are such things as sheathe and soften the asperities of the humours, relax and supple the solids at the same time. For it is very easy to conceive the manner how these are both brought about by the same medicine. By what means soever, whether in the stomach, or any other parts, the juices have obtained any sharpness or asperity, so as to vellicate and render very uneasy the fibres and nervous parts, which often happens; those things which are smooth, soft, and yielding, cannot but wrap up their points, and render them imperceptible, whereby they may gradually, by the proper course of circulation, be brought to some convenient emunctory, without doing any injury by the way. Such parts likewise draw the fibres into spasms, keep them too tense, and frequently thereby occasion obstructions of the worst kind. In all such cases, therefore, *emollients* lubricate and moisten the fibres, so as to relax them into their proper dimensions, whereupon such disorders cease.

Emotio. This word is generally used with respect to the mind, and in a medical sense it signifies a delirium. When it is used relatively to some bone, a luxation is to be understood by it.

Empasma, i. e. *Cataplasma*.

Emphractica, εμφρακτικα, from εμφρασσω, *to obstruct*, such topics as stop the pores when applied to the skin.

Emphragma, εμφραγμα, from εμφρασσω, *to obstruct*, an impediment or obstruction. Thus Hippocrates calls the parts of a child which present in an unnatural posture, because they obstruct the birth.

Emphysema, εμφυσημα, from εμφυσαω, *to inflate*, a windy tumour, formed by the air insinuating itself, by a small wound, between the skin and muscles, into the substance of the cellular or adipose membrane, spreading itself afterwards up to the neck, head, belly, and other parts, much after the manner in which

butchers blow up their veal. It is generally occasioned by a fracture of the ribs, or some extraneous body puncturing the lungs.

Empiric, εμπειρικος, from εμπειρεω, *calleo*, is strictly a trier or experimenter, and vulgarly signifies those persons who have no true education in, or knowledge of the grounds of physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only. Medicine was almost altogether in the hands of such before Hippocrates; and many pretended only to one disease, which they had accustomed themselves to; but the prince of physic added reason thereunto, and taught the advantages of theory. Notwithstanding which, latter ages are again much degenerated into empiricism; and to one regular knowing physician, such is the defect of our laws at present in this respect, there are fifty that practise who are mere *empirics*.

Empneumatosis, εμπνευματωσις, from εμπνεω, *to blow into*, or *inflate*, an inflation of the stomach, the womb, or other parts.

Emporium, a market-town; but metaphorically applied to the brain, which is the seat of all rational and sensitive transaction.

Emprion, εμπριων, from εμπριω, *to saw*, saw-like, a kind of pulse mentioned by Galen, in which the artery is unequally distended in different parts.

Emprosthotonos, εμπροσθοτονος, from εμπροσθεν, *forwards*, or *before*, and τεινω, *to bend*. It is when the body is bowed forward and confined so by a spasmodic contraction. Celsus, lib. iv. cap. 3, says, it is a convulsive stiffness of the neck, by which the chin is fixed on the breast. It is a species of tetany.

Emptysis, from εμπτυω, *to spit upon*. Aretæus limits this word to a discharge of blood by spitting, when it comes only from the mouth, fauces, and parts adjacent.

Empyema, εμπυημα, from εν, *intus*, *within*, and πυον, *pus*, *matter*, is a collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, strictly taken; but it is generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only; and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes enclosing the breast. Its cure is difficult from the difficulty of absorbing by any vessels such extravasated matter; and therefore often calls for the help of a surgeon, to discharge it by aperture externally.

Empyemata. So the ancients called suppurating medicines.

Empyi, εμπυοι, purulent or suppurated, or those who have purulent abscesses internally.

Empyreuma, εμπυρευμα, from εμπυρεω, *to kindle*, of πυρ, *fire*. In *Chemistry*, it is the offensive smell and taste which distilled waters, or other substances, receive from being too much exposed to the fire.

Empyreumatica Olea, empyreumatic oils. These are *oils* both of the animal and vegetable kind, which are distilled with a heat greater than that of boiling water; for thus they receive a burnt smell.

Empyros, εμπυρος, one labouring under a fever.

Emrods. See *Hæmorrhoides*.

Emulgent, milking out. It is applied to the arteries and veins which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidneys. According to the ancients, they strained, and, as it were, milked the serum through the kidneys.

Emulgent Vessels, are arteries and veins. See *Kidneys*.

Emulsion, from *emulgeo*, *to milk out*. Medicines of any kind, made in a form resembling milk, are called *emulsions*; but generally they are made from farinaceous seeds, which are beat up with some fluid, by which their oily parts are intimately blended with it.

Emunctory, from *emungo*, *to clean*, *wipe away*, or *drain off*. The passages in the body, by which superfluous matters are evacuated, are cal-

led *emunctories*. The glands are also thus named; particularly (according to the ancients) those which received the excrements from the noble parts, as the parotides from the brain, the axillary glands from the heart, and the inguinal from the liver.

Enæmos, εναιμος, from αιμα, *blood*. So Hippocrates and Galen call such topical medicines as are appropriated to bleeding wounds.

Enæorema, εναιωρημα, from εναιωρεωμαι, *in sublime attollor, to be lift up*, called also *Nubeculæ*, *little clouds*, are those contents of the urine which float about in the middle, resembling a cloud.

Enarges, εναργης, from αργος, *white*. Hippocrates applies this as an epithet to dreams.

Enarthrosis, εναρθρωσις, from εν, *in*, and αρθρον, *a joint*. The ancients called that species of diarthrosis thus, where the round end of one bone moves in the cavity of another, as the head of the femur in the acetabulum of the os innominatum. This species of articulation is also called *the ball and socket*.

Encanthis, from εν, *in*, and κανθος, *an angle of the eye*. This disorder is an encysted tumour on its inner angle. At first a tubercle appears on the caruncula lachrymalis, or on the crescent-like red cuticle, adjacent to it; afterwards this tumour extends over the pupil of the eye; when this happens, the tears continually trickle down the cheeks, the sight is impaired, the countenance deformed, and the eyes inflamed.

Encardion, εγκαρδιον, from καρδια, *the heart*, the pith of vegetables.

Encardium Premnou, εγκαρδιον πρεμνου, the heart and marrow of the trunk; but Dioscorides improperly calls the tender medullary substance which grows on the tops of the great palm-tree thus.

Encatalepsis, εγκαταληψις, i. e. *Catalepsis*.

Encathisma, εγκαθισμα, from εγκαθεζομαι, *to sit in*, a semicupium.

Encauma, εγκαυμα, from εν, *in*, and καιω, *to burn*. The scoria of silver is thus named; so is the mark left after a burn; also a pustule produced by a burn. Aëtius observes, that a superficial ulceration on the eye is thus named.

Encausis, εγκαυσις, a burn or scald, or rather, the inflammation of a pustule caused by a burn or scald. It is synonymous with Dr. Cullen's *Erythema ab Ambustione*.

Encephali, are a species of worms said to be bred in the head.

Encephalon, εγκεφαλον, from εν, *in*, and κεφαλη, *the head*. The *encephalon* includes the dura mater, the pia mater, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata.

Encephalocele, a rupture of the brain.

Encephalus, εγκεφαλος, the brain. Theophrastus calls the tender medullary substance which grows on the top of the great palm-tree thus.

Enceris, εγκηρις, from κηρος, *wax*, bits of wax found in plasters as they cool.

Encharaxis, εγχαραξις, from χαρασσω, *to scarify*, scarification.

Encheiresis, εγχειρησις, from χειρ, *a hand*. Galen uses this word as part of the title to one of his works, which treats of dissection. This word imports the manual treatment of any subject.

Enchiloma. So Lemery says an elixir is sometimes called.

Enchondros, εγχονδρος, from χονδρος, which signifies both a grain and a cartilage; hence implies both granulated and cartilaginous.

Enchorios, from εν, and χωρος, *a region*, or *country* endemical.

Enchrista, liquid medicines for anointing any part with.

Enchyma, εγχυμα, from εγχεω, *to infuse*, infusion, or a sanguine plethora.

Enchymata, εγχυματα, liquid medicines to be infused into the eyes, ears, &c.

Enchymoma, εγχυμωμα, of εγχυμος, from εγχυω. In the writings of the ancient physicians, it is a word by which they express that sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous

vessels, which arises from joy, anger, or shame; and in the last instance is what we usually call blushing.

Enchymosis, εγχυμωσις, blushing; also an extravasation of blood, which makes the part appear livid. Thus, but improperly, it is synonymous with *Ecchymosis*.

Enchytos, an epithet for any thing infused into any cavity of the body.

Enclysma, a glyster.

Encœlia, εγκοιλια, from εν, *in*, and κοιλια, *the belly*, all the contents of the abdomen.

Encolpismos, an uterine injection.

Encope, εγκοπη, from εν, *in*, and κοπτω, *to cut*, an incision, and, figuratively, an impediment.

Encymon, εγκυμων, from εγκυω, *to conceive*, pregnant with child.

Encystis. So some writers call a wen.

Endedinemenos, ενδεδινημενος, from ενδινεω, *to turn round like a vortex*, an epithet for the eyes, which perpetually turn in their orbits.

Endeixis, an indication.

Endemic, ενδημιος, from εν, *in*, and δημος, *populus*, *people*, is any disease that affects many people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes, intermitting fevers to marshy places, &c.

Endesis, ενδεσις, from δεω, *to tie*, a ligature, band, or connection.

Endive. See *Cichorium*.

Endive, a species of *Cichorium*.

Enellagmenos, ενηλλαγμενος, from εναλλασσομαι, *to be changed*, an epithet applied to the joints of the vertebræ, because of their alternate or mutual reception and insertion.

Enema, ενεμα, a clyster, from ενιημι, *to inject*, or *throw in*. The words *enema*, *clyster*, and *lotion*, are equivalent to each other, and signify any liquid medicine injected into the anus.

Eneos, ενεος, vain, empty, or useless. The Greeks call those who are unable to perform the common offices of life, such as dumb, deaf, &c. ενεοι.

Energumeni, ενεργουμενοι, expresses, in some authors, a possession by evil spirits.

Energy, ενεργια, from ενεργεω, *operor*, *to work*, is used to express an uncommon force in any action that is done with briskness and vigour.

Enervation, is a debility and listnessness to action. It also signifies aponeurosis.

Engastrimythos, εγγαστριμυθος, is one who emits sounds like the voice of one speaking out of the stomach or belly, without using the organs of speech; such as is reported of the Pythian prophetess, and the like.

Engine. It is a mechanic instrument composed of levers, wheels, pullies, screws, &c. in order to move, lift, or sustain some great weight, or perform some great effect. This is the largest and most compounded sort of machines.

Engisoma, εγγεισωμα, an instrument formerly used about fractures of the cranium; also the same as

Engisomata, fractures of the cranium, in the middle of which the bone presses upon the membrane of the brain, and makes the appearance of γεισον, *the eaves of a house;* from εγγιζω, *to draw near*.

Engomphosis, i. e. *Gomphosis*.

Engonios, from γωνια, *an angle*. Hippocrates expresses by it the bending of the arm at a right angle.

Enixa, a woman in child-bed.

Enixum, from an original signifying to bring forth, is by the chemists applied to a kind of salt, partaking both of an acid and alkaline nature, as the *Tartar of Vitriol*, which some also call *Sal Neutrum*, *Sal Tertium*, and *Sal Salsum*.

Enixum Paracelsi (Sal). It is the caput mortuum of the spirit of nitre, joined with vitriolic acid. It is much the same as the *tart. vitr.*

Enneandria, from εννεα, *novem*, *nine*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, *a husband;* in the Linnæan system of botany, a class

of plants, the ninth in order, with hermaphrodite flowers, and nine stamina or male parts in each.

Enneaphyllum, from εννεα, *nine*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*, i. e. *Helleboraster*.

Ens, properly signifies any being or existence; but by the chemists it is introduced into medicine to express some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room. In Paracelsus, *ens* imports the power, virtue and efficacy, which a thing exerts upon our bodies.

Ens Veneris. It is the Flores Martiales of the shops. It was first prepared by Mr. Boyle, who gave this name because of the particles of copper which were imparted by the vitriol which he used in preparing it.

Ensiformis. See *Cartilago Ensiformis*.

Entale, a vessel.

Entali, fossil alum.

Entalium, the pipeshell.

Entatica, εντατικα (*Medicamenta*), medicines that provoke venery. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *Satyrica*.

Entera. So Hippocrates calls the bags in which were enclosed medicines for fomentations.

Enteradenes, from ενλερον, *an intestine*, and αδην, *a gland*, the intestinal glands.

Enterenchytæ, from ενλερα, *the viscera*, and εγχυω, *to infuse*, instruments for administering glysters.

Enteritis, an inflammation of the bowels. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Phlegmasiæ*. He distinguishes two species, viz. *Enteritis Erysipelatosa* and *Enteritis Phlegmonodea*.

Enteritis Mesenterica, i. e. *Mesenteritis, vel Peritonitis Mesenterica*.

Enterocele, εντεροκηλη, from ενλερον, *intestinum, a gut*, and κηλη, *tumour, a swelling*, is a rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases is chiefly by outward application, as trusses and bolsters.

Enterocele Ovularis, a rupture of the guts through the foramen ovale.

Entero-epiplocele, εντεροεπιπλοκηλη, from ενλερον, *an intestine*, επιπλοον, *the omentum*, and κηλη, *a tumour*. It is when both the omentum and intestines protrude through the integuments of the belly.

Entero-hydrocele, from ενλερον, *an intestine*, υδωρ, *water*, and κηλη, *an hernia*, a dropsy of the scrotum, with a descent of the intestine.

Enterology, from ενλερον, *intestinum, a gut*, and λογος, *sermo, a discourse*, is a treatise of the bowels, and is generally understood to include the contents of the three cavities, head, breast, and belly.

Enteromphalus, εντερομφαλος, from ενλερον, *an intestine*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*, a rupture of the intestine at the navel.

Enteron, εντερον, from ενλος, *within*, internal and intestine. But in Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. sect. 4. ap. 3. *enteron* signifies simply the colon.

Enterophyton Vulgare, the sea chitterling. It is a marine plant, and grows somewhat in the form of a gut.

Enteroraphia, suture of a gut when wounded. It is generally performed by the glover's stitch, and a portion of the thread is left at each end of the seam, to connect it to the necessarily pre-existing wound of the muscles, &c. of the belly, till the wounded gut adheres to the wound of the belly.

Enteroschocele, from ενλερον, *an intestine*, οσχεον, *the scrotum*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. It is when the intestine descends into the scrotum.

Enthemata, from ενλιθημι, *to put in*, medicines applied immediately to recent wounds in order to prevent an inflammation, and stop an hæmorrhage.

Enthetos, ενθετος, from ενλιθημι, *to put in*, any thing introduced, but particularly such as are put up the nose to prevent an hæmorrhage there.

Enthlasis, ενθλασις, a contusion,

with the impression of the instrument by which it happened.

Enthusiasmus, a fanatic stroke: it is when a person is engaged in religious affairs, he loses his reason, &c. in an ecstacy, sees strange sights, or hears the noise of musical instruments, &c.

Entrichoma, εντριχωμα, from εν and τριχωμα, *the hair*, the edge of the eye-lid on which the hairs grow.

Entrochus, an oblong stone, nearly the bigness of a man's finger, and made up of joints as so many rings. They are found generally in clay pits. When the joints are found loose, they are called *Trochilæ*. They are supposed to be the petrified arms of star-fishes, or other such like animal substance. They are always hardened with sparry matter.

Entropium, i. e. *Trichiasis;* also the eye-lids turned inwards.

Entyposis, εντυπωσις, from ενϑυποω, *to make an impression*, of τυπος, *a type*, or *image*, formed by impression. The acetabulum of the humerus.

Enula, elecampane. It is the *Inula Helenium* of Linnæus. The college have retained the root of this plant in their Pharmacopœia.

Enulon, ενϑλον, from εν and ϑ'ον, *the gums*, the internal flesh of the gums, or that part of them which is within the mouth.

Enuresis, an involuntary discharge of urine. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Apocenoses*. He distinguishes two species. 1. *Enuresis Atonica*, when some other disease hath injured the sphincter of the bladder. 2. *Enuresis Irritata*, from compression or irritation of the bladder.

Enyposaproi, ενυποσαπρος, from εν, *within*, υπο, a preposition, which in composition is a diminutive one, and σαπρος, *putrid*, an epithet used to the spit of hepatic patients.

Enystron, ενυστρον, from ανυω, *to perfect*, the last or fourth ventricle in animals that chew the cud, which completes the digestion. According to Aristotle, it is a second ventricle, or thick part of the stomach of ruminating animals, in which the food is concocted. Gorræus makes it the same with *Abomasum*.

Eon, ηων, the whole compass of the eye.

Epanadiplosis, επαναδιπλωσις, from διπλως, *reduplication*, the reduplication of a fit of a semitertian fever; that is, the renewal of a cold fit before the hot fit is ended.

Epanastasis, επαναστασις, a tumour or tubercle.

Epancylotus, επαγκυλωτος, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, a sort of bandage in Oribasius.

Epanthisma, επανθισμα, from ανϑος, *a flower*, an efflorescence.

Epaphæresis, επαφαιρεσις, from επι, importing a repetition, and αφαιρησις, *a removal*. In Galen it is used to express a repeated evacuation by bleeding.

Epargemos, an epithet for a person affected with that disorder of the eye called *Argemon*.

Eparita, a sort of earth thus named.

Eparma, επαρμα, or *Eparsis*, επαρσις, from επαιρω, *to elevate*, any kind of tumour, but frequently applied to the parotis.

Epasmastica Febris. A fever is thus termed by Bellini, and others long before him, while it is in its increase.

Epencranis, a name of the cerebellum.

Ephebæon, εφηβαιον, the pubes.

Ephedra, the name of an instrument for reducing luxations.

Ephedrana, the buttocks.

Ephelcis, εφελκις, from ελκος, *an ulcer*, the crust of an ulcer, or a small abrasion, or bloody fragment coughed up.

Ephelis, εφηλις, from επι and ηλιος, *the sun*, sun-burning.

Ephemera, εφημερος, from επι, *super*, *upon*, and ημερα, *dies*, *a day*, is a fever that terminates in the compass of one day.

Ephemera Dichomene. It it a kind of *Febris Erratica*.

Ephemerides. Helmont calls those *Ephemeron.* So Tournefort calls the *Tradescantia* of Linnæus.

Ephemeron, the name of a species of *Colchicon*, and a species of *Hermodactyls*, both which are called *Surengian* by the Arabians.

Ephialtes, εφιαλτης, from εφαλλομαι, *to leap upon*, the night-mare.

Ephialtia, a name for the *Pæonia.*

Ephidrosis, εφιδρωσις, from εφιδροω, *to break out in a sweat.* This is what the Latins call *Desudatio* and *Mador.*

Ephippium, a saddle. So the *Sella Turcica* is called, from its resemblance to a saddle.

Ephodos, εφοδος, from επι, and οδος, *a way.* In Hippocrates it hath three significations. 1. The ducts or passages by which the excrements of the body are evacuated. 2. The periodical attack of a fever, from the common use of it to express the attack of thieves. 3. The access of similar or dissimilar things, which may be useful or hurtful to the body.

Epiala, a kind of tertian fever.

Epialos, επιαλος, an ardent fever, in which both heat and cold are felt in the same part at the same time. Galen defines it to be a fever in which the patient labours under a preternatural heat and a coldness at the same time. The ancient Latins call it *Quercera.*

Epialtes, i. e. *Ephialtes.*

Epibole, from επιβαλλω, *to press upon*, the night-mare.

Epicanthides, επικανθιδες, the two angles of the eyes.

Epicarpium, from επι, *super*, *upon*, and καρπος, *carpus*, *the wrist*, are medicines applied to the wrists of any kind, but for conveniency they are generally in the forms of cataplasms or plasters.

Epicauma, επικαυμα, from καιω, *to burn*, i. e. *Encauma.*

Epicerastic, επικερασικος, from επι, *supra*, *above*, and κεραννυμι, *tempero*, *to correct*, is a medicine that assuages and corrects sharp humours.

Epicholos, επιχολος, from χολη, *bile*, bilious.

Epichordis, επιχορδις, from επι, and χορδη, the mesentery.

Epicælis, επικοιλις, the upper eyelid, or cilium.

Epicolic Regions, from επι, *super*, *upon*, and κωλον, *colon.* The gut so called, is that space on both sides where the colon runs under; and thus first called from Dr. Glisson.

Epicranius, i. e. *Occipito-Frontalis.*

Epicrasis, επικρασις, a critical evacuation of bad humours, an attemperation of bad ones. When a cure is performed in the alterative way, it is called *per Epicrasin.*

Epictenion, επικτενιον, from επι, *upon*, and κτεις, *pubes*, the part above the pubes.

Epicycloid, is the line described by one circle rolling upon the periphery of another.

Epicyema, επικυημα, from κυω, *to conceive.* In Hippocrates it is a fœtus; also a mole.

Epicyesis, επικυησις, from κυω, *to conceive*, superfœtation.

Epidemia Aqua, i. e. *Aq. Alexiter. Sp.*

Epidemical Catarrhous Disease. So some have called the influenza.

Epidemical Catarrhous Semipestilential Fever, a name of the influenza.

Epidemicus, επιδημικος, epidemic, from επι, *upon*, and δημικος, *the people.* Thus diseases are named, that are generally prevalent at any particular season, attacking many individuals at the same time.

Epidemius, επιδημιος, the same as *Endemius;* but this is often used in a somewhat more extensive signification, to express an infection, as that of the plague, which reaches several countries at the same time.

Epideris, the clitoris.

Epidermis, επιδερμις, from επι, *upon*, δερμα, *the skin*, the scarf-skin. See *Cuticula.*

Epididymis, επιδιδυμις, from επι, *upon*, and διδυμος, *a testicle.* The

epididymis may be reckoned a kind of testis accessortus. It is a body on the upper part of the testicles, which is formed by a continuation of the tubes that constitute the testicles. The continuance of the *epididymis* upwards forms the vasa deferentia.

Epidosis, επιδοσις, a preternatural enlargement of the parts.

Epidrome, επιδρομη, from επι, *upon*, and δρεμω, *to run*, an afflux of humours, as it happens when a ligature is made on any part.

Epigæa, trailing arbutus. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Epigastricæ Arteriæ, epigastric arteries. The external iliac artery divides into two branches at the ligamentum Poupartii: one of them is the *epigastric*, which runs to the inside of the rectus abdominis, at whose upper part it communicates with the internal mammary.

Epigastricæ Venæ, the epigastric veins. The internal iliac veins, a little before their going out of the belly, send off from the inside the *epigastric veins*, which send branches to the neighbouring glands, and run up the musculi recti abdominis, and then advancing, join the mammary.

Epigastrium, επιγαστριον, from επι, *super*, *upon*, and γαστηρ, *venter*, *the belly*, is the upper part of the abdomen, reaching from the cartilago ensiformis till within two fingers breadth of the navel. Its two sides are hypochondria; the right of which covers the greatest part of the liver; the left the spleen, part of the stomach, and colon.

Epigennema, επιγεννημα, from επιγενναω, *to generate over and above*, or *anew*. Sometimes it signifies a symptom; at others, any thing grown over another, as when the saliva is thickened, and forms a fur on the tongue.

Epiginomena, επιγινομενα, from επιγινομαι, *to succeed*, or *supervene*. Galen says they are those symptoms which naturally succeed, or may be expected in the progress of a disease; but Fœsius says they are accessions of some other affection to diseases, which never happen but in stubborn and malignant diseases.

Epiglossum, a name for the *Laurus Alexandrina*.

Epiglottis, επιγλωττις, from επι, *supra*, *above*, and γλωσσα, *lingua*, *the tongue*; thus called from its position above the root of the tongue. It is one of the five cartilages of the *Larynx*, which see.

Epiglottis, Spanish purple-flowering milk-vetch, a species of *Astragalus*.

Epiglottum, an instrument mentioned by Paracelsus for elevating the eye-lids.

Epigloutis, επιγλυτις, or *Epiglutis*, from επι, *above*, and γλουτος, *the buttock*, the superior part of the buttock.

Epigonatis, επιγονατις, from επι, *upon*, and γονυ, *a knee*, the patella.

Epigounides, the muscles inserted into the knees.

Epilentia, i. e. *Epilepsia*.

Epilepsia, επιληψια, from επιλαμβανω, *invado*, *to seize*, *invade*, or *oppress*, because it suddenly attacks a person. Dr. Cullen defines it as consisting in convulsions of the greater part of the muscles of voluntary motion, attended with a loss of sense, and ending in a state of insensibility and seeming sleep. It is also called *Morbus Caducus*, from people's suddenly falling down upon their seizure with it: and many other appellations it has by physical authors, arising from some particular circumstance not worth our notice, it being sufficient to know that it is a convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood or nervous fluid runs into any parts with so great a violence, that the mind cannot restrain them from contraction. The causes of a convulsion are all things that produce too much repletion, or inanition; so that if a greater quan-

tity of blood or nervous fluid enters into a muscle than into its opposite, and that involuntarily, the force impressed thereby will be greater; and so there will be a greater inflation and contraction, and that too without the direction of the will, which is a convulsion; but if into such a muscle a lesser quantity is derived than into its antagonist, there will be a contraction of its opposite, and on that side a convulsion. But some late writers have found fault with this opinion, only because they did not understand it; and they have substituted in its room an irritation, or vellication; but that also may be referred to repletion, because by all those means which produce pain, the quantity of any derivable fluid will be drawn into the part affected, greater than what is natural, and thereby cause a repletion of the vellicated part. Hence it will be easy to understand that an *epilepsy* differs from a convulsion only in this, that in an *epilepsy*, sensation suddenly ceases, with an immediate prostration of the body; and the rationale of all those symptoms wherein an *epilepsy* differs from a convulsion, is the same as that of the symptoms of an *Apoplexy*, or rather a *Vertigo;* both which see. The cure in this case requires a diligent attention to which of these extremes the distemper proceeds from, and to use evacuation or restoratives, as is thereby indicated.

Epimedium, a species of *Toxicodendron*.

Epimorios, επιμοριος, from μειρω, *to divide*, superpartial. In Galen it is an epithet of the difference of pulses, with respect to their inequality of the time they keep in beating.

Epimulis, επιμυλις, the knee-pan.

Epineneucos, επινενευκως, from νευω, *to nod*, or incline. It is an epithet of a pulse which beats unequally in different parts of the artery. It is also called *Perineneucos*. Galen says it is familiar in hectics.

Epinephelos, επινεφελος, from νεφελη, *a cloud*, cloudy; an epithet applied to the enæorema in the urine, which appears like a cloud.

Epinotion, επινωτιον, from επι, *upon*, and νωτος, *the back*, the shoulder-blade.

Epinyctis, επινυκτις, from επι, *on*, and νυξ, *night*. It is a kind of pustule, which rises in the night, whence its name. It is an angry tumour affecting the skin in the arms, hands, and thighs; the ancients rank with it the *Terminthus*, which is somewhat less. It is of the bigness of a lupine, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. In a few days it breaks and gleets, and separates away in a slough.

Epios, ηπιος, mild, gentle, an epithet which Hippocrates bestows on mild epidemic fevers.

Epiparoxysmus. It is when the patient suffers more exacerbations than are usual in a fever.

Epipaston, i. e. *Catapasma*.

Epipechy, επιπηχυ, from επι, *above*, and πηχυς, *the cubit*, the parts of the arm above the cubit.

Epipephycos, επιπεφυκως, from επι, *upon*, and φυω, *to grow*, a name of the *Aduata*.

Epiphænomenos, επιφαινομενος, from επι, importing *addition*, and φαινομενον, *a phænomenon*, or *symptom*, an adventitious symptom which does not appear till the disease is found, and seems to be the same as *Epiginomenos*.

Epiphlebos, επιφλεβος, from επι, and φλεψ, *a vein*, one whose veins are prominent.

Epiphlogisma, επιφλογισμα, from επι, and φλογιζω, *to inflame*, of φλοξ, *a flame*, a violent inflammation, attended with pain, tumour, and redness.

Epiphlogisma, a name which Hippocrates gives to the shingles; also a burning heat in any part.

Epiphora, επιφορος, from επιφερω, *infero*, *to carry into*, signifies an inflammation of any part, but is more especially used to signify a defluxion of humours upon the eyes. The causes and cure the same as in a *Catarrh*, which see.

Epiphylospermous Plants, of επι,

upon, φυλλον, *a leaf*, and σπερμα, *seed*. They are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as do all capillary plants.

Epiphysis, επιφυσις, from επιφυω, *accreseo*, *to grow to*, is when one bone grows to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation.

Epiplasma, επιπλασμα, i. e. *Cataplasma*. Also a name for an application of wheat meal boiled in hydrelæum, to wounds.

Epiplocele, επιπλοκηλη, from επιπλοον, *omentum*, *the caul*, and κηλη, *tumour*, *a swelling*, is a rupture of the caul, which falls down into the scrotum.

Epiploicæ (Appendiculæ). The peritonæal coat of the intestines sends out some processes like little epiploons, to which Winslow gives this name.

Epiploica Arteria. Before the splenic artery arrives at the spleen, it sends a branch to the omentum, which is thus called.

Epiploica Dextra (Vena). It is a branch from the trunk of the mesaraica major, which goes to the omentum.

Epiploica Sinistra (Vena). It arises from the splenica at the small extremity of the pancreas, and is ramified on the omentum, all the way to the colon, where it communicates with the hæmorrhoidalis interna.

Epiplois Dextra, is a branch of the cœliac artery which runs through the right side of the inner or hinder leaf of the caul.

Epiplois Postica, is a branch of the cœliac artery springing out of the lower end of the splenica, and running to the hinder leaf of the caul.

Epiplois Sinistra, is a branch of the cœliac artery that is bestowed on the lower and left side of the caul.

Epiploitis. It is that species of inflammation which Dr. Cullen calls *Peritonitis Omentalis*. It is the same as *Puerperalis Febris*.

Epiploomphalon, επιπλοομφαλον, from επιπλοον, *the omentum*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*, an hernia umbilicalis.

Epiploon, επιπλοον, from επιπλεω, *to sail over*, because it seems to float upon the guts.

Epiploscheocele, an hernia, in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

Epipolæus, επιπολαιος, slight, gentle. Hippocrates applies it to disorders that are no way dangerous.

Epipolasis, επιπολασις, a redundance and fluctuation. In *Chemistry* it is when what is sublimed ascends only to the surface, and there settles.

Epiporoma, επιπωρωμα. It is any indurated tumour in the joints, from επιπωροω, *to harden*, a callous concretion, a tophus, a tophaceous callus, molesting the joints.

Episarcidium, επισαρκιδιον, from σαρξ, *flesh*, the same as *Anasarca*.

Epischesis, επισχεσις, suppression of usual evacuations. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*.

Epischion, επισχιον, from επι, *upon*, and ισχιον, *ischium*, the os pubis.

Episcopales Valvulæ, i. e. *Valvulæ Mitrales*.

Episeion, επισειον, the pubes.

Epispastica, επισπαστικα, from επισπαω, *to draw*. What the ancients called *epispastics*, were such external applications as only rubified the skin: they drew the humours more copiously to the part to which they were applied; and according to the different degree of effect, received different names: the slightest were called *Phænigmoi*, the next were *Sinapisms*, the next were *Vesicatories*, and the strongest were *Caustics*.

Episphæria, from σφαιρα, *a sphere*, the brain, being somewhat of that shape; some say it is the windings of the exterior substance of the brain; others say it is the winding vessels on the surface thereof.

Epistaphylini. See *Staphylini*.

Epistasis, επιστασις. See *Epischesis*. Also the substance on the surface of the urine.

Epistaxis, επισταξις. Hippocrates expresses by it repeated distillations of blood from the nose. Dr. Cullen

uses this term to distinguish bleeding at the nose, as a genus of disease which he places in the class *Locales*, and order *Hæmorrhagiæ*.

Episthotonos, the same as *Emprosthotonos*, i. e. when the tetany bends the body forward.

Epistrophalus, from επι, *upon*, and στρεφω, *to turn about*. It is applied to the first vertebra of the neck, because it turns about upon the second as upon an axis, which therefore was so called by the ancients. Some, though improperly, call the second thus. It is also written *Epistrophea*, and *Epistrophis*.

Epitasis, επιτασις. In Hippocrates it is the beginning and increase of the fit.

Epitedeuma, επιτηδευμα, the way of living which a person prescribes to himself. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *Vita Affectiones*, and Celsus calls it *Vita Proposita*.

Epithema, επιθημα, or *Epithem*, επιθεμα, from επι, *upon*, and τιθημι, *to lay upon*, or *apply*. It is any outward application, but generally signifies those of a liquid form, like a fomentation.

Epithelium. So the cuticle on the red part of the lips is called.

Epithesis, επιθεσις. In *Surgery*, it is the rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

Epithymbrum, a species of moss growing on the *Thymbra*, or winter savory.

Epithymum, a variety of the *Cuscuta Europæa*.

Epocheteusis, εποχετευσις, a derivation of the juices to the other parts.

Epomis, επωμις, i. e. *Acromion*; from επι, *upon*, and ωμος, *shoulder*.

Epomphalium, επομφαλιον, from επι, *upon*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*, any application to the navel.

Epode, επωδη, or *Epodos*, from επι, *over*, and ωδη, *a song*, the method of curing distempers by incantation.

Eposchion, the tendril of a plant.

Epsom Salt, i. e. *Purging Salt (Bitter)*.

Epsom Water. Its medical powers are contained in the salt which bears its name, and which is also called *Sal Cath. Amar*.

Epulis, επουλις, from επι, *upon*, and ουλα, *the gums*, excrescences on the gums, of which there are two species, one without pain, the other is troublesome, and often degenerates into a cancer.

Epulotica, επουλωτικα, *Epulotic*, from επουλοω, *to cicatrize*, topical medicines which dry up humidity, repress fungous flesh, and dispose wounds or ulcers to be covered with skin. Dry lint, gentle compress, and the cerate with lapis calaminaris, are the general applications.

Equable Motion, is such as continues with the same degree of velocity: and if there be any acceleration or retardation of two or more bodies, that is uniformly and exactly the same in both, then they are said to be equally accelerated or retarded.

Equi Clibanus. In *Chemistry* it is the heat of horse-dung.

Equilibrium. It is when two or more forces acting against one another, none of them overcome the others, but destroy one another's effects, and remain at rest.

Equisetum, horse-tail. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Filices*, or ferns. He enumerates seven species.

Equitatio, riding. During this exercise, all the viscera are shaken, and pressed against each other; at the same time the pure air acts with a greater force on the lungs. Weakly persons, or those whose stomachs are infirm, should be cautious of riding before their meals are somewhat digested.

Equivocal Generation, is the production of plants without seed; or of insects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are unequivocally produced.

Eradicative, is by Fallopius, *de*

Pungat. Simpl. used for such things as work powerfully; the word importing to root out, in opposition to minoratives, which operate but gently.

Eraway, i. e. *Ricinus Vulg. Minor.*

Erebinthus, i. e. *Cicer.*

Erectores Clitoridis, are two muscles arising from the protuberances of the ischium, and are inserted into the spongious bodies of the clitoris, which they erect in coition.

Erectores Penis, are two muscles arising fleshy from the protuberances of the ischium, below the beginning of the cavernous bodies of the yard, into whose thick membranes they are inserted. Their use is to pull the yard towards the os pubis, whereby its greatest vein is compressed, and the refluent blood denied its passage under those bones, which makes it swell.

Eregmos, ερεγμος, from ρηγνυμι, *to break.* It is any leguminous fruit decorticated and broken into pieces. Fœsius says it is bean meal.

Erethismos, ερεθισμος, from ερεθιζω, *to excite, irritate.* In general, whatever is an obstacle to nature is an *Erethismos.* In particular it signifies an irritation of the belly, from thin acrimonious humours, and their discharge in liquid stools.

Ereugmos, ερευγμος, an eructation.

Ereumena Ura, urine that assumes a cloudy consistence in the middle.

Ereuxis, ερευξις, eructation.

Ergalia, that part of alchemy that explains the instruments thereof.

Ergasima, a name of the worst sort of myrrh.

Ergasterium, from εργον, *a work*, a laboratory. In particular, it is that part of a furnace in which the copel, alembic, retort, &c. containing the matter to be acted on, is reposited.

Ergot. So the French call the rye which is diseased in a particular manner, from its grains assuming somewhat of the form of a cock's spur.

Erix, the superior part of the liver.

Erode, and *Erosion*, the same as *Corrosion*, which see.

Erodinium, a word used by some chemists to express a prognostic.

Erotion, i. e. *Apiastrum.*

Erotomania, ερωτομανια, that sort of melancholy to which lovers are subject.

Erotylus, i. e. *Fungus Coralloides*, &c.

Erpes, i. e. *Herpes.*

Errana, or *Erratica*, is used by physicians in various senses, but chiefly for wandering pains, and sometimes for fevers of uncertain periods, as irregular tertians or quartans.

Errhine, ερρινον, from εν, *in*, and ρις, *nasus*, *the nose*, are medicines to snuff up the nose to occasion sneezing, enliven the spirits, or purge the head.

Errhipsis, ερριψις, from ριπτω, *to precipitate.* When spoken with respect to the body, it signifies a loss of strength.

Error Loci. Boerhaave is said to have introduced this term, from the opinion that the vessels were of different sizes, for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum; and that when the larger sized globules were forced into the lesser vessels by an *error of place*, they were obstructed. But this opinion does not appear to be well grounded. In Aitken's *Elements* it signifies dislocation.

Eructation, belching, from ερευγω, *to belch up*, or *to break wind upwards.*

Eruption, from *erumpo*, *to break out.* It is any *eruption* in the skin.

Eryngium, eryngo. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species. The college have retained the root of the Eryngium Maritimum, Lin. in their Pharmacopœia.

Erysimum, hedge-mustard. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Erysimum Officinale, hedge-mustard, i. e. *Erysimum.*

Erysipelacea, erysipelas, or erysipelatous fever.

Erysipelas, ερυσιπελας. This word is variously derived. Constantine and Martinius derive it from ερυω, *to draw*, το πελας, *the neighbouring parts*. The Latins call it *Ignis Sacer*, when it is of the ulcerated kind. In Switzerland it is called the *Violet*; some name it the *Rose*, from its red colour. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Exanthemata*. He distinguishes two species, viz. 1. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*, in which the inflammation occupies broad spaces, and on which large vesiculations form themselves. 2. *Erysipelas Phlyctænoides*, in which there are many small inflamed pimples on the skin, which soon are formed into numerous small vesicles.

Erysipelas Phlyctænodes, the shingles.

Erysipelas Vesiculosum, that species of *Erysipelas* called the *Rose*.

Erysipelas Zoster, that species of *Erysipelas* known by the names of *Erysipelas Phlyctænodes*, shingles, &c.

Erysipelas Bullatum. It is the *Oedema Erysipelatoides*, when it renders the affected part tumid.

Erysipelas Typhodes, i. e. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*.

Erysipelas Pestilens, i. e. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*.

Erysipelas Contagiosum, i. e. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*.

Erysipelatoides, from ερυσιπελας, *an erysipelas*, and ειδος, *likeness*. It is a tumour resembling the erysipelas, or a spurious erysipelas.

Erythema, ερυθημα, a redness of the cheeks under an inflammatory fever. It is a species of *Phlogosis*. See *Inflammatio*.

Erythema a Frigore. The same as *Pernio*.

Erythema Ambustio, the inflammation caused by burns or scalds.

Erythema Gangrænosum, the tumour called a carbuncle.

Erythroeides, ερυθροειδης, or *Erythroides*, from ερυθρον, *rubrum*, *red*, and ειδος, *forma*, *appearance*, is a red membrane, called also *Tunica Vaginalis*, embracing loosely the whole body of the testicles, and adhering to one end of the epididymus. See *Generation*, *Parts of*, *belonging to Men*.

Esaphe, εσαφη, from εσαφαω, *to feel with the fingers*, the touch or feeling the mouth of the womb, to know its state.

Escallions. See *Ascalonicum*.

Escalot, a kind of onion.

Eschara, the name of a submarine plant, which resembles a net or cobweb. Its virtues are similar to those of coral.

Eschara, εσχαρα, an eschar crust. In *Surgery* it is a hard crust, or a scab upon the flesh, formed by the application of a red hot iron, a caustic, or some sharp humour of the body. Also a slough formed on a wound or ulcer, and is an instance of mortification.

Escharotics. See *Caustics*.

Esculent, an appellation given to such plants, or the roots of them, as may be eaten; such are beets, carrots, artichokes, &c.

Esculus, cut-leaved Italian oak, a species of *Quercus*.

Escura, i. e. *Eschara*.

Esebon, common salt.

Esoche, εσωχη, a tubercle within the anus.

Essatum Potentiale, the medicinal power or virtue which resides in vegetables and minerals.

Essatum Vinum, spirit of wine impregnated with the medicinal power or virtue of vegetables.

Essay Instrument, a little hollow instrument made of box, ivory, or the like, which, by being plunged into liquors, will, by the marks put upon it, discover their specific gravities, according to which it sinks more or less therein.

Essence, is strictly that which consitutes the nature of any thing, and makes it be what it is; but in *Medicine* it is used to signify the chief properties or virtues of any simple or composition collected together.

Essential Oils, are such as were

really in a plant, and drawn from it by distillation, in distinction from those made by insolation.

Essential Properties, are such as necessarily depend upon the nature and essence of any thing, and are inseparable from it, in distinction from accidental.

Essential Salts, are such as will crystallize in the juice, or an infusion of plants, in distinction from those made by incineration, and appear to be actually contained in the plant.

Essentiale Sal, i. e. *Sal Diureticus*.

Essera, the chronical nettle-rash. It is called *Essere*, *Sora*, and *Sare*, by the Arabians. Sydenham calls it a *Bastard*, or *Scorbutic Erysipelas*: some name it the *Nettle-spring*, from its resemblance to the eruptions excited by the stinging of nettles.

Esthiomenos, εσθιομενος, from εσθιομαι, *to eat*, eating, corroding, an inflammation in the skin, attended with a sharp humour, more properly the *Herpes Excedens*. It is indeed any inveterate ulcer.

Esula, spurge, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Esurine Salts, are such as are of a corroding nature, and abound in places near the sea side, and where a great quantity of coal is burnt; as appears from the speedy rusting of iron in such places. This term is also applied to many things of a corrosive quality; as by Paracelsus to things which excite hunger by vellicating the stomach, and by Dr. Charlton to that juice which naturally separates into the stomach, and is supposed a chief instrument in digestion.

Etesiæ, ετησιαι, the cool winds of the east. Pliny says, that they set in two days after the dog-star rises, and continue forty days.

Ether Acetic, *Acetous Ether*.

Ether Muriatic, *Marine Ether*.

Ether Nitric, *Nitrous Ether*.

Ether Sulphuric, *Vitriolic Ether*.

Ethereal Oil. The chemists thus call a highly rectified *oil*, that differs little from an inflammable spirit, as the *oil* of turpentine, and the like.

Ethica, i. e. *Hectica*.

Ethmoides, from ηθμος, *cribrum*, *a sieve*, and ειδος, *forma*, *shape*, the sieve-like bone. It is situated in the middle of the basis of the os frontis. It is perforated by a number of small holes, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerves pass; for which it has this name. It is joined to the os frontis and sphenoides by the sutura ethmoidalis. In its middle it has a small process called *Crista Galli*, to which the fore end of the falx is tied. From its under side there goes a thin bone which divides the cavity of the nostrils in two; the lower end of which is grooved with the vomer. On each side of this partition it has several small spongious laminæ, called *Ossa Spongiosa*, which are full of little cells at their juncture with the ethmoides. The two external laminæ, or the ossa spongiosa, make part of the orbit at the great canthus; and they are called *Plana*, because they are smooth and even.

Euanasphaltos, ευαναςφαλτος, from ευ, *well*, and αναςφαλλω, *to recover strength*, one who is soon restored.

Euanthemon. Galen says it is the same as *Anthemis* and *Chamæmelum*.

Euboica Nux, the wallnut.

Eucrasy, ευκρασια, from ευ, *bene*, *well*, and κρασις, *temperamentum*, *a constitution*, is an agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in good order, that is, a good state of health.

Euembolos, ευεμβολος, from ευ, *well*, εν, *in*, and βαλλω, *to cast*, one expert at setting of bones.

Euemeti, ευεμετοι, from ευ, importing *facility*, and εμεω, *to vomit*, those who vomit with ease.

Euexia, ευεξια, from ευ, *bene*, *well*, and εξις, *habitus*, *habit*, a sound and healthy constitution, in opposition to cachexy, or a bad habit.

Eugeos, from ευ, *well*, and γη, *the earth*. The uterus is thus named on

account of its fertility. It is also a name of the hymen.

Eule, ευλη, a worm, properly that is bred in ulcers.

Euodia, or ευωδης, in opposition to *Dysodes*, is used by Hippocrates in his *Epidemics*, to express an healthful or agreeable disposition; as also a ready method for obtaining any end; and by Scribonius Largus it is applied to a particular collyrium. But we have not heard of this term latterly, unless prefixed to a book, the contents of which are as whimsical and unintelligible as the title.

Euonymus, i. e. *Simarouba*.

Eupatoria, common agrimony.

Eupepsia, from ευ, *good*, and πεπτω, *to digest*, good digestion.

Euphorbia, spurge. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixty-nine species. The name *Euphorbium* is from Euphorbus, a physician, in honour of whom king Juba, who first found it, gave it the name.

Euphoria, ευφορια, is used by some to express that ease with which some bear the course of a distemper, or bear the operation of a medicine; as also the aptitude of some things to particular operations. From ευ, *well*, and φερω, *to bear*.

Euphrasia, eyebright. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Euphrosyne, i. e. *Euphrasia*.

Euporista, ευπορισται, from ευ, *well*, and πορεω, *to afford*, medicines easily prepared.

Euporiston, i. e. *Euporista*.

Euræos, ευρεος, or *Euroius*, i. e. *Lapis Judaicus*.

Eurythmia, ευρυθμια, from ευ, *well*, and ρυθμος, *order* and *harmony*, properly in music. It imports the proper order of the pulse.

Eusarcos, ευσαρκος, is used by Galen, and others since, for such a proportion of flesh as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due symmetry and strength to all the parts. As,

Eusplanchnos, ευσπλαγχνος, is applied by Hippocrates to those who are supposed to have sound viscera. Thus the adverb ευ is put to several things to express the goodness of their condition; as *Eutaxia*, for an healtful state; *Euthanasia*, for an easy or happy death, &c.

Euthesia, ευθεσιη. Galen explains it to be an innate strong habit of body.

Euthyporos, ευθυπορος, from ευθυς, *straight*, *direct*, an epithet of extension made with a view to reduce a broken bone.

Evacuation, signifies any diminution of the animal fluids, whether it be by cathartics, blood-letting, or any other means.

Evacuatorii, diseases attended with increased discharges.

Evaporation, is that operation in pharmacy, by which liquids are spent or drove away in steam, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before.

Everriculum. In Paré it is a sort of spoon used to clear the bladder from gravel, &c. after lithotomy.

Eversio, i. e. *Ectropium*.

Evil, the same as *Scrophula*.

Exacerbantes, remitting fevers.

Exacerbatio, i. e. *Paroxysmus*.

Exacinata, stoned. The word *Acinus*, besides other meanings, is also used for the stone of the grape; hence *Uvæ Exacinatæ*, for grapes that have their stones taken out.

Exæresis, from εξ, *out of*, or *away*, and αιρω, *to remove*. It is that part of surgery which consists of removing superfluities; as removing parts by amputation, extracting foreign bodies, &c.

Exalma, εξαλμα, from εξαλλομαι, *to leap out*. Hippocrates applies it to the starting of the vertebræ out of their places.

Exaltation, is the raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of a body.

Exambloma, εξαμβλωμα, or *Examblosis*, a miscarriage.

Exanastomosis, εξαναστωμοσις, i. e. *Anastomosis*.

Exanguis, without blood. So Galen and the ancients called the nerves, cartilages, bones, and other parts which appeared white.

Exania, the same as *Procidentia*; also, in particular, the bearing down of the anus.

Exanimation, is used by Scribonius Largus for real death; but is in general applied to swoonings or such sinking of the spirits as is attended with the loss of sense for some time.

Exanthema, εξανθημα, from εξανθεω, *effloresco, to flower out*, is such an eruption of the skin as the measles, and is generally attended with a fever, and terminates in a rash. *Exanthema Febrile* is an order in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, in his class *Pyrexia*.

Exanthropia. According to Wedelius, it is the third degree of melancholy.

Exanthema serosum, that species of vesicular fever called the *greater*.

Exarma, εξαρμα, from εξαιρομαι, *to be elevated*, an elevated tumour.

Exarsio, an hot intemperature, such as happens in hectic fevers.

Exarthrema, εξαρθρημα, from εξ, *out of*, and αρθρον, *a joint*, a luxation.

Exarthros, εξαρθρος, an epithet for a person whose joints are large and prominent.

Exarticulation, the same as luxation.

Exasperatio, exasperation. Besides its signifying the increase of a disorder, it is also a rendering the skin rough.

Excandescentia, is used by some physical writers to express an aptness to such passions of mind as bring on real distempers.

Excathisma, a semicupium.

Excipiens. In prescriptions, that is called the *excipient* which receives the other ingredients, and gives them a proper form, as officinal electaries, conserves, robs, &c.

Excipulum. In *Chemistry* it is a receiver.

Exclusorium, a medicine which causes abortion.

Excoriatio, } excoriation, abra-
Excoriatura, } sion of the skin; also pulling the bark from off any tree or plant, &c.

Excrementum, an excrement. It is whatever requires to be discharged out of the body; from *excerno, to divide, part*, or *separate*.

Excrescentia, from *ex* and *cresco*, an excrescence. It is any thing which grows preternaturally upon any part of the body; as wens, warts, &c.

Excretion, is that separation of an animal substance, as ejects somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called *Excrement*.

Excutia Ventriculi, an instrument, or kind of stomach-brush, described by Heister.

Exechebronchos, εξεχεβρογχος, an epithet for a person who hath a prominent throat.

Execheglutos, εξεχεγλυτος, one who hath prominent buttocks.

Exelcosis, from ελκος, *an ulcer*, an ulceration.

Exerama, εξεραμα, the matter ejected by vomiting.

Exfoliativum, a raspatory.

Exipoticos, εξιπωτικος, from εξιπτομαι, *to be pressed out*, an epithet for digesting or deterging medicines.

Exitus Ani, i. e. *Procedentia Ani*.

Exochas, or *Exache*, εξοχας, εξοχη, from εξω, *without*, and εχω, *to have*, a tubercle on the outside of the anus.

Exocyste, i. e. *Exocystis*.

Exocystis, a prolapsus of the internal membrane of the bladder.

Exomphalos, εξομφαλος, from εξ and ομφαλος, *a navel*, any protuberance of the navel, but particularly the hernia umbilicalis; also a dropsy of the navel.

Exonchoma, from εξ, *out*, and ογκος, *a tumour*, any large prominent tumour.

Exoneirosis, εξονειρωσις, is by Linden explained a species of gonorrhœa, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the semen involuntarily flows in sleep; from εξ, *out*, and ονειρος, *a dream*.

Exophthalmia, from ἐξ, *out*, and ὀφθαλμος, *the eye*, is an uncommon prominence of the eye out of its socket, of which Bonetus gives a very remarkable case, *Med. Sept.* lib. i. cap. 64.

Exorcism, ἐξορκισμος, hath been introduced into the practice of physic by enthusiasts, who pretended by some religious ceremonies to expel an evil spirit out of the body, which was supposed the cause of diseases.

Exos, a leech; also a fish from which isinglass is obtained.

Exostosis, ἐξοστωσις, from ἐξ, and οστεον, *os*, *a bone*, is any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases.

Exotic, is applied to those things which are the natural produce of other countries, and not of our own.

Expansion, spreading out; in a physical sense, is the stretching out, opening, or spreading of any body, but generally signifies such an alteration as is made by *Rarefaction*, which see.

Expectoration, is promoting those discharges which are made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and strengthens the breath.

Expiration, from *expiro*, *to breathe out*, is that part of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. See *Respiration*.

Explosion, is properly the going off of gunpowder, and the report made thereby; but is used frequently to express such sudden actions of bodies as have some resemblance thereunto; as those which effervesce with violence immediately upon their mixture, and occasion a crackling sound. Some writers have likewise applied it to the excursions of animal spirits, and instantaneous motions of the fibres, on the mind's direction; but the term then becomes too figurative to express any determinate signification, so as really to inform the understanding. In *Chemistry* it is called *detonation*, or *fulmination*.

Expressed Oils, are such as are procured from any bodies only by pressing, as the *oils* of olives, almonds, and the like. And the doing this is called *Expression*.

Expulsion, the same as excretion; and the power of expelling any thing is by some writers called *Facultas Expultrix*.

Exsiccation, drying. This pharmaceutic operation is effected by exhaling the moisture from the body to be dried over a gentle fire, or by absorbing it, as when such subjects are laid on chalk-stones for this end. As instances vary, coction, insolation, torrefaction, decantation, or filtration, assist the process of drying.

Exspuition, signifies a discharge of saliva by spitting.

Exsuccasio, an ecchymosis.

Exstasis, a trance. See *Ecstasis*. A variety of *Catalepsis*. It is when a person remembers perfectly, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas which he conceived during the time it lasted.

Extension, stretching out; the same as expansion.

Extensors. Many muscles are so called, which serve to extend any part, as

Extensor Carpi, which is also called *Bicornis*, is two distinct muscles. The first arises from above the external protuberance of the humerus, and the second from the lowermost part of the external protuberance. They both lie along the external part of the radius; and passing under the annular ligament, one is inserted into the bone of the metacarpus that sustains the fore-finger, and the other to that which sustains the middle-finger. These two extend the wrist.

Extensor Carpi Ulnaris. Some call it *Extensor Carpi interior*. It rises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and then receives an origin from the edge of the ulna: its tendon passes in a groove behind the styloid process of the ulna: it passes and is inserted into the inside of the

basis of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Extensor Digitorum communis, arises from the external protuberance of the humerus; and at the wrist it divides into three flat tendons, which pass under the annular ligament, to be inserted into all the bones of the fore, middle, and ring fingers.

Extensor Digitorum longus. Dr. Hunter calls this *Extensor longus Digitorum Pedis*. It rises from the upper part of the tibia and fibula, and the interosseous ligament; its tendon passes under the annular ligament and then divides into five, four of which are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the toes, and the fifth goes to the basis of the metatarsal bone. This last Winslow reckons a distinct muscle, and calls it *Peronæus brevis*.

Extensor Digitorum brevis. It is also called *Pedicus*. It rises from the anterior part of the os calcis, runs across the instep, and divides commonly into four tendons, but sometimes only into three, which are inserted into the three toes next to the great one, or into all the four.

Extensor Indicis, comes from the middle and external part of the ulna, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the fore-finger, where it joins the extensor communis.

Extensor minimi Digiti, arises from the external protuberance of the humerus, and from the upper part of the ulna, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the little finger.

Extensor Pollicis, arises from near the upper half of the fibula forwards, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the last bone of the great toe. It is called *Extensor Pollicis longus*.

Extensor Pollicis brevis. It is only a slip from the extensors of the toes, and is inserted into the first bone.

Extensor primi internodii Pollicis, arises from the upper and external part of the ulna, and passes obliquely over the tendon of the radius externus, and is inserted near the second joint of the thumb.

Extensor secundi internodii Pollicis, arises from the upper and internal part of the radius, and is inserted into the upper part of the second bone of the thumb.

Extensor tertii internodii Pollicis, arises from the ulna, a little below the first *extensor*, and is inserted into the third bone of the thumb.

Extenuation, signifies a loss of plumpness, or general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

Externus, vel superior Musculus Mallei, i. e. *Tensor Membranæ Tympani*.

Externus Tympani Auris, i. e. *Laxator Externus*.

Extraction, in the largest sense, signifies any solution made by menstruums, unless there be allowed this difference between them, that in solution the menstruums absorb the whole substance of the body, but in this they carry off only certain particles of it. Camphor is dissolved in spirit of wine, but jalap is more properly said to be extracted; for the resin only is taken out by the menstruum, the other particles being left untouched. But *extraction* most commonly signifies such an inspissation, or thickening of a solution, as, when there is drawn off a certain quantity of the menstruum, reduces the remaining mixture to the consistence of honey; as in the extracts of saffron, gentian, and the like. Extracts are chiefly made out of vegetables, and require different menstruums according to the different nature of the plants, especially in gums; for such as are mucilaginous, as gum arabic, and tragacanth, &c. are not easily to be dissolved but in aqueous liquors; whereas, on the other hand, resinous gums, as galbanum, scammony, &c. must have ardent spirits to dissolve them. There are others again of a middle nature, which may be dissolved in either sort of menstruums,

though not so easily in one as in the other. Thus aloës and rhubarb, which are something resinous, are better made into extracts with spirit of wine than water. But plants which abound less with resin, such as hellebore, &c. are more commodiously extracted with water. To perform, therefore, *extraction* aright, a proper menstruum is necessary, and one which is as near akin as possible to the body to be extracted. Thus *extraction* is usually performed; but its use does not seem to be of so great service in physic as is generally imagined: for much of the more subtile parts fly away, either when the menstruum is drawn off by distillation, or when it evaporates in the open air. So that if those particles are any ways useful in medicine, it is to no purpose to seek for them in extracts. It is also of service to clear some gums and resins from dross; for, as the taking up the genuine substance by a proper menstruum leaves all that is not so behind; so, by evaporating the menstruum again, the resin, or whatsoever of that nature it is, will be recovered in its utmost purity.

Extraction. In *Surgery*, it is the drawing from or out of the body, any thing that is offensive.

Extractum, an extract. In *Pharmacy*, it is a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body inspissated by evaporation nearly to the consistence of stiff honey. See *Extraction.*

Extraneous, any thing foreign. It is also used to express the same as external, and frequently signifies the same as excrescence, something that is not natural to the substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to a part to which it adheres.

Extravasated, is any thing that is got out of its proper vessel; from *extra*, *out of*, and *vas*, *a vessel.*

Extravasation, is applied to any of the fluids in the body, which are out of their proper vessels; thus an ecchymosis, sugillation, or aneurism, may be called *extravasations.*

Extraversio, extraversion. In *Chemistry* it is the rendering manifest any thing saline, alkaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies, and is just the reverse to one species of concentration.

Extrinseci, the external parts, particularly the limbs; also painful disorders in the external parts.

Exuberantia, tumours that are seated under the skin, but do not elevate it.

Exuberes, children which are weaned are thus called.

Exulceration, the same as ulcer; but generally used to express those beginning erosions which wear away the substance, and form an ulcer; or when an excoriation begins to suppurate.

Exumbilicatio, a protuberance of the navel.

Exuviæ, the sloughs or skins of serpents that are cast in spring.

Eye. The orbit in which the *eye* is placed is composed from some of the bones of the skull and upper jaw together. The upper part of it is made of the os frontis: the os unguis and os planum make the inner and lower part of the great angle; and the os sphenoides, the inner and lower part of the little angle. The os maxillare makes the inner and lower part of the circumference, and the os mallæ the outer and lower part. The organs of sight are divided into two parts; the internal part, which is the globe or body of the *eye;* and the external part, or parts about the globe subservient to it. The first of the last are the *eye*-brows, which are nothing but some hairs bunching out about the *eye*, by some fat which is under the skin in this place. They break the rays of light, that they may not be directly darted into the *eyes*, which would greatly offend the sight, as they do when we look directly against the sun. The next are the *eye*-lids, two to each *eye:* the upper lid moves very quickly, the under very undiscernibly. The upper *eye*-lid is lifted up by the mus-

culus rectus, which rises from the bottom of the orbit of the *eye*, where the optic nerve pierces the cranium, and passing above the superbus, is inserted by a large tendon to the border of the *eye*-lid. Both lids are brought together to shut upon the *eye* by another muscle called *Orbicularis*. It rises from the great angle of the *eye*, and its fibres are spread two fingers' breadth, covering the under lid; it reaches to the little canthus, from which continuing its circular fibres which cover the upper lid, it is inserted into the same place from which it arose. Some divide this muscle into two, the superior and inferior, which they make to rise from the great canthus, and to be inserted into the little canthus. The *eye*-lids are covered within by a smooth membrane called *Conjunctiva*, because it is continued upon the fore part of the globe constituting that which we call the white of the *eye;* it joins the globe to the edges of the orbit. The edges of the *eye*-lids have two small and soft cartilages like the segments of a circle, called *Cilia;* they keep the *eye*-lids extended, that every part may be equally raised. Upon them there is a rank of small glands, whose excretory channels open upon the edges of the lids. They yield a wax, which fasteneth the *eye*-lids together whilst we sleep. They are covered with the skin externally, and with the conjunctiva internally. Upon the edges of the lids there are also some hairs in form of a palisado, to preserve the *eyes*, as the *eye*-brows do, and to hinder any filth or flies from falling into the *eyes*.

On the back side of the conjunctiva, upon the upper part of the globe, is the glandula lachrymalis, pretty large, divided into several lobes, each of which sends out an excretory channel, which opens in the fore side of this membrane, where it covers the upper lid. This gland separates the matter of the tears, which, by the continual motion of the lid, moisten the cornea, which otherwise would dry and wrinkle by the continual action of the external air. The edges of the *eye*-lids being of an equal convexity with the ball of the *eye*, which they touch, as the tears fall from off the cornea, they are stopped by the edge of the under lid, along which they run, till they fall into two small holes in the great canthus of the *eye*, one in each *eye*-lid. These holes are called *Puncta Lachrymalia*. They lead to a small membranous bag, which is situated in this corner upon the os lachrymale; from the bottom of which a small pipe passes, which pierces this bone into the nose, and opens under the upper lamina of the os spongiosum. It moistens the inner membrane of the nostrils, by the humour of the lachrymal gland, which runs from off the globe into them. Sometimes the acrimony of this humour causeth sneezing, which we hinder by pressing the angle of the *eye*, and so stop its running. Between these two puncta there is a caruncle, which serves to keep them open when the *eyes* are shut, which was thought to be the *Glandula Lachrymalis*.

The globe of the *eye* is moved by four straight muscles, and two oblique; and betwixt them there is a great deal of fat, which facilitates the motion of the globe. The first of the four straight muscles is called *Attollens*, or *Superbus;* it lies upon the upper part of the globe, and pulls up the *eye* when we look up. The second is called *Deprimens*, or *Humilis*, because it pulleth down the *eye*. The third is called *Adductor;* it draweth the *eye* towards the nose. The fourth, *Abductor;* it draweth the *eye* towards the little canthus. They rise all four from the circumference of the hole in the orbit, through which the optic nerves pass; and they terminate about the cornea by four thin and broad tendons. When they all act together, they draw the *eye* towards the bottom of

the orbit. When the superbus, the adductor and abductor act together, or the humilis and the other two act together, they perform the oblique motions, which have been attributed to the oblique muscles. The first of the oblique muscles, which is the fifth of the *eye*, is the obliquus minor: it rises from the lower side of the orbit near its external circumference, where the first and second bones of the upper jaw join together, and ascending obliquely by the outer corner of the *eye*, it is inserted into the upper and external side of the globe behind the tendon of the abductor. The second of the oblique muscles, and the fifth of the *eye*, is the obliquus major: it rises from the bottom of the orbit, and marches obliquely towards the great canthus, in the upper part of which, near the brink, there is a cartilaginous ring, through which it passes its round tendon; from whence reverting backwards, it is inserted into the upper part of the globe behind the tendon of the attollens. The use of the first of these muscles is to draw the globe of the *eye* forwards, and to turn its pupil upwards, and of the second, to draw it forwards, and to turn its pupil downwards, for the better receiving of the rays of light, which could not be performed by any of the other four muscles: and both of them are an axis for suspending the globe, by which, in its almost continual motion, it is moved more easily.

Now the globe of the *eye* is of a spherical figure; in it are contained the principal instruments of vision; it is composed of coats and humours. The first is the *Conjunctiva;* it makes the white of the *eye*, as has been already described. It is full of small veins and arteries, which appear big in an opthalmia, or inflammation of the *eyes*. The second is called *Sclerotica;* it is thick, hard, and smooth, opake behind, but transparent before, where it makes the third coat called *Cornea*, because it is transparent like the horn of a lantern, in the fore part of the *eye*, which is surrounded by the white of the *eye;* it has a greater convexity than the rest of the globe of the *eye*, and is composed of several parallel laminæ, which are nourished by many blood-vessels, so fine as not to hinder even the smallest rays of light from entering the *eye;* and it has a most exquisite sense, that upon the least pain, the tears might be squeezed out of the lachrymal gland, to wash off any filth, which, by sticking to the cornea, might render it opake. The fourth is the *Choroides:* it lies under the sclerotica, and is much thinner than it. It hath a great number of blood-vessels, which come from the second, and which are spread upon it; as also several glands, which separate from the blood-vessels a black liquor, and tinctures all this membrane internally, which is otherwise of a whitish colour. This coat is open, or has a hole before, for the passage of the rays of light, called *Pupilla*. The part of this coat, which makes the circumference of this hole, and which lies upon the side of the crystalline humour, is the fifth coat, called the *Uvea*, made of circular and straight fibres; it contracts and dilates, according to the different impressions of light and of objects. The iris is the outside of the uvea, where the different colours appear. On the inside of the uvea, from its circumference, which joins the choroides, rises the *Ligamentum Ciliare*. It is made of short fibres which run upon the fore part of the glassy humour to the edges of the crystalline, like lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. By the contraction of these fibres, the fore part of the *eye* is made more prominent, and the retina pressed further back from the crystalline humour, as the axis of vision is lengthened when objects are placed too near the *eye*. The sixth is the *Retina*, so called because it resembles a net, which covereth the bottom of the cavity of the *eye*. It is a fine expansion of the

medullary fibres of the optic nerves upon the surface of the glassy humour, as far as the ligamentum ciliare. It is on this coat the impressions of objects are made.

The humours of the *eye* are three: the first is called the *Aqueous;* it lies in the fore part of the globe, immediately under the cornea: this humour is thin and liquid: it will not freeze in the greatest frost. This evinces the necessity of a continual supply of this humour, which is manifest it hath, because if the cornea be pricked, and this humour squeezed out, it will be restored again in ten or twelve hours. The second humour is the *Crystalline;* it lies immediately next to the aqueous, behind the uvea, opposite to the pupilla, nearer to the fore part than the back part of the globe: it is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them: its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its back side, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour, in which it lies: it is covered with a small coat called *Aranea*. The third is the *Glassy* humour; it hath a great resemblance to the white of an egg; it filleth all the hind part of the cavity of the globe: it is in greater abundance than the other two; it is thicker than the aqueous, but thinner than the crystalline humour. It is contained in a very fine coat of the same name; and it gives the spherical figure to the *eye*. Upon its back part the retina is spread, which it holdeth from the crystalline humour at a distance requisite to receive the impression of objects distinctly.

The optic nerves pierce the globe of the *eye* a little on the inside of the optic axis. Their external coat, which is a production of the dura mater, is continued to the sclerotis, as their internal from the pia mater is to the choroides; and their medullary fibres passing through all, are expanded into the retina, upon which the images of objects are painted. The centre of this expansion is insensible, and all rays which fall upon it are lost; and consequently that point of the object from which these rays come, is invisible to the *eye;* the reason of which proceeds probably from the blood vessels, which enter with the optic nerve, and cover this part of the retina. But whatsoever its cause be, there is a manifest advantage in the optic nerves being inserted on the inside of the optic axis: for if they had pierced the *eye* in the axis, then the middle point of every object had been invisible; and where all things conduce to make us see best, there we had not seen at all. We must likewise have lost some part of an object, if the optic nerves had been placed on the outside of the optic axis; because an object may be so placed, as that all the rays which come from one point, may fall upon the outside of both *eyes:* but it is impossible they should fall upon the inside of both *eyes;* and therefore that point which is lost in one *eye*, is visible by the other.

The vessels of the *eyes* are branches of the external carotids and jugulars, which are distributed upon the internal parts of the *eyes*, and a vein which opens into the superior sinus of the dura mater, in the basis of the skull, and an artery from the internal carotid. They accompany the optic nerves, and are distributed on the muscles and globe of the *eye*. There are also some lymphatics which accompany the blood vessels. The optic nerves are pretty big and round. The third pair of the brain, called *Motorii;* the fourth pair, called *Patheticii;* the first branch of the fifth pair, called *Opthalmicus;* and the sixth pair, are all bestowed on the muscles of the *eye*.

All the rays which come from one point of an object are, by the cornea and humours of the *eye*, united in a point of the retina, which is in a straight line drawn from the same

point of the object, through the centre of the *eyes;* and consequently all the rays which come from all the points of an object, are united on the retina, in the same order and proportion as the points of the objects are from whence those rays come. Therefore the interposition which these rays make upon the retina, must be the image of the object. And thus vision in general is performed; but to know what the sevefal parts of the globe contribute hereunto, it is needful to observe, that the cornea is more convex than any other part of it; by which means all the rays are gathered to pass through the pupilla, and none of them are lost upon the uvea. The aqueous humour being thinnest, and most liquid, easily changes its figure, when either the ligamentum ciliare contracts, or both the oblique muscles squeeze the middle of the bulb of the *eye*, to render it oblong, when objects are too near us. The straight fibres of the uvea dilate the pupilla, when there are but few rays of light; and the circular fibres contract it, when there are too many. When the pupilla is contracted, we see most distinctly; when it is dilated, we see most clearly. The glassy humour keeps the crystalline at such a distance from the retina, as is necessary for uniting the rays which come from one point of the object, exactly in one point of the retina. The impression of the object is made upon the retina. The choroides is tinctured black, that the rays of light which pass through the retina may not be reflected back again, to confuse the image of the object. Being distinct, vision consists in the union of all the rays which come from one point of an object, exactly in the point of the retina; and the rays which come from objects at different distances are united at different distances, behind the crystalline humour. They cannot both be exactly united upon the retina, therefore the *eye* cannot see equally distinctly, at the same time, objects at different distances. It is for this reason that the globe of the *eye* moves so quickly, and almost continually, and that the muscles of the *eyes* have such a great quantity of nerves to perform their motions. When the globe of the *eye* is so flat, as happens sometimes in old age, that the rays pass the retina before they unite, in such a case there is no distinct vision; and such as have this defect are called *Presbytæ;* and if, on the contrary, the globe of the *eye* be so convex as to unite the rays before they come to the retina, neither is there then any distinct vision; and such as have this defect are called *Myopes.*

Eyebright. See *Euphrasia.*

Ezquahduitl, the dragon's blood tree.

Ezula. See *Esula.*

F

F, At the end of a prescription, signifies *fiat; let it be;* as *f. bolus.*

Faba, the bean. The Falisci, a people of Hetruria, called it *Haba*, whence probably the word *Faba.*

Faba major, garden-bean, a species of *Vicia.*

Faba minor, horse-bean, a variety of the *Faba major.*

Faba febrifuga. See *Nux vomica.*

Faba Græca latifolia, i. e. *Guajacana.*

Faba Indica. See *Nux vomica.*

Faba Purgatrix, the Barbadoes nut.

Fabago, a species of *Zygophyllum.*

Fabaria, orpine.

Fabasuilla, common black henbane.

Fabrilis nigrica, black lead.

Fabrorum Aqua, water in which hot iron is quenched.

Facies, the face. It comprehends the forehead, eye-brows, eye-lids, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, cheeks, and ears. Its bones are those of the upper and lower jaws.

Facies Hippocratica, is when the nostrils are sharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the tips of the ears contracted, the forehead dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale or livid.

Facies rubra, i. e. *Gutta rosacea*.

Factitious, signifies any thing made by art, in opposition to what is the produce of nature.

Faculty, is a power or ability to perform any action. Institution-writers mention three, viz. natural, vital, and animal. By the first they understand that by which the body is nourished and augmented, or another like it generated: which some farther divide into three, nutrition, growth, and generation; and the first of these has also by some been divided into attractive, retentive, concoctive, and expulsive: but these are terms that puzzle rather than instruct, as they convey no distinct signification. The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed. And the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind; as the imagination, memory, &c.

Fæces, are excrements: but often made use of to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion.

Fæculæ, are the dregs which subside in vegetable juices, as in that of the roots of briony; but these are not used so much in medicine as formerly.

Fæx. It is properly the sediment of lees, or grounds of any fermented liquor; but in *Medicine* it is generally understood of wine. It is the same as fæces. The alvine excretions are thus called.

Fagopyrum, buckwheat, or brank, a species of *Polygonum*.

Fagus, the beach-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in his genus the *Castanea*, or chesnut, and enumerates three species.

Faint-hearted. *Acardios*.

Fainting, from kneeling. In kneeling, the ossa pubis are lower than when we stand; and this not only increases the hollow of the loins, and throws the abdomen and its viscera more outward, or forward, but also, in some measure, strains the abdominal muscles, which is so uneasy to some persons as to cause them to faint away. The depression of the os pubis in kneeling depends partly on the tension of the two musculi recti anteriores, the lower tendons of which are, in this situation, drawn with violence under the condyloid pulley of the os femoris. Winslow's *Anatomy*.

Fairburn Water. It is in the county of Ross (Scotland), and is of the sulphureous kind.

Falcaria, a species of *Sium*.

Falciformis Processus, the dura-matral process; called also the *Falx*.

Faldella, contorted lint used for compresses.

Falling Sickness, i. e. *Epilepsy*.

Falling Stars, supposed to be inflammable air produced in the atmosphere, kindled by means of electricity. See *Gas (Inflammable)*.

Fallopian Tube. See *Generation, Parts of, belonging to Women*.

Fallopii Ligamentum; also called *Ligamentum Poupartii*. It is only the lower border of the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the belly, stretched from the fore part of the os ilium to the os pubis.

Falx, a species of *Melica*.

Falx, i. e. *Falciformis Processus*.

Fames. See *Hunger*.

Fames canina, dog-appetite, is such an insatiable hunger, as is not to be satisfied with eating, but continues even when the stomach is full. This is a case much talked of by the ancients, but rarely met with amongst us. It seems to arise from fretting sharp juices in the stomach, which, by their continual vellications, excite a sense like that of hunger, and is to

be conquered by medicines, and not ordinary food, such things as the testacea, all alkalies, and chalybeates.

Fang-ki, a Chinese name for the root of the long birthworth.

Farctura. In *Pharmacy*, it is the stuffing of any exenterated animal, or excavated fruit, with medicinal ingredients.

Farfara, or *Farfarella*, colt's foot, a species of *Tussilago*.

Farfarus, white poplar.

Farina, meal or flour.

Farina fœcundans, impregnating dust. It is placed on the apices of flowers, and falls from thence upon the head of the pistil, or female part of the flower, and is thence conveyed to the matrix, in order to impregnate the seed.

Farinacea, a kind of *Nutrientia*.

Farinha Fresca, a Portuguese name for a fine flour of Cassada.

Farinha Relada, a Portuguese name for the undried dressed meal of the cassada.

Farinefera. See *Sago*.

Farnesianus Flos, potatoes.

Farrago, a species of bastard sponge.

Farrea Nubes. See *Furfurosi*.

Farriery. See *Veterinaria*.

Fascia, a bandage, fillet, or roller, or the doctrine of bandages. Æsculapius is said to have been their first inventor. The use of bandages are, to maintain the due situation of dressings, to make a compress on a particular part, or to support the parts that are weakened by external accidents or internal disease.

Fascia, a part of a tendon. See *Aponeurosis*.

Fascia Heliodori, the T bandage.

Fascia sex, &c. Capitum, a six, &c. headed roller.

Fascia spiralis repens, a spiral roller.

Fascia uniens, a roller applied to promote the union of divided parts.

Fascia Lata. This muscle is thus named from its enclosing most of the muscles that lie on the os femoris.

Fascia Lumborum. It is a strong tendon fixed to the lateral part of the os sacrum, from the spines of the sacrum, from the spine of the ilium and the spines of the lumbar vertebræ.

Fascialis. See *Sartorius*.

Fascialis Musculus. See *Membranosus Musculus*.

Fat, is an oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The *fat* is to be found immediately under the skin, in all the parts of the body, except in the forehead, eye-lids, lips, upper part of the ear, yard, and scrotum. In some, the vesicles of the membrana adiposa are so full, that the *fat* is an inch or more thick; and in others they are almost flat, containing little or no *fat*. There are two sorts of *fat*; one white, or rather yellow, soft, and lax, which is easily melted, called *Pinguedo*; another white, firm, brittle, and which is not so easily melted, called *Sebum*, suet, or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of *fat*. Dr. Grew takes the *fat* of animals to be a curdling or coagulating of the oily parts of the blood, either by some of its own saline parts, or by the nitrous parts of the air mingled therewith: whence it is that some animals, as coneys and field hares, grow fat in frosty weather, the oily parts of the blood being then ordinarily coagulated with a greater abundance of nitrous salts received from the air into their bodies: and for the same reason it is, that the *fat* of animals is hard, whereas that of fishes is soft, and runs all to oil, because the water in which they live, hath but few nitrous parts in it, in comparison of air. And this opinion that learned person supported by many experiments, too long to be inserted here.

Fatuitas, the same as *Morosis*; from *fatuus*, *insipidus*. Aliments that were insipid, the Latins called *fatui*; whence the sameness in speech of

foolishness and unsavouriness. In Cullen's *Nosology* it is synonymous with *Amentia*.

Fauces, the top of the throat; the space about the opening into the larynx and pharynx, which can be seen when the mouth is open, and the tongue depressed.

Faufel, i. e. *Areca;* also a name of the *Terra Japonica*.

Favago Australis, a species of bastard spurge.

Favus, a species of *Boletus*.

Fearns. See *Filices*.

Feathergrass. *Stipa*.

Feathermoss. *Hypnum*.

Febrifuge, from *febris*, *a fever*, and *fugo*, *to drive away*, is any medicine serviceable in a fever, of what form soever.

Febrifuge Salt of Silvius, i. e. *Salt (Regenerated Sea)*.

Febrifugum Crænii, i. e. *Regulus Antim. Med.*

Febrifugum Oleum, febrifuge oil. When the flowers of antimony are made with sal. ammon. and antimony sublimed together, if they are exposed to the air, they run into a liquid thus called.

Febrifugus Pulvis. The Germans gave this name to the pulv. stypt. Helv. In England, a mixture of the tart. emet. with a proper quantity of some of the testacea, hath obtained this appellation.

Febrifugus Sal, i. e. *Sal Marin. Regenerat.*

Febris. See *Fever*.

Febris anginosa, i. e. *Amphimerina anginosa*, *vel Scarlatina anginosa*.

Febris ardens, the inflammatory fever; also the *Causos* of Hippocrates.

Febris alba, i. e. *Chlorosis*.

Febris amatoria, i. e. *Chlorosis*.

Febris bullosa, i. e. *Pemphigus*, or vesicular fever.

Febris castrensis, the camp fever, a kind of remittent tertian of the typhus kind.

Febris carcerum, the jail fever. It is an instance of the severer kind of typhus.

Febris continens, i. e. *Synochus*.

Febris continua putrida, i. e. *Synochus*, or putrid fever.

Febris depuratoria, a variety of *Synochus*.

Febris erratica. Erratic fevers are usually either the tertian or the quartan kinds of intermitting fevers.

Febris flava, yellow fever, or ardent bilious fever.

Febris Hungarica. See *Morbus Hungaricus*.

Febris Lenticularis, *Peticularis*, *vel Punctricularis*. They are all symptomatical, or the typhus or synochus, attended with spots in the skin, and called *spotted fevers*, from these appearances attending them.

Febris maligna hectica. It is a mild kind of typhus.

Febris nautica pestilentialis. It is a kind of typhus.

Febris Pemphigodes, i. e. *Pemphigus*.

Febris Syncopalis, the syncopal fever. It is attended with frequent swooning.

Febris Syneches cum Vesiculis, *&c.* i. e. *Pemphigus*.

Febris Urticaria, *Urticaria*, or acute nettle rash.

Fecula, i. e. *Fæx*.

Feculæ, i. e. *Fæculæ*.

Fel Gall. See *Bile*.

Fel Naturæ, i. e. *Aloe*.

Felliflua Passio, a name of the *Cholera Morbus*.

Fellwort, i. e. *Gentian*.

Felon. So the paronychia is called when its seat is in the periosteum at the beginning.

Feltspat, a genus of *Petra*, being quartzose crystal, perfectly opaque; of a solid, yet frequently of a scaly structure; shining and glassy; very hard and compact. Edwards.

Femoris Os. In the thigh is only one bone; it is the largest and strongest of any of the cylindrical bones. See *Femur*.

Femur, the thigh, includes all between the buttocks and the knee; it is thus called from *ferendo*, *bearing*, because it sustains the whole animal; more strictly therefore it signifies the

thigh bone. This is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its fore side, but a little hollow, with a long and a small ridge, called *Linea Aspera*, on its back side. At its upper end it has three epiphyses, which separate easily in children: the first is its extremity, which is a large and round head, covered with a cartilage, which is received into the acetabulum coxendicis, wherein it is tied by two ligaments; the first is pretty large, and comes from the edge of the acetabulum: the second is round and short; it comes from the bottom of the acetabulum, and is inserted into the middle of the round head. The part immediately below this round head, which is small, long, and a little oblique, is called its *neck*. It makes an angle with the body of the bone, by which means the *thighs* and feet are kept at a distance from one another, and we stand firmer: the linea propensionis easily falling perpendicularly upon any part of the quadrangular space between the feet. Besides this obliquity of the neck of the bone, it conduces much to the strength of the muscles of the *thigh*, which must have otherwise passed very near to the centre of motion. The second is called *Trochanter major;* it is a pretty big protuberance on the external side of the *thigh* bone, just at the root of the neck: it is rough, because of the insertion of some muscles into it. It has a small dent at its root, into which the musculi quadragemini and the obturatores are inserted. The third is called *Trochanter minor:* it is on the hinder side of the *thigh* bone, a little lower, and less than the other. These protuberances mightily increase the force of the muscles, by removing not only their insertions, but likewise their directions from the centre of motion. The lower extremity of the *thigh* bone, which is articulated with the tibia by ginglymus, is divided in the middle by a sinus into two heads or protuberances, the external and the internal, which are received into the upper sinuses of the tibia. Through the spaces between the hind parts of these two heads, pass the great vessels and nerves, which go to the leg, because the upper end of the *thigh* bone was articulated by arthrodia, that we might not only move our legs backwards or forwards, but likewise nearer to, and farther from one another; therefore its lower extremity was joined to the tibia by ginglymus, which is the strongest articulation.

Fenestra. See *Ear.*

Fenestra ovalis & rotunda, from *fenestra, a window.* See *Tympanum.*

Fennel. See *Fœniculum.*

Fennelflower. Nigella.

Fennel Giant. See *Ferula.*

Fennel (Scorching). See *Thapsia.*

Fenugreek, Fœnum Græcum, or *Trigonella.*

Ferina, that delirium in which the patient rages violently, and is furious. It is the same as *Maniodea.*

Ferinus, savage or brutal. But in a medical sense it signifies *noxious* or *malignant;* hence it is applied to coughs.

Fermentation, is a spontaneous, sensible, internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, by which these particles are removed from their present arrangements, and are connected together in new ones, forming substances essentially different. To effect this change, fire, water, and pure air are necessary. The principal fermentations are the vinous, acetous, and putrefactive. These, in almost all vegetable, and in some few animal matters, seem to be one series naturally divided into three stages; the appearances in each of which are the following: in the first stage, called the vinous, or sometimes the spirituous fermentation (for the management of which a considerable proportion of water is required), the solution becomes turbid, a good deal of motion is visible in it, a portion

of mucus subsides, another rises to the top (forming what is called *yeast*, or *barm)*, carbonic acid or fixed air in large quantity and fire are given out, tartar and alkahol are formed. In the second stage, or the acetous, this tartar and alkahol are re-united, and part of the mucilage, which is further changed, with a portion of the carbonic acid, pure air is taken in from the atmosphere, a larger quantity than in the vinous is given out, and vinegar is formed. In the third stage, called the putrid or putrefactive, the proportion of water is more indifferent than in the two former, there is little alteration in the heat, nauseous vapours are emitted, mixed, during a great part of the process, with ammoniac or volatile alkali; a small proportion of earthy and saline matter remains: this hath also been called the alkaline fermentation, and ammoniac hath been considered the product. From this history it is evident, that fermentation may be considered that natural operation whereby dead animals and vegetables, undergoing many changes, are finally reduced to their original elements. The progress of fermentation requires time, but may be exceedingly accelerated or retarded by the management of heat or fire, water, and pure air; by the total exclusion of either of which, fermentation is entirely prevented. It is also promoted by the use of ferments, and on the contrary, retarded by resins, bitters, alkahol, acids, &c. which in as much as they restrain the putrefactive fermentation, have been called antiseptics. All attempts hitherto made to solve the phenomena of fermentation must be allowed to be very defective.

Fermentum, ferment, barm, or yeast, leaven; to which may be added, from late experiments, the carbonic acid, or fixed air; substances which enter into fermentation more readily than others. Pliny, in his Natural History, Lib. xviii. c. 7. speaks of the barm from malt liquor.

Fern. See *Filix*.

Fern (Female). See *Filix Fœmina*, *Pteris*, and *Pteres Aquilina*.

Fern (Flowering). See *Osmunda*.

Fern (Male). See *Filix Mas*.

Fern (Marsh). See *Thelypteres*.

Ferramenta Candentia, red-hot irons. So Celsus calls the actual cauteries.

Ferraria. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Ferratæ Aquæ, i. e. *Acidulæ*.

Ferrugo, rust of iron.

Ferrum, *Iron*, which see.

Ferrum Equinum. So Tournefort called the *Hippocrepis*.

Fersæ, the measles.

Ferula, fennel giant. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Ferulago, a species of *Ferula*.

Festuca, fescue, or fescue-grass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nineteen species.

Fescue, i. e. *Festuca*.

Fescue-grass (Wild). See *Ægilops*.

Fever, is an augmented velocity of blood. The almost infinite variety of causes of this distemper does so diversify its appearances, and indicate so many ways of cure, that our room here will not allow of any more than to refer to Riverius, Willis, Morton, Sydenham, and Huxham, for the practice, in all its shapes.

Feverfew. See *Matricaria*, and *Parthenium*.

Feverfew (Bastard). See *Parthenium*.

Feverfew (Corn.) See *Chamæmelum*.

Fiber, the beaver, the animal from which the drug called *Castor* is obtained.

Fibre, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow like small pipes, spongious, and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy fibres; others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*; and a third sort are hard and

flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Now of all these, some are very sensible, others destitute of all sense; some so very small as not to be easily perceived; others, on the contrary, so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them, when examined with a microscope, appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*. These *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. And again, by the various texture, and different combination of some or all of these parts, the more compound organs are formed; such as the lungs, stomach, liver, legs, and arms, the sum of all which make up the body.

Fibrous Root. Linnæus applies it to those *roots* only which consist entirely of small fibres, or radiculæ.

Fibrous Stone, an order in the class of *Stones*. It is of a *fibrous* structure, and belongs not to any other order of this class. Edwards.

Fibula, or *Perone*, περονη, the outer and lesser bone of the leg; it is much smaller than the tibia, yet not shorter. It lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia, into a small sinus which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ancle, embracing the external side of the astragalus. The tibia and *fibula* touch not one another, but at their ends. The space which they leave in their middle is filled up by a strong membranous ligament, and some muscles which extend the feet and toes.

Fibula, the name of a contrivance of the ancients for bringing the lips of wounds together.

Fibulæus, or *Fibuleus*, from *fibula*, a name of the musculus peronæus primus.

Ficaria, pilewort, or lesser celandine, a species of *Ranunculus*.

Ficatio, i. e. *Ficus*.

Fici. There are several excrescences, such as those about the fundament, in persons subject to the piles, or infected with the venereal disease, which are thus called by surgeons. See *Ficus*.

Ficoidea, a plant that resembles the *Ficoides*.

Ficoides, a name of the *Melocactus*.

Ficus, a fig-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species.

Ficus, the name of a tubercle about the anus, or the pudenda, &c. See *Fici*, *Proptosis*, and *Thymus*.

Ficus Americana, i. e. *Melocactus*.

Ficus Ægyptiaca, i. e. *Sycomorus*.

Ficus Indica, a variety of the *Musa*.

Ficus Indicæ Grana, cochineal.

Ficus Indica, that variety of the *Opuntia* that is usually called *the middle-sized Indian Fig*.

Ficus Infernalis, a name of the *Palma Christi*.

Ficus Sativa, the common fig, the *Ficus Carica* of Linnæus. The dried figs are called *Carica*.

Fidicinales, is a term applied by Mr. Cowper, and some other anatomists, to those muscles of the fingers, called also *Lumbricalis*, from the use they are put to by musicians in playing upon some instruments.

Fig (Indian). See *Opuntia*.

Fig Marigold, i. e. *Mesembryanthemum*.

Fig-tree, *Ficus*.

Figwort. See *Scrophularia*.

Filago, cudweed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Filago Alpia, the herb lion's foot.

Filament, little thread, string, or fibre of any thing. In *Botany* properly that part of the stamen which serves to elevate the anthera, or summit, and at the same time connects it with the flower.

Filbert, a variety of the hazel-nut.

Filellum, the frenum of the prepuce.

Filetum, the frenum under the tongue.

Filices, ferns, one of the seven

tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, by whom they are thus characterized, in having their fructification on the back side of the leaves. They constitute the first order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and consist of eighteen genera. This order comprehends the entire sixteenth class of Tournefort, in whose system the *Filices* make only a single genus, in the section of the above-mentioned class.

Filius ante Patrem, a name of the *Tussilago*, because its flowers appear before the leaves. This name is given also to other plants, whose flowers appear before their leaves.

Filix Fœmina, female polypody, or female fern, a species of *Polypodium*.

Filix Florida. It is the *Osmunda Regalis* of Linnæus.

Filix Mas, male polypody, or male fern, a species of *Polypodium*. The college have introduced the root of this plant into their Pharmacopœia as an anthelmintic.

Filtration, is the method of rendering fluids clear by passing them through a porous solid, as the filtering stone, compact close linen, woolen cloths, or porous paper, which is generally used for this purpose, as a lining to a funnel, or other such vessel. Filtration is also performed on a principle somewhat different, as by emersing one end of a porous substance, as a piece of list, scaine of cotton, or slip of thick paper, or other such substance, moistened in its whole length in the fluid, and allowing the other end of it to hang down over the outside of the vessel. The fluid in this depending part drains out by its own gravity, and is supplied by capillary attraction from the portion next within the vessel, which is supplied in the same manner from the surface of the fluid, till the whole passes over, unless too deep, these appearing to act as a syphon.

Filtrum. See *Filtration*. It is also a stone which is found in the bay of Mexico, which is used for filtering liquors through.

Filum, thread fucus, a species of *Fucus*.

Filum Arsenicale, sublimate mercury.

Fimbriæ. The extremities or borders of the tubæ Fallopianæ were formerly thus called, signifying a *fringed border*, which that resembles.

Finger. See *Digitus*.

Fingrigo. See *Pisonia*.

Finochio, a name of the sweet Azorian fennel.

Fir (Common.) *Picea*.

Fir-tree. See *Abies*.

Fir (Norway Spruce). *Picea*.

Fire. The chief of the natural philosophers and chemists on the continent consider *fire* as an element, or true primitive principle of bodies. Beaumé defines it to be a matter essentially fluid, the principle of fluidity in other bodies, and always in motion. It is the principal agent and cause of almost all the compositions and decompositions which take place in nature. *Fire* is considered as a simple element, appearing to have no constituent parts; however, as the light which proceeds from the sun may be decomposed into seven different colours by means of the prism, and as these differently coloured rays have, moreover, each their proper refrangibility, we may suspect that *fire* is composed of parts very simple indeed, but heterogeneous with regard to each other. The particles of which *fire* is composed have scarcely any mutual cohesion; they are of an inconceivable smallness, surpassing that of other bodies. When it is pure, detached, and not a part of any compound, it hath an action upon all bodies, and even becomes an instrument proper for analyses and compositions. When it is combined with other substances, and makes one of the constituent principles of compound bodies, it is inactive, and in perfect repose, and cannot put itself in motion but when it is excited. It penetrates all bo-

dies with extreme facility, distributing itself uniformly throughout all parts of their masses; none is capable of resisting its action. When it is introduced into bodies, it dilates them, warms them, and causes them to increase in bulk without augmenting their weight. There is no body which is not continually penetrated by a greater or less quantity of this pure *fire*, always in proportion to the quantity contained in the ambient air. This *fire* perpetually flies off and re-enters, according to circumstances; because it is not combined with, but only interposed between the particles of the substance. Those bodies which excite in us sensations of cold, are still penetrated by a large quantity of *fire*. One may indeed deprive them of part of this *fire;* but hitherto it has proved impossible, by the greatest degree of cold we can excite, artificially to deprive bodies of all the *fire* they contain.—Many English philosophers do not consider *fire* as a principle. See *Heat*.

Fire, *Circulatory*, or *Reverberatory*, is a chemical furnace, where the heat goes not out by a direct funnel, but is returned upon the vessel, or matter to be managed by it.

Fire-Damp. An inflammable gas thus named by the English miners, is found in mines and other deep pits. It is lighter than air, it floats near the roofs of mines, and is apt to catch fire and explode. *Dict. of Chemist*.

Fire (Potential), the same as caustic.

Firmness. This property in all bodies must be as the surfaces and contacts of their component parts: and thus that body, whose parts are most firm in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most firm, and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. In the former, the greatest requisite is to be as near to cubes as possible, and in the latter, to spheres. And in the same manner are to be accounted for, not only all the intermediate degrees between the most firm and the most soft bodies, but those different consistences, which are distinguished by other names, as friable, tenacious, glutinous, and the like; for the greater are the solidites or *firmness* of the component parts of any body, in proportion to their surfaces, though that body, by the aptitude of their contacts, may be what we call very hard, yet it will be the most friable or brittle. And where the surfaces of the compounding particles are much extended upon a small quantity of matter, the bodies they compose, though they may be light and soft, yet they will be tenacious and glutinous; for, although the flexibility of their compounding parts admits of their easy change of figure by any external force, yet by their touching one another in so many points, they are very difficultly separated. The former is the case of crystalized salts, resins, and the like; the latter of tupentines, gums, and all of that tribe. For farther understanding herein, see *Cohesion* and *Solidity*.

Fissilis (Lapis), i. e. *Lapis Hibernicus*.

Fissure, from *findo*, *to cleave*, is any crack or slit. In *Natural Philosophy* this term is frequently used for those divisions between layers of different kinds of earth or stone. And in *Anatomy* surgeons use it for the longitudinal fractures of bones.

Fissura Cerebri, i. e. *Fissura magna Silvii*.

Fissura magna Sylvii. The anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side are parted by a deep, narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ali of the os sphenoides, to near the middle of the os parietale, and this sulcus is thus called.

Fistula. So the Latins called a catheter.

Fistula, is any kind of pipe; and therefore some anatomists call many

parts that have any resemblance thereto in their figure, *fistulæ;* as the aspera arteria, *fistula pulmonalis;* the urethra, *fistula urinaria*, &c. But its common use is for ulcers that lie deep, and ooze out their matter through long, narrow, winding passages; in which cases the bones are frequently foul, and the extreme parts callous.

Fistularis, fistular. In *Botany* those flowers are thus called which are compounded of many long, hollow, small florets, like pipes; and those stalks are thus called, *fistulous*, which are hollow like a pipe.

Fixation, a term in *Chemistry* to express the reducing a fluid body into a fixed one; as quicksilver, by a mixture of lead, &c. And the rendering any volatile substance fixed, so as not to fly off upon being exposed to an intense heat.

Flag, a genus of laminated stones, of a granulated structure. Edwards.

Flag, the *Iris*.

Flammula. So the skein of silk was used to be called with which setons were used to be made.

Flammula Vitalis. Some have entertained very fine-spun notions under this term; but we can make no more plain sense out of all the conceits upon this head, than that natural warmth, which is the effect of a circulating blood, and which therefore is always as its velocity.

Flanks. See *Umbilical Region*.

Flatulent Tumours, are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger, but readily return, by the elasticity, to a tumid state again. These are so light as scarce to be felt by the patient, and are no otherwise incommodious than by their unsightliness or bulk.

Flatus, is wind gathered in the bowels, or any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion, and a gross internal perspiration, which therefore is discussed by warm aromatics, and rarified enough to break away, wherever vent can be found.

Flavum Lignum, fustic wood. It is used by dyers for staining in yellow; but is not noticed in medicine.

Flax. See *Linum*.

Flax (Carolinian). See *Polypremum*.

Flax (Purging). See *Linum Catharticum*.

Flemen, a tumour of the foot, about the ancle. Sometimes it signifies callous furrows in the hands and feet.

Fleresin, a name for the gout.

Fletus, weeping.

Flexor, a name applied to several muscles, from their office, which is to bend the parts to which they belong.

Flexor Brevis. See *Perforatus*.

Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti Manus. It rises from the unciform process of the carpus toward the annular ligament, and is inserted into the basis of the little finger.

Flexor Capitis. See *Rectus Internus Major*.

Flexor Carpi Radialis. See *Cubitæus Internus*.

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris. See *Radiæus Internus*.

Flexor Digitorum Accessorius. See *Flexor Longus Pedis*.

Flexor Internodii Secundi Digitorum Manus. It rises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and from the fore part of the head of the ulna and radius; it passes through the annular ligament, and spreads out into four tendons, which are inserted into the basis of the second phalanx: they are bound down by what is called an *annular ligament*, which is really a general sheath of the fingers, thicker at the joints than elsewhere.

Flexor Longus, vel Perforans Pedis. It arises from the posterior part of the tibia, just below the poplitæus, and from the interosseous ligament; then goes on the inside of the astragalus and os calcis (from whose internal part a short head rises, which is called *Accessorius)*; and passing through the slit of the perforatus, its four tendons are inserted into the bases of the last bones of the toes.

This muscle receives some fibres from the flexor pollicis longus.

Flexores Pollicis. There are two of these muscles; the first arises from the internal extuberance of the humerus, and from the middle and inner part of the radius, by two different orders of fleshy fibres; and passing under the ligamentum annulare, its tendon is inserted into the third bone of the thumb. The second arises from the bones of the carpus, from the annular ligament, and is inserted into the second internode of the thumb.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis longus, arises from the upper and back part of the fibula, and passing behind the inner ancle, is inserted into the last bone of the great toe.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis brevis, arises from the os cuneiforme medium, and is inserted into the ossa sesamoidæa, upon the second joint of the great toe.

Flexores Primi Internodii Digitorum. These are muscles that are both on the hands and feet. Winslow calls them *Lumbricales*, which see. Dr. Hunter describes the lumbricales as productions of the *flexors*, and describes distinctly the

Flexor Primi Internodii Pollicis Manus. It rises from the annular ligament of the carpus, and is inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

Flexor Secundi Internodii Pollicis Manus. It is made up of two portions; the anterior of which is inserted into one sesamoid bone, the posterior into the outer.

Flint. It is a genus in the order of *Quartz.* It is a quartzose stone, very hard and compact; of a solid structure; always invested with an outward crust; and either transparent or semi-transparent. Edwards.

Flints (Liquor of). When two or three parts of alkaline salt are added to one of vitrifiable earth, and the degree of heat is carried no further than to melt the mixture, without giving time for the alkali to evaporate, the product obtained is a vitriform mass, in which the earth is held in solution: but as the mixture retains a great superabundance of alkali, it preserves almost all the properties of alkaline salt; it powerfully attracts moisture from the air, and deliquesces. In this state it is called *Liquor of Flints.* Beaumé.

Flos. See *Flowers.*

Flos Aëris, a species of *Epidendrum.*

Flos Amentaceus. See *Amentaceous Flowers.*

Flos Apetalus. These are without petals.

Flos campaniformis. These flowers are shaped like a bell. Those whose edges spread wide, are termed *open bell-shaped Flowers;* but those which are much less spread, are called *tubulous bell-shaped Flowers.*

Flos Caryophylleus. It is such a flower as is shaped like a clove-gilly-flower.

Flos Compositus, vel flosculosus. It is a compound flower, composed of florets or less flowers; of this kind is the dandelion and many others.

Flos Cruciformis. It is composed of four petals, placed in the form of a cross. Of this sort are the cabbage, the wall-flower, and mustard.

Flos Cuculi, meadow pinks, wild williams, cuckow-flower, ragged robin; a species of *Lychnis.*

Flos Ferri, iron flos. A genus in the order of *Cryptometalline Floses.* Edwards.

Flos Ferri. It is a species of calcareous stone, or of spar, of the figure of vegetable bodies. It is composed of ramifications, resembling white coral; frequently of a most elegant white colour. In some specimens of the *flos ferri* the fibres run chiefly longitudinally, some few branch out laterally.

Flos Flosculosus. See *Flos Compositus.*

Flos Infundibuliformis, a funnel-shaped flower. Of this kind is the marvel of Peru. Its border is conical, it contracts, and ends in a tube.

Flos Jovis, flower of Jupiter.

Flos Labiatus, lip-shaped flower. It is an irregular, monopetalous flower, divided commonly into two lips; the upper is called the *Crest*, and the under one, the *Beard*. As the *Lamium* or *Archangel*.

Flos Liliaceus, a lily-shaped flower. It is generally composed of six petals, which resemble those of the lily. Of this sort are the tulip and asphodel.

Flos Monopetalus, a flower composed of one leaf. All those flowers whose leaves are joined at the bottom, so that they fall off entire, are termed *Monopetalous Flowers*.

Flos Monopetalus Anomalus, an irregular flower, consisting of one leaf.

Flos Papilionaceus, a pea-bloom-flower. It is a flower which, in some measure, resembles a butterfly, with its wings expanded. It always consists of the vexillum, which is a large, roundish petal; two wings, which compose the sides; and the carina, which is a concave petal: this is sometimes entire, at others it consists of two petals adhering pretty closely together.

Flos Personatus, a personated flower. It is an irregular monopetalous flower, which gapes, but is closed between its lips by a palate. As in the *Antirrhinum*, or *Snap-dragon*.

Flos Petalodes, a petalous flower. It is a flower whose organs of generation are surrounded with petals; it is opposed to *Apetalus Flos*.

Flos Polypetalus, a polypetalous flower. It is one composed of several petals. When these agree in figure and position, it is called a *regular polypetalous Flower*; but when the petals do not agree in figure and position, it is called an *irregular polypetalous Flower*.

Flos Radiatus, a radiated flower. It consists of two parts, viz. the disk and the rays, which are several semi-florets set round the disk in the form of a star. These are called *radiated discous Flowers*; but those which have no such rays are called *naked discous Flowers*.

Flos Rosaceus, rose-shaped flowers. They consist of five or more petals, which are placed circularly in form of a rose.

Flos Rotatus. It is a flower in the form of a wheel; such are those of borage.

Flos semiflosculosus. See *Flos Compositus*.

Flos stamineus. It is one which is composed of many chives included in a calyx, having no petals. Of this sort is the urtica, or stinging-nettle, &c.

Flos sterilis, a barren flower. Those have no embryo adhering to them; so are called *male flowers*.

Flos verticillatus, whorle-shaped flower. These grow closely united, surrounding the stalk at the joints, as the lamium.

Flos umbellatus, an umbellated flower. It is when the extremity of the stalk or branch is divided into several pedicles, or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening in such a manner as to form a kind of inverted cone, like an umbrella.

Flos urceolatus, pitcher-shaped flower. Of this sort are the arbutus and whortleberry.

Flowers, in *Chemistry*, are the most subtile parts of dry bodies, which rise by fire to the top of vessels made on purpose to receive them; as the flowers of sulphur, benjamin, &c. In *Botany* such are reckoned perfect *flowers*, which have a petal, stamen, calyx, stylus, &c. and whatever *flower* wants either of these, is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves, as in borage, bugloss, &c. or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly,

and not all together, as the seeming petala of the monopetalous *flowers* always do. Both those are farther divided into uniform and difform *flowers*. The former have their right and left-hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage, dead-nettle, &c. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise farther divided into, 1. Semifistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the aristolochia: 2. Labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthium and scordium; or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*. And here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus, &c. but most usually the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of helmet, or monk's hood. And from thence these are frequently called *Galeate*, *Cucullate*, and *Galericulate Flowers;* and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants: 3. Corniculate, i. e. such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur or little horn; as in the *Liniaria*, *Delphinum*, &c. Compounded *flowers* are either, 1. Discous or discoidal, that is, whose flosculi are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which, therefore, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk like the points of a star, as in the *Matricaria*, *Chamæmelum*, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiated leaves round the limb of its disk; as in the *Tenacetum:* 2. Planifolious, which is composed of plain *flowers* set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, uneven, and jagged; as the *Hieracia*, *Sonchi*, &c. 3. Fistular, which are compounded of many long, hollow, little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petala, are called *Stamineous*, *Apetalous*, and *Capillaceous*. And those which hang pendulous by fine threads like the *Juli*, are by Tournefort called *Amentaceous;* we called them *Catstails*. The term *Campaniformis* is used for such as are in the shape of a bell; and *Infundibuliformis*, for such as are in the form of a funnel.

In the Linnæan system, complete *flowers* are divided into simple and aggregate. Simple *flowers* differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any part of fructification common to many *flowers*, as is the case with aggregate. *Flowers* are called *aggregate*, when many flosculi (florets) are, by the mediation of some part of the fructification common to them all, so united, that no one of them could be taken out without destroying the form of the whole, of which it was a part. The common part in aggregate flowers is either the receptacle or the calyx. A partial *flower* of the aggregate one is called *Flosculus*, *a floret*. Aggregate *flowers* are primarily divisible into seven kinds, which, from different circumstances, are termed by Linnæus the *Aggregate*, properly so called, the *Compound*, the *Umbellate*, the *Cymose*, the *Amentaceous*, the *Glumose*, the *Spadiceous*. A *flower* is sometimes luxuriant, or what is commonly called a *double flower:* it is so termed when some of the parts of fructification are augmented in number, and others thereby excluded. The luxuriancy is commonly owing to the luxuriancy of its nourishment: the part multiplied is usually the corolla, but sometimes the calyx also; and by this increase of the covers, the essential parts of fructification are destroyed. Luxuriant *flowers* are divisible into, *Multiplicati*, *multiplied*, *Pleni*, *full*, and *Proliferi*, *producing young*. To these may be added *Mutilate*, *maimed*, or such as are deficient in some part,

which stand opposed to the luxuriant ones. *Flowers* are farther distinguished into male, female, hermaphrodite, and neuter. See *Plant*.

Flowers of Zinc. They are to be considered as the calx of this semimetal. The calx is very refractory, and in the highest degree fixed.

Fluates, are salts formed by the combination of the fluoric acid (see acids) with the different alkaline, earthy, and metalline bases. There are twenty-four species enumerated in Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Fluctuation, a term in *Surgery*. When matter is formed in an abscess, and lightly pressed with the fingers, the motion of *fluctuation* may be distinctly felt.

Fluidity. This is a property arising from the smallness of the constituent particles of bodies, and their disposition to motion from the sphericity of their figures, whereby they can easily slide over one another's surfaces all manner of ways, and can touch but in few points. Mr. Boyle, in his *History of Fluidity*, enumerates several requisites thereunto, and gives many curious experiments in confirmation of his conjectures; as does also Dr. Hook, in his *Micrographia*. But the corpuscular philosophy seems defective in explicating this great phenomenon, without recourse to the true cause of the various agitations and motions of the particles of fluids, assigned by Sir Isaac Newton, who, as he lays it down for a primary law of nature, that all particles of matter do attract one another when they come within a certain distance; so he also conjectures, that at all greater distances they do fly away from, and avoid one another; for then, though their common gravity may keep them together in a mass, together with the pressure of other bodies upon them; yet their continual endeavour to avoid one another singly, and the adventitious impulses of light, heat, or other external causes, may make the particles of fluids continually move round about one another, and so produce this quality. There is a difficulty indeed in accounting why the particles of fluids always keep at such a distance from one another, as not to come within the sphere of one another's attraction. The fabric and constitution of that fluid body, water, is wonderfully amazing; that a body so very rare, and which has such a vast over-proportion of pores, or interspersed vacuity, to solid matter, should yet be perfectly incompressible by the greater force. And yet this fluid is easily reducible into that firm, transparent, friable body, which we call ice, by being only exposed to a certain degree of cold. One would here think, that though the particles of water cannot come near enough to attract each other, yet the intervening frigorific matter doth, by being mingled *per minima*, strongly attract them, and is itself likewise strongly attracted by them, and so wedges or fixes all the mass into a firm, solid body; which solid body loses its solidity again, when by heat the vinculum is solved, and the frigorific particles are disjoined from those of the water, and are forced to fly out of it. And just thus may the fumes of lead perhaps fix quicksilver. When a firm, solid body, such as a metal, is by heat reduced into a fluid, the particles of fire disjoin and separate its constituent parts, which mutual attraction caused before to cohere, and keep them at such a distance from one another, as that they are out of the sphere of each other's attraction as long as that violent motion lasts; and when by their lightness and activity they are flown off, unless they be renewed by a continual supply, the component particles of the metal come near enough again to feel one another's attraction. As, therefore, the cause of cohesion of the parts of solid bodies appears plainly to be their mutual attraction; so the chief cause of *fluidity* seems to be a contrary motion impressed on the particles of fluids, by which they

avoid and fly from one another, as soon as they come at, and as long as they keep such a distance from each other. It is observed also in all fluids, that the direction of their pressure against the vessels that contain them, is in lines perpendicular to the sides of such vessels; which property being the necessary result of the particles of any fluids being spherical, it shows that the parts of all fluids are so, or of a figure very nearly approaching thereunto. As this is a very necessary præcognitum, see farther under *Hydrostatics*, and *Glands* in general.

Fluor, an order in the class of *Stones*. *Fluors* are fossil bodies, which strike not fire with steel; effervesce not with acids; very readily are brought into fusion, either by themselves, or when mixed with certain other earths and stones, especially the calcareous; and more easily brought into fusion, under similar circumstances, than the fossil bodies, with which they can be confounded. Edwards.

Fluor, is a philosophical term used to signify the actual state of fluidity of bodies, whilst their parts are kept in motion by fire, or any other agent.

Fluor Albus, is a distemper common to the female sex, called by them the *Whites*. It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood, that, instead of the menstrual discharges, issues out a slimy yellowish matter, not much unlike the running of a gonorrhœa, and which it is so near akin to as hardly to be distinguished; and sometimes is attended, too, with such a sharpness as to make it dangerous to men to have any venereal intercourse with them at those times. The cure is much the same as in a gonorrhœa, and requires deterging and strengthening; to both which purposes most of the turpentines are conducive, especially after due evacuation. This is also, by some writers, called *Fluor Muliebris*, and *Uterinus*.

Fluor Ericiformis. It is an instance of those *fluors* which, in their configuration, resemble vegetables.

Flus, or *Fluss*, i. e. *Fluor*.

Flux (Black.) The white *flux* detonates briskly by means of kindled charcoal, and the nitre and tartar mutually alkalize each other. If this inflammation be effected in a mortar slightly covered, part of the smoke that rises from the tartar combines with the alkali, which is the product of the inflammation, and renders it black and phlogistic. This forms a very good reductive of metals. Beaumé.

Flux (Crude), i. e. *Flux (White)*.

Flux (White). To one part of nitre add two of tartar. This mixture is used for the fusion and reduction of ores and metallic calces. Beaumé.

Fluxion, is used by the chemists in the same sense as *Fusion;* and signifies running any metals or other bodies into a fluid, by fire or otherwise. It also signifies the same as *Defluxion*, or *Catarrh*, from *fluo*, *to flow*. For which reason, likewise, *Fluxus Alvinus* is a *diarrhœa*, *Fluxus Hepaticus* a *dysentery*, from the contents of the stools, and the like.

Fluxus, the same as *Apocenosis*.

Focarius, bread broiled on the hearth or gridiron.

Focus. From its signifying a *hearth* or *fire-place*, some have made use of it to express the seat of a fever, or some other distempers. In *Optics* it is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction or reflection.

Fodina. The labyrinth in the bone of the ear is thus called.

Fœdula, a species of *Fungus*.

Fœniculi, *vel Fœniculatum Lignum*, sassaffras wood.

Fœniculum, fennel, a species of *Anethum*, according to Linnæus. The college have retained the seed of this plant in their Pharmacopœia; a simple water, Aqua Fœniculi is directed; the seed also enters the

Spiritus Juniperi Compositus, formerly called Aqua Juniperi Composita.

Fœniculum Alpinum, a name of the *Meum*.

Fœniculum Annuum. See *Visnaga*.

Fœniculum Erraticum, English saxifrage.

Fœniculum Orientale. See *Cuminum*.

Fœniculum Porcinum. See *Peucedanum*.

Fœnum Camelorum, i. e. *Juncus Odoratus*.

Fœnum Græcum, fenugreek, a species of *Trigonella*. The college have retained this seed in their Pharmacopœia.

Fœnum Græcum Sylvestre. See *Glaux*.

Fœtabulum. So M. A. Severinus calls an abscess with a cyst.

Fœtus. The child in the womb is thus called after it is perfectly formed; before that, it is called *Embryo*. The *fœtus*, when formed, is almost of an oval figure, whilst it lies in the womb, for its head hangs down with its chin upon the breast; its back is round; with its arms it embraces its knees, which are drawn up to its belly; and its heels are close to its buttocks, its head upwards, and its face is towards its mother's belly: but about the ninth month, its head, which was always specifically lighter than any other part, becomes specifically heavier, its bulk bearing a much smaller proportion to its substance than it did, and consequently it must tumble in the liquor which contains it; so its head falls down, its feet get up, and its face turns towards its mother's back; but because then it is in an irksome, though favourable posture for its exit, the motion it makes for its relief gives frequent pains to its mother, which causes a contraction of the womb, for the expulsion of the *fœtus*. When the child presents in any other posture, it should be carefully put back again, and if possible, turned the right way; if that cannot be done, it should be brought away by the feet. See *Conception*.

Foliaceum Ornamentum, the fringed substance at the extremity of the Tubæ Fallopianæ.

Foliata Terra, a name for sulphur after it is prepared, as noticed in the *Theat. Clym.* Also a name of the *Sal Diuret.*

Foliation, is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves, called *Petala*, which constitute the compass of the flower; and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these being of a very tender and pulpy body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected, and lodged up within their flowers.

Foliation, in the Linnæan system, denotes the complicate or folded state the leaves are in, whilst they remain concealed within the buds of the plant. Leaves, in respect to the manner of their complication, are either *involute*, rolled in; *revolute*, rolled back; *obvolute*, rolled against each other; *convolute*, rolled together; *imbricate*, when they are parallel with a straight surface, and lie one over the other; *equitant*, when the sides of the leaves lie parrallel, and approach in such a manner as the outer embrace the inner; *conduplicate*, doubled together; *plicate*, plaited; *reclinate*, reclined; *circinal*, compassed, when the leaves are rolled in spirally downwards, as in ferns and some palms.

Folium, *Leaf*, which see.

Folium, a name of the philosopher's stone; also that triangular membranaceous sinus where there is a concourse of the sagittal and coronal sutures in infants. It signifies a relaxed uvula, in Arnaldus. And it is a name of the *Malabathrum*, or the *Laurus Cassia* of Linnæus.

Folium Angulatum, an angular leaf. It is when the margin is cut into several angles.

Folium Auriculatum, an eared leaf. It is one whose base next the pedicle is indented, somewhat resembling an ear.

Folium Compositum, a compound leaf. When more than one leaflet, or little leaf, is connected with a leaf-stem.

Folium Crenatum, as in ground-ivy, a crenated leaf. It is one which is pinked about the edges.

Folium Digitatum, a digitated leaf. It is a compound leaf, divided into several parts, all of which meet together at the tail, so as to resemble a hand. When several leaflets are connected at their base to one leaf-stem, as in the horse-chesnut.

Folium Integrum, an entire leaf. It is one that hath no division on the edges.

Folium Laciniatum, a jagged leaf. It is one that is cut about the edges into several deep portions, in an irregular manner.

Folium Pinnatum, a pinnated leaf. When a leaf-stem connects several leaflets or less leaves at its sides, as occurs in the rose, usually an odd or single leaflet terminates the leaf-stem; it is then termed pinnatum cum impari. But when two leaflets terminate the leaf-stem, it is called pinnatum cum pari. This occurs in garden-beans.

Folium Quinquefoliatum, a quinquefoliated leaf. It is a digitated leaf, consisting of five fingers.

Folium Sagittatum, a spear-shaped leaf. It is one which ends in three sharp angles, resembling a dart.

Folium Simplex, a simple leaf. It is one that is not divided, contrary to compositum.

Folium Sinuatum, a sinuated leaf. It is one that is hollowed out about the edges, as in the oak.

Folium Trifoliatum, a trifoliated leaf. It is a digitated leaf with three fingers.

Folium Trilobatum, a trilobated leaf. It consists of three obtuse lobes, which are not divided to the bottom, as in the hepatica.

Folliculus Fellis, the gall-bladder.

Follis, i. e. *Folliculus*, the name of a large leather bag filled with wind, and used as an exercise by the ancient Romans.

Fomentation, is a sort of partial bathing, by applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby steams are communicated to the diseased parts, their vessels are relaxed, and their morbid action is thereby removed.

Fomes, fewel, from *fovendo*. When spoken of diseases, it is the internal or antecedent cause which foments and continues the disease.

Fomes Ventriculi, a name which the ancients gave to the spleen.

Fomites. Dr. Cullen observes that clothes, &c. receive contagious matter from human bodies, and retain it in an active state for a long time. The substances thus imbibed, he says, are called by this name. Many think that contagion received from them is more powerful than that arising from human bodies.

Fons Chymiæ, the fountain of chemistry, an epithet of mercury.

Fons Philosophorum, the philosopher's fountain, an epithet of the *Balneum Mariæ*.

Fons Pulsans, vel Pulsatilis. It is the part on children's heads called *Fontanella*, which see.

Fontale Acetosum. In Paracelsus it is the same as *Acidulæ*.

Fontanella. It is the membranous part which is found in new-born infants at the coronal and sagittal commissures, and which, in length of time, hardens into a bone.

Fontanella, or *Fonticulus*, signifies strictly a little spring, and is used to express issues, setons, or any such like artificial discharges.

Foramen, a hole.

Foramen Arteriæ Duræ Matris. See *Dura Mater*.

Foramen Cæcum, the name of a hole in the middle of the tongue.

Foramen Lacerum. See *Dura Mater.*

Foramen Ovale. On examining the heart of a fœtus, we find this hole; it is seated under the tuberculum Loweri, and goes through the septum auricularum, directly opposed to the vena cava inferior. After the child is born; and a little grown up, this hole closes up, though in some instances it remains a little open, even through old age.

Faraminulentum (Os), i. e. *Ethmoides.*

Forceps, properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions.

Fore-Skin. See *Præputium.*

Forfex, an instrument to draw teeth with.

Form, is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

Formiates, are salts formed by the combination of the formic acid (see Acids) with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Formica, the ant, or pismire. This insect contains an acid juice, which is probably that which produces the uneasiness on our skins, when they are said to have stung us.

Formica, the name of a sort of black wart, with a broad base and cleft superficies. Also the name of a varicose tumour on the anus and glans penis; and little tumours, which resemble the biting of ants, are thus named.

Formica, or *Formica Miliaris*, a species of *Herpes.*

Formicans Pulsus. An exceeding small and unequal pulse, being no more than a less degree of the vermicular, is thus named by Galen.

Formix, the same as *Noli me tangere*, *Lupus*, or *Herpes Esthiomenos.*

Formula, a little form of prescription, such as physicians direct in extemporaneous practice, in distinction from the great forms, which are for the officinal medicines.

Fornax, a furnace. *Furnaces* are a considerable part of the pharmaceutic apparatus. The most simple is the common stove, called the *Furnace for open Fire.* Besides this there are the *wind-furnace*, the *reverberatory furnace*, &c. On *furnaces* all desirable satisfaction may be had from Dr. Lewis's *Commercium Philosophico-technicum*, Part the first.

Fornicatus, or *Fornicated Petals*, are such flower-leaves as are arched after the manner of the upper lip of clary or sage flowers.

Fornix. It is a part of the corpus callosum in the brain, and is so called because of a distant resemblance that it hath to the arches of ancient vaults, when viewed in a particular manner.

Fortification Agate. See *Onyx.*

Fortis (Aqua), a name of the nitrous acid, given because of its dissolving power. In the manufacture of soap, the caustic alkaline lixivium is called also the *strong water.*

Fossa, a ditch. In *Anatomy* it is the same as *Fossa Navicularis.*

Fossa Amyntæ. It is a double-headed roller, about four yards long, and one inch and a half broad; to be applied to the head, &c.

Fossa Magna, the interior cavity of the pudendum muliebre.

Fossa Navicularis. See *Auricula*, also the *Fossa Magna.*

Fossa Pituitaria, i. e. *Sella Turcica.*

Fossil. This signifies any thing that is dug out of the earth; from *fodio, to dig.* For the several divisions of which, see the writings of natural historians.

Fossilis Sal, i. e. *Sal Gemmæ.*

Fothergilla. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species.

Fotus, the same as *Fomentation.*

Fovea, the sinus of the pudendum muliebre. In the bath rooms it is a

sudatory, for receiving one or both legs, in order to sweating.

Fovea Cordis, the hollow of the heart.

Foxglove. See *Digitalis*, and *Gerardia*.

Foxglove (Bastard). See *Mimulus*.

Foxtail, or *Foxtail-grass*. See *Alopecurus*.

Fracastorii (Species), i. e. *Pulvis e Bolo*.

Fracture, from *frango*, *to break*. The first division of *fractures* is that of the French, which is as follows: 1. The *simple fracture*, that is, when one bone is broken in one place only: 2. The *compound fracture*, when a bone is broken in more parts than one; or when two bones that are joined together, as the radius and ulna, are both broken: 3. A *complicated fracture*, that is, when with a *fracture*, there is a dislocation or a wound. There are various other distinctions of *fractures*, as from their direction, viz. transverse, oblique, longitudinal, &c.

Frænum, signifies a *bridle*, and is used for the membranous ligament under the tongue, which sometimes wants cutting in infants, to give sufficient room for the tongue's motion. There is also a *bridle* of the penis, which ties the prepuce to the glans; and which being contracted in a gonorrhœa, is called a *Chordee*, which see.

Frænum, i. e. *Ligamentum Anulare*.

Fraga, or *Fragaria*, strawberry. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Fragilitas Ossium; also called *Friabilitas Ossium*. It consists in too great a redundance of the earthy particles, in the sound habit; in the diseased, the scurvy, lues venerea, and the scrophulous disorders, may be the cause.

Frambœsia, the yaws. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Impetigines*.

Framboise. See *Idæus*.

Frangipane. Milk distilled in a water bath yields a great quantity of insipid water. There remains at the bottom of the alembic the caseous part dried, which is the substance thus named.

Fraxinella. See *Dictamnus*.

Fraxinus, the ash-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Freckle. See *Lentigo*.

Freezing. Although this term is out of the province of medicine, yet it is concerned in such a change of bodies as bears a resemblance to, and therefore may explicate the alteration made in several substances under the physician's directions; and for that reason is of use to be understood. That ice is specifically lighter than the water out of which it is by *freezing* made, is certain by its swimming in it; and that this levity of ice proceeds from those numerous bubbles which are produced in it by its congelation, is equally certain; but how those bubbles come to be generated in *freezing*, and what substance they contain in them, if it be any, is an inquiry of great importance, and perhaps, if discovered, might help us much to understand the nature of cold. The true cause of the congelation of water into ice, seems plainly to be the introduction of the frigorific particles into the pores or interstices between the particles of water; and by that means getting so near them, as to be just within the spheres of one another's attraction, and then they must cohere into one solid or firm body. But heat afterwards separating them, and putting them into various motions, breaks this union, and separates the particles so far from one another, that they get out of the distance of the attracting force, and into the verge of the repelling force, and then the water re-assumes its fluid form. Now that cold and *freezing* do arise from some substance of a saline nature floating in the air, it seems probable from hence, that all salts, and more eminently some particular ones, when mixed with snow or ice, do prodigiously increase

the force and effects of cold. We see also that all saline bodies do produce a stiffness and frigidity in the parts of those bodies into which they enter. Microscopical observations upon salts manifest, that the figures of some salts, before they shoot into masses, are thin double wedge-like particles, which have abundance of surface in respect to their solidity (which is the reason why they swim in water when once raised in it, though specifically heavier). These small points of the salt getting into the pores of the water, whereby also they are in some measure suspended in the winter time (when the heat of the sun is not ordinarily strong enough to dissolve the salts into a fluid, to break their points, and to keep them in perpetual motion), being less disturbed, are more at liberty to approach one another, and by shooting into crystals of the form above mentioned, do, by their extremities, insinuate themselves into the pores of water, and by that means freeze it into a solid form. And we see the dimensions of water are increased by *freezing*, its particles being kept at some distance one from another by the intervention of the frigorific matter. But, besides this, there are many little volumes or particles of air, included at several distances both in the pores of the watery particles, and in the interstices made by the spherical figures. Now by the insinuation of these crystals, the volumes of the air are driven out of the watery particles; and many of them uniting, form larger volumes, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves than when dispersed, and so both enlarge the dimensions, and lessen the specific gravity of water thus congealed into ice. And hence we may guess at the manner how water, impregnated with salts, sulphurs, or earths, which are not easily dissolvable, may form itself into metals, minerals, gums, and other fossils, the parts of these mixtures becoming a cement to the particles of water, or getting into their pores, and changing them into these different substances. See *Prop.* 18. under *Particles*.

Friabilitas Ossium, i. e. *Fragilitas Ossium*.

Friction, is often used by mechanical writers to express that resistance and wearing which arises from the rubbing hard bodies one against another; as also by physicians for rubbing any part in order to dislodge any obstructed humours, or promote a due motion of the included juices. This is of great service in medicine, and may contribute to the cure of several distempers, and especially such as proceed from a stoppage of insensible perspiration, or an obstruction of the cuticular pores.

Friesel. So the Germans call the miliary fever.

Frigeraria, the putrid fever.

Frigidarium, was a term by the ancients given to a vessel used in their bathing, holding cold water; but is now of no other use than sometimes to express the same as a *refrigeratory*, in the common way of distillation.

Frigus, *Cold*, which see. In Vogel's *Nosology* it signifies the coldness of the feet and hands.

Frigorific Atoms, or *Particles*, mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing.

Frons, the forehead. It is that part which is above the eye, destitute of hair, and that reaches from one temple to the other.

Frontales, are two muscles that lie immediately under the skin of the head, or pericranium, whose fleshy fibres are inserted into the eye-brows; from thence they go straight up the os frontis, and are continued by a long and large aponeurosis to that of the occipitales: they adhere closely to the skin of the forehead, and pull it upwards when they act.

Frontale, is any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed, amongst

the ancients, of coolers and hypnotics.

Frontalis Nervus. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain sends off its first branch, called *Orbitarius*, which is subdivided into three; the first of which subdivisions is the frontal: it spreads on the upper part of the orbit of the eye, on the fat which surrounds the globe of the eye, the musculus elevator palpebræ, &c.

Frontalis (Sinus), the frontal sinus. There are two of these; one on each side of the nose. They are formed of the separated laminæ of the os frontis; they are placed above the orbits at the bottom of the os frontis, on each side the top of the nose; they are lined with the same membrane which lines the nostrils, and they open into them. Sometimes they are wanting.

Frontalis Vena. It is a branch from the external jugular, forming a vein in the forehead.

Frontis Os, is a bone of the cranium, in form almost round; it joins the bones of the sinciput and temples by the sutura coronalis, and the bones of the upper jaw by the sutura transversalis, and the os sphenoides by the sutura sphenoidalis. It forms the upper part of the orbit, and has four apophyses, which are at the four angles of the two orbits. It has two holes above the orbits, through which pass the vein, artery, and some twigs of the first branch of the fifth pair. It has also one in each orbit, a little above the planum, through which a twig of the opthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves passes to the nose. It has two sinuses above the eye-brows, between its two tables; they are lined with a thin membrane, in which there are several blood-vessels and glands, which separate a mucous serosity that falls into the nostrils. The inside of this bone has several inequalities, made by the vessels of the dura mater. It has two large dimples made by the anterior lobes of the brain. Above the crista galli it has a small blind hole, into which the end of the sinus longitudinalis is inserted.

Fructiferous, signifies any thing that bears fruit; from *fructus*, *fruit*, and *fero*, *to bear*.

Fructification, among botanists, includes the flower and fruit, with their several coverings and attachments.

Fructists, *fructistæ*, that set of authors who have attempted the establishing the classes and distinctions of plants upon the fruit, seed, or receptacle of these in plants; of this list is Cæsalpinus, Morrison, Ray, Herman, Boerhaave.

Fructus, fruit. Properly it is the part of a plant wherein the seed is contained; but in general it is any seed or grain covered or uncovered, but with the coverings when there are any. The chemists call metals *the fruits of the earth.*

Fructus Umbilicatus, umbilicated fruit. It is that which had the other parts of the flower growing on its top, when it was an ovary. They usually form a cavity, when it is known by the name of the *Umbilicus*, or navel, as in the medlar, apple, &c.

Frumentaceous, a term applied to all such plants as have a conformity with wheat, with respect either to their fruit, leaves, ears, or the like.

Frumentum, wheat. See *Triticum.*

Frumentum Corruptum. So Tacitus calls malt.

Frumentum Indicum, maize.

Frumentum Saracenicum, i. e. *Fagopyrum Vulg. Erect.*

Frumentum Turcicum, maize.

Frutex, is a vegetable between a tree and an herb, but of a woody substance.

Fruticosus, fruticose, plants which are of a hard, woody substance.

Fuchsia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Fucoides, a species of plant which grows in water. It is of a middle nature, betwixt *Conferva* and *Corallina*, and *Fucus*. It is often finely divided, and of a more tender sub-

stance than the *Fucus*, and not distinguished by nodes and joints, like the *Conferva* and *Corallina*.

Fucus, hath been used for a colour or paint to beautify the face with, and belongs to the class of *Cosmetics*.

Fucus, oar-weed, or sea-wrack. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas*, or *Thongs*. He enumerates fifty-eight species and numerous varieties. There are many species, but only one used in medicine, viz. the *Fucus vesiculosus*, or *Sea-oak*, which, when burnt, gives the *Æthiops vegetabilis*.

Fucus Pavonicus, striated fucus, or turkey feather, a species of *Ulva*.

Fucus (Thread.) See *Filum*.

Fuga Vacui, is an imaginary abhorrence in nature of a vacuity; but a more reasonable philosophy has expunged such fantasms.

Fugile, ear-wax. In Paracelsus it means an appearance in the urine like wax. Some express by it a bubo, and others, the tumour called *Parotides*.

Fulcrum, in *Botany*, a prop, is a term used to express those small parts of plants, of which the chief use is to strengthen and support them. *Fulcra* are of seven kinds, viz. *Stipula*, a scale or small leaf; *Bractea*, a floral leaf; *Spina*, a thorn; *Aculeus*, a prickle; *Cirrhus*, a clasper or tendril; *Glandula*, a gland; and *Pilus*, a hair.

Fuliginous Vapours, are any exhalations of the nature of smoke, as *fuligo* signifies *smoke;* though some make a needless distinction between *fuligo* and *fumus*.

Fullers' Earth. See *Terra Fullonum*.

Fulminating Powder. Mix three parts of nitre, two of fixed alkaline salt, and one of sulphur. This composition hath the property of detonating in the open air with a considerable explosion, when gently heated so as to liquefy it.

Fulmination, from *fulmino*, *to lighten*, or *thunder*. In *Chemistry* it hath two significations: 1. An explosion, and is the same as detonation: 2. In the depuration of the more perfect metals, it is when upon infusing them with lead, a bright colour succeeds a kind of sulphureous cloud before appearing in the metal during the fusion.

Fumaria Bulbosa, great bulbous fumitory, and hollow-root.

Fumigation, is making one body receive the steam of another, and is done various ways, and to different purposes. The chemists use it for a species of calcination, when that process is performed upon any substance by the steams of another; as lead is reducible into a calx by the steams of acids. Among physicians, it means the application of fumes to particular parts of the body, as those of factitious cinnabar to venereal ulcers.

Function, is the office of any particular part, to which it is by nature fitted. The *functions*, or *faculties*, are divided into *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*, which see.

Funda. In *Surgery* it signifies a sling or stirrup.

Fundalia. So Libavius says some writers call the fæcula, or sediments of any turbid fluids.

Fungi, one of the seven families or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus comprehending all those which are of the mushroom kind.

Fungus, is strictly a mushroom, and is used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, with a resemblance thereunto, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them, as the *Agaria* from the larch-tree, and *Auricula Judæ* from elder.

Fungus. In *Surgery* it is a spongy excrescence which arises in wounds and ulcers, commonly known by the name of *proud flesh*, though often improperly so called. White swellings are called *Fungi* by some authors. In Vogel's *Nosology* it signifies a soft œdematous tumour of the joints.

Fungus Articuli, i. e. *Spina Ventosa*.

Funicular, is applied to a particular opinion in philosophy, by Franciscus Linus, where the cohesion of bodies is accounted for from a property holding them together, as in the make of a rope; but this hath been opposed and refuted by Mr. Boyle, in a treatise wrote on purpose.

Funiculus, is strictly a little rope; but by anatomists applied to some parts having resemblance thereunto in texture, as the umbilical vessels, twisted into the navel-string.

Funiculus Umbilicalis, i. e. *Funis Umbilicalis*.

Funis Brachii, the cord of the arm. So the Arabians call the vena mediana.

Funis Umbilicalis, the navel string.

Furcella, the ensiform cartilage.

Furfur, properly signifies *husk*, or *chaff*, and therefore is used for scurf or dandriff that grows upon the skin, with some likeness thereunto. Hippocrates frequently uses πιτυρώδης, *furfurea*, to express a peculiar sediment in the urine like bran; and Galen, with many since, termed πιτυρίασις, *furfuratio*, such dry scaly eruptions of the skin as are seen in leprosies and saline scorbutic habits.

Furfuratio, i. e. *Furfurosi*.

Furfures. So urine is called which possesses a sediment resembling bran. It is a name for *Furfurosi*.

Furfurosi. Those patients are so called who are afflicted with a sort of scurf or scaliness on the head, which upon combing, discharges a scaly substance like bran, whence the disease is called *Furfures*, or *Furfuratio*, though some call it *Porrigo*, and *Farrea Nubes*.

Furnace, in *Chemistry* is an instrument contrived to receive the fuel or fire made use of in its operations, and to direct it to the vessels including the matter to be changed thereby: of these there are various kinds, which are best learned by inspection. See *Fornax*.

Furor, the same with *Mania*.

Furor Uterinus, is a particular kind of distraction that proceeds from heat and titilation in the womb, which makes females, at certain times, outrageous for coition.

Furunculus, from *furo*, *to rage*, a phlegmonoid tumour. Celsus describes it to be a pointed tubercle, attended with inflammation and pain, especially when suppurating. When this tumour is opened and the pus is discharged, part of the flesh below appears converted into pus, part corrupted, of a whitish colour, and reddish, which some call the *Ventricle of the Furuncle*.

Fusanus. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Fusiform Root, from *fusus*, *a spindle*, spindle-shaped root, i. e. tapering downwards, as in the carrot, parsnip, &c.

Fusion, is the conversion of metals into fluids, and signifies melting of any thing. To understand this well, it is necessary to consider the causes of solidity and fluidity. The solidity, hardness, or force, by which the parts of the body resist separation, arises from the mutual cohesion of its component parts; which cohesion is but a necessary consequence of the attractive power residing in matter. Now the attractive force, as it is strongest at the point of contact, is the cause why the cohesion of all bodies is in proportion to the number of points they touch one another in; so that those particles which have least solidity with relation to their surfaces, although they attract the least at distance, yet when they touch, they cohere most intimately; but where the cohesion is small, for the contrary reason, as in spherical bodies, whose superficies can only touch in a point, their particles easily give way to every impulse; and whenever they are set in motion, whether by nature or art, fluidity takes place. And how this may be effected by fire, it is not in the least difficult to conceive. Whilst the particles of fire by their activity and force insinuate themselves into the substance

to be melted, they so divide and break it, that there is a much less contact of parts, and of course a weaker cohesion; and this cohesion may still, by a continuance of the same cause, and further diminishing the degree of contact, be so far weakened, that it is not sufficient to keep the component parts from rolling over one another, that is, from running into a fluid.

From the rarefaction which is usual in the *fusion* of these substances, it is evident these parts may be, and actually are divided and separated from one another by fire; for unless the fire gained admission between their component parts, so far as to force them into greater distances from one another, and thereby lessen their contacts, there could be no reason assigned for their expanding themselves into a larger space. For experience teaches, that a plate of iron, by being made red-hot, increases in all its dimensions. The same is observable in calcining copper.

From this difference of cohesion proceeds all that variety we observe in the *fusion* of bodies; for such as have least contact of parts, soonest give way to the fire; and some will melt away by the warmth of a vapour only, when others, which have a stronger contact, are not to be separated but with difficulty. Upon this account vegetables very easily disunite, minerals slower, and metals slowest of all; and of the last, those wherein the contact of parts is least, as in lead and tin, most readily melt; but those which are most compact, as gold and silver, are not to be managed but by a violent heat. Now if the force of cohesion was proportional to the quantity of matter, or to the weight of bodies, we might from statics account for all the variety which occurs in *fusion*: for by knowing the specific gravity of a body, we should then know what force is required to melt it. But because the same quantity of matter may be so variously disposed, that in one body there shall be a much greater contact than in another, though the gravity be equal, or even less at the same time; therefore the force of cohesion cannot be estimated by gravity; for lead, although more ponderous than most other metals, yet in the fire is more easily melted than any other; so that it necessarily follows, that in this metal there must be a less cohesion or contact of parts, how much soever it may exceed others in the quantity of its matter.

Bodies, after *fusion*, return again into a solid mass, upon their removal from the fire, and the cessation of the motion which the fire produced; because their particles are brought nearer to one another by their attractive force, and so compelled to unite. Such as consist of homogeneous and unalterable parts, as wax, gums, and the purer metals, recover their ancient form; for when the same texture of parts remains in the whole body, it must of course re-assume the same appearance when the separating power ceases to act: but other bodies, whose parts, with respect to density and surface, are extremely different from one another, while some are carried off by the force of heat, and others are changed as to figure and position, must be forced to appear in another form; for they cannot recover their original phases, unless every particle could reinstate itself in that very situation it had before, which may be hindered infinite ways, as may be easily experienced in heterogeneous bodies. Therefore the difference which is observed even in homogeneous bodies, after liquefaction, is no ways to be accounted for, but from the changeableness of surface in its parts; for those bodies whose parts constantly retain the same surfaces never lose their form; but others, by having the surfaces of their parts altered, have a different texture, and put on another appearance.

Fustic Wood, two species of *Morus*.

G

GALACTITES *(Lapis)*, from γαλα, *milk*, the milk-stone. It seems to be an inferior kind of French chalk. When it is ground down with water, it renders it milky in appearance; whence its name.

Galactodes, γαλακτωδης. In Hippocrates it signifies both milk warm and a milky colour.

Galactophora Medicamenta, medicines which increase the milk.

Galactophorus Ductus, from γαλα, *lac*, *milk*, and φερω, *duco*, *to lead*, are any vessels that convey milk. See *Lacteals*. Whence also *Galactodes*, γαλακτωδης, by the ancient writers was applied to many things, as the urine, &c. of a whitish or milkish hue.

Galæna Inanis, bismuth.

Galactopoetica, from γαλα, *milk*, and ποιεω, *to make*, milk-making, an epithet applied to the faculty of making milk.

Galactoposia, the method of curing by a milk diet.

Galanga, galangal. It is the *Maranta Galanga* of Linnæus; though others say it is the *Kæmpferia Galanga*, Linn.

Galbanetum, is a composition or preparation of galbanum, formerly prescribed, but now out of use.

Galbanum (Gum). It exudes from the *Bubon Galbanum*, Linn. or the *Ferula Africana* of some botanists. The college have retained *Galbanum* in their Pharmacopœia; a Tincture, Tinctura Galbani is directed; it enters the Pilulæ e Gummi, formerly called Pil. Gum. the Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Gummi, formerly called Empl. Commun. cum Gum. its purification is described among *the more simple preparations*.

Galbulus, when the skin of the body is naturally yellow.

Galea, a helmet. See *Pileus*. In *Anatomy* it is the name of the amnios. In *Surgery*, a bandage for the head is thus called. In *Botany*, the upper lip of a labiated flower is called its *Galea*, or *Crest*. Among diseases, it is by analogy a name for a species of head-ache, which surrounds the head like an helmet.

Galeaniones, people with one arm shorter than the other.

Galeanthropia. It is a species of madness in which a patient imagines himself to be a cat, and then he imitates its manners. The name seems to be from γαλεη, *a cat*, and ανθρωπος, *a man*.

Galeated, is a name given by botanists to such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monk's hood, from *Galea*, *an helmet*. Some also express the same thing by *Galericulate*, and *Cucullate*. See *Flower*.

Galena, from γαληνη, *a calm*. It was a name of the theriaca before the addition of vipers to it. It is the name of a lead ore, in which is a little silver. According to some, it is the name of *Plumbago*, or *Molybdæna*. Some say that no metal can be extracted from it; and others say it is an ore of zinc, but mixed with various other substances. This last is the most proper assertion.

Galenic Medicine, is that practice of medicine which conforms to the rules of Galen, and runs much upon multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition, though seldom torturing them any otherwise than by decoction, in opposition to chemical medicine, which, by the force of fire and a great deal of art, fetches out the virtues of bodies, chiefly mineral, into a small compass.

Galerita, i. e. *Petasites*.

Galexius. See *Morochthus*.

Galiancon, i. e. *Ancus*. Also when one arm is shorter than the other.

Gall. See *Bile*.

Gallæ, gall. They are hard round excrescences, produced by the puncture of an insect. They are the *Cynipidis Nidi*. The insect makes a puncture in the leaf of an oak-tree,

there lodges its egg, which remains until the young insect is able to eat its way out. The tear which issues from the wound, gradually increased by accessions of fresh matter, forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insect. The *galls* are a strong astringent. They are retained in the Pharmacopœia of the college.

Gallatura, that part of the white of an egg which is more dense and close than the rest

Gall Bladder. See *Vesica Biliaris*.

Gallicus Morbus. See *Lues*.

Galli Gallinacei Caput, i. e. *Gallinaginis Caput*.

Galli Moschata, a composition of troches, in which are only aloes, amber, and musk, made up with some mucilage.

Gallinaginis Caput. See *Caput Gallinaginis*.

Gamahæi, or *Gamaheu*, stones, on which are the figures of the constellations: they are formed naturally in the earth, and have more attributed to them than they deserve.

Gamandra, i. e. *Gambogia*.

Gamatha, i. e. *Gamahai*.

Gamboge, i. e. *Cambogia*.

Gambogia, i. e. *Cambogia*. The college have retained this gum-resin in their Pharmacopœia.

Gamboidea, is a name applied to gamboge, with many other distinctions, as the *Succus Indicus Purgans*, *Gummi Gammandræ*, &c. of which Rolfinkius gives the history; as also hath Rudenius, a German physician, who wrote a whole book about it.

Gamma, i. e. *Gambogia*.

Gamphele, γαμφηλη, the cheek, the jaw; from γαμπτω, *crooked*.

Gangamon, γαγγαμων, a name of the omentum, from its supposed likeness to a fishing net, which the Greeks call *Gangamon*. Some call that contexture of nerves about the navel thus.

Gangareon, and *Gargulio*. See *Uvula*.

Ganglia, i. e. *Sesamum*.

Ganglion, γαγγλιον. In *Surgery* it is a moveable tumour, formed any where about the tendons of muscles, and the ligaments; the most frequent situation is about the wrist. They are formed of lymph, which is secreted within the vaginæ of the tendons.

Ganglion, γαγγλιον, a knot of nerves, or where they seem to be tied together; it is the same as *Plexus*. See *Nerve*.

Gangrene, Γαγγραινα, from γραω, *to eat up*, because it speedily eats or destroys the parts adjacent. Its utmost degree the Greeks called *Sphacelus*. The *Gangrene* is sometimes curable, the *Sphacelus* rarely.

Gangræna Ossis, a name of the *spina ventosa*.

Gangue. It is the stony matter, crystallized or uncrystallized, calcareous or vitrifiable, which doth not mineralize the metal found in it; but is only interposed between the metallic particles, whether mineralized or not. Beaumé.

Gannana, or *Gannanaperide*, names for the *Cort. Peruv.*

Garab, an Arabic name for the disorder called *Ægilops*.

Gargale, γαργαλη, *Gargalos*, *Gargalismos*, irritation or stimulation.

Gargarism, γαργαρισμος, from γαργαριζω, *fauces*, *colluo*, *to wash*; is a liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

Gargathum, a bed on which lunatics, &c. were formerly confined.

Garlic. See *Allium*.

Garnet, a precious stone; a specimen of quartzose crystal. Garnets are met with amongst the species of three different genera in the order of *quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Garon, γαρον, or *Garum*, a kind of pickle prepared of fish; at first it was made from a fish which the Greeks called *Garos*; but the best was made from mackrels. Among the moderns, *garum* signifies the liquor in which fish is pickled.

Garrotillo. So the Spaniards have named the *Cynanche Maligna*, or ulcerated sore throat.

Caryophyllon Plinii. See *Cassia Caryophyllata*.

Garyophyllus, the aromatic clove.

Gas, elastic fluid, æriform fluid, elastic vapour. Modern chemists have given this name to bodies which have the appearance of air, though they do not possess all its properties. A gas is a compound body, formed by the union of a basis, more or less solid, with caloric; thus when the matter of heat enters into combination with certain bodies, it volatilizes them, and reduces them to the state of gas. It appears that all bodies do not require indiscriminately the same quantity of caloric to assume the gaseous state: and to reduce any substance to the state of gas, the application of caloric may be made in various ways. The more simple method consists in placing the body in contact with another body, which is heated. In this situation, the heat, on one hand, diminishes the affinity of aggregation, by separating the constituent principles to a greater distance from each other; on the other hand, the heat unites to the principles with which it has the strongest affinity, and volatilizes them. Another method is, when one body is caused to act upon another, to produce a combination, in which a disengagement of some gaseous principles takes place: for example, the sulphuric acid is poured upon the oxyd of manganese; the acid combines with the metal, while its caloric seizes the oxygen and rises with it. This principle takes place not only in this instance, but on all occasions wherein, an operation being performed without the application of heat, there is a production of vapour or gas.

Gas, Ammoniacal, Alkaline Gas, Alkaline Air, or *Volatile Alkaline Gas*. The vapour of caustic volatile alkali may be raised by heat into a permanent *gas*. This is readily and copiously absorbed by water, with which it forms a strong volatile alkaline spirit. It also dissolves ice as fast as if the ice were exposed to a hot fire. It unites with the marine or vitriolic acid *gases*, forming concrete ammoniacal salts; and with the *gas* of calcareous substances, with which it concretes into oblong slender crystals.

Gas (Calcareous). (Carbonic Acid Gas). From various substances a permanently elastic fluid is obtained, whose distinguishing property is, that it is capable of uniting with the caustic calcareous earth, or quicklime, dissolved in water, and of precipitating this earth from the water. Accordingly, when a sufficient quantity of it comes into contact with lime-water, the water is rendered of an opaque white colour, and the small particles of earth which produce this turbid appearance, gradually sink to the bottom of the vessel, leaving the water clear, and free from the earth which had been dissolved in it; while the earth thus separated from the water which had dissolved it, is found to have recovered its solid form, and remains united and combined with the *gas*. Whatever *gas*, therefore, is observed to have this property of combining with the calcareous earth dissolved in water, may be distinguished from other elastic fluids by the name of calcareous *gas*. Dr. Hales, and some others, have denominated this fluid, fixed air; the impropriety of which term appears from considering, first, that this fluid is fixed only when it is combined with the calcareous earth or other substance; and that it is the reverse of being fixed, that is to say, it is permanently elastic, whenever it is disengaged; and, secondly, it does not possess the distinguishing properties of the fluid to which the word air has been immemorially assigned. Bergman calls this fluid the aërial acid; it is called by others mephitic acid, and mephitic *gas*: neither of which distinguishes it from other *gases*, all which (excepting air) are mephitic or noxious to breathing animals, and several of which are better entitled to the epithet acid.

Calcareous Gases are obtained from a variety of substances, and by

different processes; as from calcareous earths, fixed and volatile alkalies, magnesia alba, the juices of fruits, infusion of grains, and other vegetable matters, while they undergo the vinous fermentation; also animal and vegetable substances undergoing the putrefactive fermentation. This *gas* is found in mines and other subterraneous places, also in most mineral waters, &c.

Amongst other properties of this calcareous *gas* are the few following: It extinguishes flame; one part of this *gas*, with nine parts of air, does not admit a candle to burn; when this *gas* is respired, it is fatal to animals; vegetables also are destroyed by it; it resists putrefaction by applying it to putrefying substances.

Gas (Fluor acid). It is obtained from the minerals called fluors; it no sooner comes in contact with water than part of it is absorbed, and, at the same time, the surface of the water becomes covered with a stony slime, similar to that produced by the mixture of the acid of fluors with water: when this slime is broken, another crust is formed on the surface of the water, and so on successively till the whole of the *gas* is absorbed by the water, which it will take up. The most characteristic property of the fluor acid is the power of corroding glass.

Gas (Inflammable), (Hydrogen gas) (or *Inflammable Air)*. Some *gases* are capable of being inflamed. An inflammable *gas* is frequently found in mines, especially coal-mines, which sometimes take fire, and explode with considerable violence. It is obtained from iron, brass, tin, zinc, putrefying animal or vegetable matters, liver of sulphur, &c. The inflammable *gases*, which have been principally examined, explode, during their inflammation, yet many others burn very well without explosion. Signor Volta thinks that the ignis fatuus, which he supposes to be inflammable *gas* that has arisen from marshy grounds, and also that the falling stars may have been kindled by means of electricity: for inflammable *gas* may be kindled by the electric spark even when the electricity is not very strong. Inflammable *gas* is noxious to animals, but is not hurtful to vegetable life.

Gas (Marine acid), (Muriatic acid gas). It is obtained, by means of heat, from spirit of salt. It is quickly absorbed by water, which becomes a spirit of salt more or less strong in proportion to the quantity of *gas* absorbed, and thus a stronger marine acid spirit may be obtained than by any other method. Ice is as quickly dissolved by this acid *gas*, as it is by a hot fire. It extinguishes flame; and when mixed with air, it gives to flame a beautiful green or bluish colour.

Gas (Nitrous). It is produced by dissolving in the nitrous acid either iron, copper, mercury, silver, bismuth, or nickel, &c. When this *gas* is mixed with air, it produces heat, redness, a turbid appearance, and a diminution of the bulk of the air. The nitrous *gas* suffers no diminution upon being mixed with any other kind of *gas* than air, and consequently the diminution is greater when the air is purer. This nitrous *gas* is employed to measure the purity of the atmospheric air: it extinguishes flame, and is noxious to animals; it is absorbed by various liquors.

Gas (Nitrous acid). The mere vapour of heated spirit of nitre was discovered by Dr. Priestley to assume the form of *gas*. It was readily absorbed by water, and it dissolved quicksilver: when it was mixed with nitrous *gas*, the mixture became red and turbid, the nitrous *gas* was diminished, and its power of diminishing air was lessened.

Gas (Vitriolic acid). It is raised by means of heat, and of mixture with oils, charcoal, or other inflammable substances. It is readily absorbed by water, and when thus brought into the form of a liquid, it possesses all the properties of a

vitriolic, or rather perhaps of the volatile vitriolic or sulphureous acid.

Three kinds of *gas* are emitted from putrefying animal and vegetable substances, viz. one that renders caustic alkalies mild, another that is inflammable, and a third which excites violent distempers, and when neutralized by pot-ash, forms saltpetre.

On the subject of *gases*, see Priestley on Air, *Dict. of Chemistry*, ed. 2.

Gas Azotic, phlogisticated air, phlogisticated gas. See *Azote*.

Gas Fructuum, elementary water which exhales from fruits.

Gas Oxygen, vital air, pure air, dephlogisticated air of Dr. Priestley.

Gas Pingue Sulphureum, the lethiferous exhalations from caves.

Gas Salium, i. e. *Gas Fructuum*.

Gas Siccum, i. e. *Sublimate*.

Gas Sulphureous, i. e. *Aqua Sulphurata*.

Gas Sylvestre, the subtle spirit which rises from spirituous liquors while they are fermenting.

Gas Ventosum, the air.

Gas Vitale. So Van Helmont calls the vital principle in man.

Gaster, γαστηρ, *Venter*, the belly. It is sometimes taken for the whole abdomen, at others only for the stomach, and sometimes for any other cavity, particularly the uterus.

Gastric Juice, a fluid separated by the capillary exhaling arteries of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. The œsophagus also affords a small quantity, especially in the inferior part. Modern philosophers have paid great attention to this fluid, and from their several experiments it is known to possess the following properties. It is the principal agent of digestion, and changes the aliments into a kind of uniform soft paste; it acts on the stomach after the death of the animal. Its effects show that it is a solvent, but of that peculiar nature that it dissolves animal and vegetable substances uniformly, and without exhibiting a stronger affinity for the one than for the other. It is far from being of the nature of a ferment, as many suppose, for it is one of the most powerful antiseptics we are acquainted with: and from the experiments of Spallanzani, Scopoli, Carminati, and others, its nature appears to be essentially different in the several classes of animals, as they have proved by analysis. The gastric juice of the human subject, when healthy, is inodorous, of a saltish taste, and limpid, like water, unless it be a little tinged with the yellow colour of some bile, that has regurgitated into the stomach. In quantity it is very considerable, as must be evident from the extent of the surface of the stomach, and its continual secretion; but it is the most copious when solicited by the stimulus of food. Besides the properties of this fluid before mentioned, it has others which have induced physicians and surgeons to exhibit it medicinally. It cures dyspepsia and intermittent fever. Applied externally, in form of fomentation or poultice, it cures putrid and scrophulous ulcers in a wonderful manner; and it is to be regretted that its utility is not more generally known.

Gastric Vessels, those distributed to the same part.

Gastrica Arteria Dextra, vel Gastrica Major. It proceeds from the hepatica arteria; it passes behind the pylorus, and beyond it sends out the duodenalis or intestinalis; then runs along the right side of the great curvature of the stomach, to the neighbouring parts of which, on both sides, it distributes branches, and at last ends in the gastrica sinistra.

Gastrica Sinistra Arteria, vel Gastrica Minor. It is a branch of the splenica; it runs from the left to the right, along the left portion of the great curvature of the stomach. It supplies the omentum with branches called gastro-epiploicæ sinistræ, and then it communicates with the *gastrica* arteria dextra; and from this union, the gastro-epiploicæ mediæ are produced.

Gastrica Epiploica Sinistra Vena. See *Gastrica Sinistra Vena.*

Gastrica Recta Vena. It is sometimes a branch from the vena portæ ventralis, or from its principal branches. It goes to the pylorus, to the great curvature of the stomach, and communicates with the *gastrica sinistra*, &c.

Gastrica Sinistra Vena. It goes out from the splenica, at the left extremity of the pancreas, from whence it runs to the great extremity of the stomach, and along the great arch, until it meets the *gastrica dextra.* In its passage it sends branches to the sides of the stomach, and communicates with the coronaria ventriculi.

Gastritis, inflammation of the stomach. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Phlegmasiæ.* He observes two species. 1. *Gastritis Phlegmonodea.* 2. *Gastritis Erysipelatosa.*

Gastrocele, from γαστηρ, *the stomach*, and κηλη, *a tumour*, or *rupture*, a rupture of the stomach, or other viscus in its region.

Gastrocnemium, γαστροκνημιον, from γαστηρ, and κνημη, *tibia*, *the leg;* signifies the whole calf of the leg; and hence its muscles are called

Gastrocnemii, which are two, external and internal; the former is also called *gemellus*, from its being as it were double. It has two distinct fleshy originations, from the superior and hindermost part of each tubercle of the lower appendage of the thigh-bone, which in their descent are each dilated into two small fleshy bellies, the innermost of which is thickest and largest, having each a different series of fleshy fibres, and join to each other near where they make a broad strong tendon, which narrowing itself, joins with the great tendon of the solæus, four fingers' breadth above its insertion to the os calcis. When this muscle acts, the foot is said to be extended or pulled backwards; which motion of it is very necessary to walking, running, leaping, and standing on tip-toe, &c. Whence it is that those who walk much, that carry heavy burdens, and who wear low-heeled shoes, have these muscles larger than others. The internal, called also *solæus*, from its figure resembling a sole-fish, is placed under the external. Its external fleshy part is covered with a transparent tendinous expansion, which makes it appear of a livid colour. It begins partly tendinous, chiefly from the hindermost part of the upper appendix of the fibula, and that part of the tibia that is below the insertion of the subpopliteus; and increasing to a large fleshy belly, composed of various orders of fleshy fibres, some of them underneath aptly expressing the figure of the top of a feather, whose stamina here being tendinous, join with the great tendon, which is about a finger's breadth long, and is inserted to the superior and hindermost part of the os calcis. The foot, together with the toes, being as it were a lever to the whole body, ought therefore to be attended with muscles of great strength to extend it; and which is the reason that these muscles so much exceed their antagonists.

Gastrocnemius Internus. So some call the solæus muscle.

Gastro-Colica Vena. It is a branch from the mesaraica minor, and is soon divided into two branches; one of which runs to the head of the pancreas, and forms the *gastrica recta vena*, and the colica recta vena.

Gastrodynia, pain in the stomach. It is a symptom of dyspepsia.

Gastro-Epiploica, an epithet for the arteries and veins that go to the stomach and omentum.

Gastro-Epiploica Vena, a branch of the gastrica sinistra.

Gastro-Epiploica Dextra, i. e. *Gastrica Recta.*

Gastro-Epiploica Sinistra Arteria. See *Splenica Arteria.*

Gastrorapby, γαστροραφια, from γαστηρ, *venter*, *the belly*, and ραφη, *sutura*, *suture;* in *Surgery*, the operation of sowing up wounds of the abdomen.

Gastrotomy, the dissection of the bowels, from γαστηρ and τεμνω, *seco*, *to cut*.

Geison, γειτον, properly the eaves of houses, but by a metaphor is used for the prominent part of the eyebrows.

Gelasinos, γελασινος, from γελως, *laughter*; an epithet for the four middle fore-teeth, because they are shown in laughter.

Gelasmos, the Sardonic laugh.

Gelatinous, any thing approaching to the consistence of a jelly. Thus a decoction of bread in water may be reduced into a jelly, for the use of the sick.

Gelatio, freezing. Sometimes it expresses the rigidity of the body which happens in a catoche or catalepsis.

Gemelli. See *Gemini (Musc.)*

Gemellus. See *Biceps*. Albinus calls the gastrocnemi muscles by this name.

Gemellus Major, i. e. *Brachiæus Externus*.

Gemini, are two muscles of the thigh which arise from the protuberance of the ischium, and are inserted with the pyriformis into the dent at the root of the great trochanter.

Geminus, i. e. *Extensor Carpi Exterior*.

Gemma, amongst botanists, signifies the turgid bud of any tree, when it is beginning to bear.

Gemma, a gem, a common name for all precious stones or jewels. Different sorts of quartzose crystal frequently are called *precious stones*; the reason for this distinction being chiefly on account of their beauty and hardness: for they have great lustre, and many of them are so hard, that they cannot be touched by the file. Yet upon this, or any other distinction, to consider precious stones as different bodies from quartzose crystal, and to arrange them accordingly, is contrary to nature, and all the laws of arrangement. Quartzose crystal, possessing an eminent degree of lustre, beauty, and hardness, is called *ruby*, when it has a fine red colour, and preserves it in the fire; *sapphire*, when it has a bright blue colour; *topaz*, when it has a beautiful golden yellow colour; *emerald*, when it has a fine green colour; *chrysolite*, when it has a dusky green colour, with a cast of yellow; *amethyst*, when it has a violet colour; *garnet*, when it hath a deep red colour; *hyacinth*, when it has rather a deep red colour, approaching to a flame colour; and *beril* or *aquamarine*, when it has a sea or bluish green colour. These are nine of the ten *precious stones*; the *diamond* is the tenth. Edwards.

Bergman says that *gems* are an argillaceous earth intimately united with less than half its weight of siliceous earth, and a small quantity of mild calcareous earth. He adds, that the ruby, the sapphire, the topaz, and the emerald, owe their colour to iron.

Gemma (Sal.) It is the salt found in the hills, &c. of many countries. It is the same as the sea salt.

Gemma Samothraica, i. e. *Succinum Nigrum*.

Gemmation, in *Botany*, is the construction of the gem or bud.

Gemonis, i. e. *Lapis Ætites*.

Gemursa, the name of an excrescence between the toes.

Gena, the upper part of the face, between the nose and the ears.

Geneias, the downy hairs which first cover the cheek; also the name of a bandage mentioned by Galen, and comes under the chin.

Genera Plantarum, is the second subdivision in the Linnæan system of botany; it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.

Generation. See *Fœtus*.

Generation, is the production of any thing in a natural way which was not before in being; for when in any parcel of matter there is produced such a concurrence of all those

accidents which are necessary and sufficient to constitute a determinate species of things corporeal, it is then said a body belonging to that species is generated. So that no new substance, but only a new essential denomination, modification, or manner of existence, is produced or generated. And when that union of accidents which denominates a body generated, is destroyed and dissolved, that body, losing its essential modification, is said to be corrupted.

Many ingenious hypotheses have been instituted by physiologists to explain the mystery of generation, but the whole of our knowledge concerning it appears to be built upon the phenomena it affords; as may be seen in the works of Haller, Buffon, Cruickshanks, and Haighton. It is a sexual action, performed in different ways in most animals; most of them have different sexes, and require conjunction; such are the human species, quadrupeds, and others. The females of quadrupeds have a matrix, separated into two cavities, *uterus bicornis*, and a considerable number of teats; they have no menstrual flux; most of them bear several young at a time, and the period of their gestation is generally short. The generation of birds is very different. The males have a very strong genital organ, which is often double. The vulva in females is placed behind the anus; the ovaries have no matrices, and there is a duct for the purpose of conveying the egg from the ovarium into the intestines; this passage is called the oviduct. The eggs of pullets have exhibited unexpected facts to physiologists, who examined the phenomena of incubation. The most important discoveries are those of the immortal Haller, who found the chicken, perfectly formed, in eggs which were not fecundated. There is no determinate conjunction between fishes; the female deposits her eggs on the sand, over which the male passes, and emits its seminal fluid, doubtless for the purpose of fecundating them; these eggs are hatched after a certain time. The males of several oviparous quadrupeds have a double or forked organ. Insects exhibit all the varieties which are observed in other animals: there are some, indeed the greater number, which have the sexes in two separate individuals; among others, the reproduction is made either with or without conjunction, as in the vine-fretter; one of these insects, confined alone beneath a glass, produces a great number of others. The organ of the male, in insects, is usually armed with two hooks, to seize the female: the place of these organs is greatly varied; with some it is at the upper part of the belly, near the chest, as in the female dragon fly; in others, it is at the extremity of the *antenna*, as in the male spider. Most worms are hermaphrodite; each individual has both sexes. Polypi, with respect to generation, are singular animals: they are reproduced by buds or offsets; a bud is separated from each vigorous polypus, which is fixed to some neighbouring body, and grows; polypi are likewise found on their surface, in the same manner as branches issue from plants. These are the principal modes of generation in animals. In the human species, which engages our attention more particularly, the phenomena are as follow: the mode of congress of the man with the woman requires no description; but generation does not consist in that alone; there are certain states or conditions requisite for conception to take place. The ovum must have arrived at a state of maturity. There must be such a determination of blood to the uterus, that, together with the venereal stimulus, shall induce an action in the Fallopian tubes, by which the fimbriæ grasp the ovum that is to be impregnated. During this state of the parts the semen virile must be propelled into the uterus, in order that its subtle and vivyfying portion shall pass along the tube to the ovum.

Fecundation having thus taken place, a motion is induced in the vivified ovum, which ruptures the tender vesicle that contains it; the fimbriæ of the Fallopean tube then grasp and convey it into the tube, which by its peristaltic motion conducts it into the cavity of the uterus, there to be evolved, and brought to maturity, and at the expiration of nine months to be sent into the world.

Generation, Parts of, proper to Men. These may be fitly divided into those which prepare and separate the seed from the blood, and those which convey it into the womb. The first is done by three sorts of glands, which are the testes, the vesiculæ seminales, and the prostatæ. The second is the office of the penis or yard. The testes which prepare the principal part of the seed, receive their blood from two long slender arteries, which, at their rise from the sides of the aorta, a little below the emulgents, are extremely small, but immediately become bigger; the reason of which mechanism, see under *Secretion*. As these arteries run between the duplicate of the peritonæum, to which they give some small twigs, they pass out of the abdomen at the holes in the transverse and oblique muscles, and march over the os pubis, within the productions of the peritonæum, to the testicles; but before they arrive, they divide each into two branches, the largest of which is distributed to the testicles themselves, and the two small ones to the epididymis. When the blood has discharged itself of the seed into the testicles, it returns by the veins, which arising in several branches from the testes, tend towards the abdomen, in the productions of the peritonæum, the same way the arteries came down. In their progress their branches frequently inosculate, and divide again till they come near the abdomen, when they all unite in one trunk; and therefore because of their shape, are called *Corpora pyramidalia*. In the abdomen they receive some small twigs from the peritonæum. The right spermatic vein opens in the vena cava, a little below the emulgent; but the left is always inserted into the emulgent of the same side, that it may not be obliged to cross the aorta, whose pulse would be apt to stop the blood, which returns from the testicles very slowly, by reason of the narrow orifice of the spermatic arteries, and the largeness of the veins. These blood-vessels have been called the *Vasa præparantia*.

The testicles have three integuments, one common, and two proper. The common is the scrotum, which, besides the skin (which is very thin, and full of blood-vessels), scarf-skin, and membrana adiposa (in this place likewise very thin, its vesicles being empty of fat), is composed likewise of many fleshy or muscular fibres, by means of which the scrotum is contracted, and is reckoned a sign of health. This muscular lining of the scrotum is, by the Greeks, called *Dartos*. The scrotum is divided in the middle by a thin membrane, which separates the two testicles. The first of the proper integuments is called *Tunica vaginalis*, or *Elytroides*, being formed by the dilatation of the productions of the external membranes of the peritonæum; its external superficies is smooth, its internal rough; it contains the vasa præparantia and deferentia; it embraces loosely the whole body of the testicle, adhering to one end of the epididymis. Upon the outside of this tunicle runs a muscle called *Cemaster*, from its office of suspending the testicles, κρημαω, so signifying; it rises from the os pubis, and spreading its fibres upon the elytroides, it draws up the testicles in the act of generation. The second is that which covers immediately the testicles. It is called *Albuginea*, because of its white colour. It is strong and thick, very smooth and equal. The branches of the vasa præparantia are finely woven upon it.

The substance of the testicles, which formerly was thought to be a sort of marrow, is nothing but the folding of several small and soft tubes, disposed in such a manner, that if they could be separated from one another without breaking them, they might be drawn out to a great length. They run in short traces from the tunica albuginea to the axis of the testicles, being divided from one another by thin membranous productions from the inner side of the albuginea. These productions unite at the axis of the testicle, and form a cover to some small tubes which, at the end of the testicle, pierce the tunica albuginea, and unite into one canal, which, by several turnings and windings upon the upper part of the testicles, forms that body which we call epididymis, covered with a thin production of the albuginea. The same canal continuing and ascending, forms the extremities of the epididymis, from the vasa deferentia, one from each epididymis, about the bigness of a goose-quill: as they ascend within the tunica vaginalis they make several short turnings and windings; then they enter by the holes of the transverse and oblique muscles into the abdomen, and marching over the ureters between the back side of the bladder and the rectum, they grow larger, as they approach the vesiculæ seminales (which open into them), where they come close to one another; and growing again smaller and smaller, they pass through the prostatæ, and open into the urethra, a little below the neck of the bladder, where each orifice has a spongy border, called *Caput Gallinaginis*, which hinders the involuntary running of the seed. The cavity of the vasa deferentia, before they enter the abdomen, will hardly admit of a hog's bristle; as they increase, so likewise do their cavities, which are tortuous, and obliquely contracted by their inner coat, which is nervous, whiter and thinner than the external, which is composed of muscular fibres. The testicles have many lympheducts which discharge themselves into the inguinal glands. Their nerves come from the intercostal, and out of the spine.

The spermatic arteries carry the blood from the aorta to the testicles, which separate that part of it which is fit for seed. The veins carry back to the cava what blood remains after the secretion of the seed. The seed is farther purified in the epididymes, and in coition is carried by the vasa deferentia into the urethra. As the narrow orifices, and great length of the spermatic arteries (which give time to the slow moving particles of the viscous seed to unite) are a clear proof of what we have said concerning the formation of the humours to be secerned; so the length of the tubes, which compose the body of the testicles, does not less evidently evince the structure given of a *Gland*, under that title: for the particles which compose the seed being gross, all the smaller particles of the blood must enter the tubes with them; and therefore that none but the particles of the seed might arrive at the vas deferens, it was necessary that the tube of the gland should be long, having many smaller branches to convey off the lesser particles, which were not to enter into the composition of the seed. Many of these particles must be lymphatic, because of the great proportion they bear in the blood; and therefore we find that the testicles as well as the liver, have a multitude of lymphatic vessels. The reason of the length of the vasa deferentia is, that the impetus of the seed at the caput gallinaginis might not be sufficient to dilate the orifices of the vasa deferentia, but when assisted with the compression of the rounding parts in copulation.

The vesiculæ seminales are two in number, one on each side, situated between the bladder and the straight gut, tied to the one and the other by a membrane of fleshy fibres, which,

in time of coition, contracts and presses the vesiculæ. They are covered with a pretty thin membrane, upon which do creep many branches of veins, arteries, nerves, and lymphatics. Their external surface resembles rather that of the brain than that of the guts of a little bird: they are about two fingers' breadth long, their broadest part is not an inch, from which they grow narrower by little and little to their end, which is next to the prostata. They have two considerable cavities divided into membranous cells, which open distinctly by two orifices, which are in their small extremities into the two vasa deferentia, from which they receive the seed which is separated in the testicles, to be kept till coition. The prostata, or corpus glandulosum, is a conglomerate gland, situated at the neck of the bladder, covered with a membrane made of muscular fibres, as that of the vesiculæ, and for the same use. It is about the bigness of a walnut. The vasa deferentia pass through its substance, which is vesicular and glandulous. The glands (which, like little grains, lie upon the sides of the vesicles) separate a clear and mucilaginous humour, which lies in the vesicles till coition; then it is carried into the beginning of the urethra, by eleven or twelve excretory ducts which open about the orifices of the vasa deferentia. The border of their mouth is all spongy, to hinder a continual running of this humour, which happens in a gonorrhœa, when their orifices are corroded by the morbific matter which is thrust by the elasticity of air into the empty ducts upon coition.

The other principal member of the parts of *generation*, is the penis, or yard, whose shape and dimensions are pretty well known. Its skin, which is thin, and without fat, has a reduplication, which makes a hood to the glans or end of the yard, called *præputium*, or the fore-skin. The small ligament by which it is tied to the other side of the glans, is called *frænum*. The use of the præputium is to keep the glans soft and moist, that it may have an exquisite sense. The substance of the yard is composed of two spongy bodies, called *Corpora cavernosa;* they arise distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis. A little from their root they come close together, being only divided by a membrane, which at its beginning is pretty thick; but as it approaches the end of the yard, it grows thinner and thinner, where the corpora cavernosa terminate in the middle of the glans. The external substance of these spongy bodies is hard, thick, and white. The internal is composed of small fibres and membranes which form a sort of loose net-work, upon which the branches of the blood-vessels are curiously spread. When the blood is stopped in the great veins of the penis, it runs through several small holes in the sides of their capillary branches into the cavities of the net-work, by which means the corpora cavernosa become distended, or the penis erected. Along the under side of the corpora cavernosa there runs a pipe called the *Urethra*, which is about twelve or thirteen inches long; beginning at the neck of the bladder (from which it receives the urine), it bends to the lower part of the os pubis, and turning up to the roots of the corpora cavernosa, is continued to the end of the yard. The sides of this pipe are composed of two membranes, and a middle spongy substance like that of the corpora cavernosa, except at the end which joins the neck of the bladder, where the distance between the membranes is small, and filled up with a thin and red glandulous substance, whose excretory ducts, piercing the internal membrane, pour into the pipe a mucilaginous liquor. The external membrane is hard, close, and white: the internal, which lines the cavity of the urethra, is thin, soft, and of an exquisite sense. The spongy sub-

stance which lies between the two membranes, is about half a line thick next to the corpora cavernosa, and one line and a half round the rest of the pipe. The extremities of this spongy substance are much thicker than in the middle. That end next the prostatæ, because of its bigness, is called the bulb of the urethra, being about half an inch thick, and divided in the middle by a thin partition, as the corpora cavernosa are. The other end forms the glans or balanus, upon the extremities of the corpora cavernosa. The veins in the urethra have holes in their sides, through which the blood passes into the cavity of the net-work, in an erection, as in the corpora cavernosa. On each side of the bulb of the urethra there lies a small gland, whose excretory duct sloping forwards, pours into the urethra a viscous and transparent liquor, which defends it against the acrimony of the salts of the urine. And on the opposite side of the urethra, upon its internal membrane, a little nearer the glands, there is another small gland which has the same office. At the other end of the urethra, around the crown of the glans, where it joins the præputium, is a row of small glands, like unto those of the cilia, called *Glandulæ Odoriferæ*. They separate a liquor which lubricates the glans, that the præputium may slip easily upon it. The yard has a small ligament which arises from its back a little distance from its root, which ties it to the upper part of the os pubis, that it may not hang too low. It receives two branches of veins and arteries from the hypogastric vessels; besides others from the pudenda. The two veins unite near its roots, and form one trunk, which runs along the upper side of the yard. It has two nerves from the os sacrum, and several lymphatics, which empty themselves into the inguinal glands. The yard has three pair of muscles: the first is the erectores; they rise from the ischium, a little below the roots of the corpora cavernosa; they lie upon them, and are inserted into them. The second are the acceleratores; they rise from the root of the urethra; they have several fibres, which join the fibres of the sphincter ani. They lie upon the urethra, betwixt the two former, and are inserted into the corpora cavernosa. The third pair are the transversales; they arise from the ischium just by the erectores, and run obliquely to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra. When these muscles act, they press the veins upon the back of the penis, against the os pubis, which causes erection.

Generation, Parts of, proper to Women. First appears the vulva, or great chink, situated below the os pubis, and covered with hair. Above this there is a little swelling made by some fat under the skin, which is called *Mons Veneris*. The labia, or lips of the great chink, are only the skin swelled by some fat underneath. These being a little separated, the nymphæ appear, one on each side the chink: they are two small pieces of flesh resembling the membranes that hang under the throats of pullets. In the angle of the great chink, next the os pubis, is the extremity of the clitoris, covered with a little hood of the skin called *Præputium*. A little deeper, in the same side of the vulva, there is a little hole, which is the orifice of the neck of the bladder. On the opposite side, next the anus, are the glandulæ myrtiformis, situated in the fossa magna, or navicularis; and in this angle of the chink there is a ligament called the fork, which is torn in the first birth.

The clitoris, which is in the fore part of the vulva, is a long and round body, naturally about the bigness of the uvula. It lies within the skin; nor does any part of it appear outwardly, except its extremity, which is covered with a folding of the skin made by the union of the nymphæ, called its præputium. The substance of the clitoris is composed of two spongy bodies,

such as those of the yard; they arise distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis, and approaching one another, they unite and form the body of the clitoris, whose extremity, which is of an exquisite sense, is called glans. The two spongy bodies, before they unite, are called *Crura Clitoridis:* they are twice as long as the body of the clitoris. It has two muscles, which arise from the protuberance of the ischium, and are inserted into its spongy bodies. They erect the clitoris in coition, after the same manner that the muscles of the yard do erect the yard. The clitoris receives veins and arteries from the hæmorrhoidal vessels and the pudenda; and nerves from the intercostals, which are likewise distributed through all the parts of the vulva. Remark, that the veins on the one side of the vulva communicate with those of the other side, and so do the arteries with one another.

The nymphæ are spongy in their internal substance, and full of blood-vessels, and therefore they swell in coition. They receive vessels and nerves as the clitoris. Their use is to defend the internal parts from external injuries, to increase pleasure in coition, to direct the course of the urine: and they are bigger in married women than in maids.

The hymen is a circular folding of the inner membrane of the vagina; which being broken in the first copulation, its fibres contract in three or four places, and form what are called *Glandulæ Myrtiformis.*

A little beyond the clitoris, in the fore part of the vulva, above the neck of the womb, there is a little hole, which is the orifice of the urethra. It is naturally so large as to receive a probe as big as a goose-quill. The length of the neck of the bladder is near about two fingers breadth. It has a little muscle called its *Sphincter*, which embraces the urethra, to hinder the involuntary running of the urine; it joins the fleshy fibres which are at the orifice of the vagina. Between this muscle and the inner membrane of the vagina, there are several little glands, whose excretory ducts are called *Lacunæ:* they pour a viscous liquor into the lower part of the vulva. These glands are the seat of a gonorrhœa in women as the prostatæ are in men; and have the same use as they have. They have been found all ulcerated in women who have had a gonorrhœa.

The vagina, or neck of the womb, is a long and round canal, which reaches from the pudendum to the internal mouth of the womb. In maids it is about five fingers' breadth long, and one and a half wide: but in women who have borne children, its length and bigness cannot be determined, because it lengthens in the time a woman is with child, and it dilates in the time of birth. It lies betwixt the bladder and the rectum, with which last it is wrapt up in the same common membrane from the peritonæum: for this reason the excrements come out sometimes by the vulva, when this intestine is wounded. The substance of the vagina is composed of two membranes, of which the inner, which lines its cavity, is nervous and full of wrinkles and fulci, especially in its fore part. It has three or four small glands on that side next the rectum, which pour into it a viscous humour in the time of coition; of which we have spoken before. The wrinkles of this membrane are for the friction of the balanus, to increase the pleasure in copulation, to detain the seed, that it run not out again, and that it may extend in the time of gestation. The external membrane of the vagina is made of muscular fibres, which, as occasion requires, dilate and contract, become long and short, for adjusting its cavity to the length and bigness of the yard. At its lower part there is a muscle of circular fibres like a sphincter; and under it on each side the vagina a net-like

plexus of blood-vessels, which, with the muscle, helps to straiten the mouth of the vagina, that it may grasp the yard closely. The neck of the womb receives veins and arteries from the hypogastric and hæmorrhoidal vessels. Those from the hypogastric are dispersed in its upper parts; and those from the hæmorrhoidal in its lower parts. These vessels communicate with one another. It has nerves from the os sacrum. Among other uses, the neck of the matrix serves for a conduit to the menstrua, and for a passage to the fœtus.

The matrix, or womb, is situated in the lower part of the hypogastrium, betwixt the bladder and the straight gut. The os pubis is a fence to it before; the sacrum behind; and the ilium on each side. They form as it were a bason for it; but because it must swell whilst women are with child, therefore they leave a greater space in them than in men: and for this reason it is, that women are bigger in the haunches than men. The figure of the womb is like a pear, from its internal orifice to its bottom: it is three fingers long, two broad, and almost as much thick. In maids its cavity will contain a big almond; but it changes both figure and dimensions in women that are with child: it presses the bowels, and reaches to the navel towards their delivery, whilst at other times it does not pass the os sacrum. The womb is covered with the peritonæum. Its substance is composed of fleshy fibres, which are woven together like a net, and they draw together and make several bundles, which have several directions for the better contracting of the womb in the expulsion of the fœtus. The spaces between those fibres are filled up with thin and soft membranes, which form an infinite number of cells, upon which the blood-vessels run, turning and winding frequently. Upon these membranes, especially towards the cavity of the womb, there are several glands which separate a humour to lubricate the cavity of the womb. The bottom of the womb grows thick as it dilates; so that in the last months of gestation, it is at least an inch thick, where the placenta adheres, because its roots run into the substance of the womb. The entry into the cavity, or the mouth of the womb, joins the upper end of the vagina, and makes a little protuberance in the room of lips, which resembles the muzzle of a little dog; by some called *Os Tincæ*. The cavity of the womb, next its internal orifice, being more contracted than it is near its bottom, is called *Collum minus Uteri*. Its surface is unequal, and among the rugæ open several small ducts, which discharge a glutinous liquor to seal up the mouth of the womb in gestation. These ducts are affected in a fluor albus. The veins and arteries of the womb are branches of the hypogastric and spermatic vessels, whose larger ramifications inosculate with one another. When the term of accretion draws to a period, and the blood which was wont to be employed in the increase of the body, being accumulated, distends the vessels, it breaks forth once a month at those of the womb; because of all the veins of the body, which stand perpendicular to the horizon, these only are without valves. This evacuation is called the *Menstrua*, to which men for the same reason are subject; but in them the redundant humour passes off by urine, and rarely by the hæmorrhoidal veins. Its nerves come from the intercostals, and from those which come from the os sacrum. There are also several lymphatics upon its outside, which unite by little and little into great branches, and discharge themselves into the reservatory of the chyle. All the vessels of the womb creep upon it by many turnings and windings, that they may not break when distended. It is tied by two sorts of

ligaments: by two broad, called *Ligamenta Lata;* and by two round, called *Ligamenta Rotunda.* The two broad ligaments are only a production or continuation of the peritonæum, from the sides of the womb. From their largeness and fissure, they are commonly compared to the wings of a bat, and are therefore called *Vespertilionis Alæ.* The *Ovaria* are fastened to one end of them, and the tubæ Fallopianæ run along the other. The two round ligaments arise from the fore and lateral part of the bottom of the womb, and pass, in the production of the peritonæum, through the rings of the oblique and transverse muscles of the abdomen to the os pubis, where they expand like a goose-foot, and are partly inserted into the os pubis, and partly continued or joined to the musculus membranosus, or fascia lata, or the upper part of the inside of the thigh; and from thence comes the pain that women big with child feel in this place. The substance of these ligaments is hard, but covered with a great number of blood-vessels; they are pretty big at the bottom of the womb, but they grow smaller and flatter as they approach the os pubis.

The spermatic vessels in women are four, as in men; they differ only in this, that they are shorter; that the artery makes several turnings and windings as it goes down; that it divides into branches, of which the smallest goes to the ovarium; the biggest divides into three more, of which one is bestowed upon the womb, another upon the vagina, and the third upon the ligaments of the womb, and tubæ Fallopianæ. It is the same as to the veins. The ovaria are tied about two fingers distance from the bottom of the womb by the ligamenta lata. They are fixed to the peritonæum at the ilia, by the spermatic vessels. They are of an oval figure, a little flat upon their upper part where the spermatic vessels enter. The ovaria or testicles are half as big as men's are. Their surface is unequal and wrinkled in old women, but smooth and equal in maids. They are covered with a proper membrane, which sticks close to their substance; and with another, common from the peritonæum, which covers all the spermatic vessels. Their substance is composed of fibres and membranes which leave little spaces, in which there are several small vesicles, round and full of water; and which being boiled, hardens like the white of an egg. They have each of them two proper membranes, upon which there are several small twigs of veins, arteries, and nerves. These vessels are called eggs, and they are of a different size and number in women of different ages. It has been observed in cows, that such of them as are impregnated after copulation, are contained or covered all over with a yellow substance, which has a small hole in its side, through which they are thrust when they fall into the tubæ Fallopianæ. Besides the spermatic vessels, the ovaria have nerves from the intercostals and lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the common receptacle.

The tubæ Fallopianæ are situated on the right and left side of the womb. They rise from its bottom by a narrow beginning, and they dilate in form of a trumpet to the extremities, where they are contracted again into a smaller orifice, from whose circumference they dilate into a pretty broad membrane which looks as if it were torn at the edges, and therefore is called *Morsus Diaboli.* Their cavity, where they open into the womb, will scarcely admit of a hog's bristle; but at its widest part it will take in the end of one's little finger. Their substance is composed of two membranes, which come from the external and internal membranes of the womb. The tubes are about four or five fingers' breadth long; they have the same veins, arteries, nerves, and lymphatics, as the ovaria.

In the act of generation, the pleasure is so great, as to alter the course of the blood and animal spirits, which then move all these parts that before lay still. The clitoris is erected, which by its exquisite sense affords a great deal of delight. The glands about the neck of the womb being pressed by the swelling of the neighbouring parts, pour forth a liquor to facilitate the passage of the penis, and to increase the pleasure. The neck of the womb contracts and embraces closely the yard; the fibres of the womb contract and open its mouth, which at other times is extremely close, for the reception of the spirituous part of the seed: and the branches of the spermatic artery which runs upon the ligamenta lata, between the ovaria and tubæ Fallopianæ, being distended with blood, contract and pull the extremities of the tubes to the ovaria, for carrying the seed to them. The seed impregnates the egg, which, from being transparent, becomes opake some time after; it is covered with a thick and yellow substance, which presses it on all sides, and thrusts it out through a little hole in its middle; so it falls into the orifices of the tubes, which dilate sufficiently for its passage into the womb. Some, partly considering the closeness of the mouth of the womb, and partly the thickness of the membranes of the ovaria and ova, do judge it impossible for the seed to pass this way; therefore they think it is taken up by the veins which open in the cavity of the vagina and matrix, where, circulating, it ferments with the mass of blood; from whence come all the symptoms which appear in conception. It enters and impregnates the egg by the small twigs of arteries which are upon its membranes. This fermentation swells the membranes of the tubes, opens the cavity of the womb, and makes every thing ready for the reception of the egg. See *Fœtus* and *Conception*.

Genialis Arteria, i. e. *Maxillaria externa Arteria*.

Geniculi, are the knots which appear in stems; therefore botanists called those so marked *geniculate*.

Genioglossi, is a pair of muscles proceeding inwardly from the fore part of the lower jaw, under another pair called *Geniohyoides*, and enlarging themselves, are fastened into the basis of the tongue. These serve to pull the tongue forward, and to thrust it out of the mouth; thus called from γενειον, *mentum*, *the chin*, and γλωσσα, *lingua*, *the tongue*.

Geniohyoidæus, is a muscle of the os hyoides, which, with its partner, is short, thick, and fleshy, arising from the internal parts of the lower jaw-bone, called the chin; and dilating themselves, are soon lessened again, and inserted into the superior part of the fore bone of the os hyoides. These pull upwards and forwards the os hyoides, and assist the genioglossi in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth; from γενειον, *mentum*, *the chin*, the Greek ypsilon, and ειδος, *forma*, *shape*.

Genio-Pharyngæi. These are muscular fibres joined to the side of the genioglossi, and inserted into the sides of the pharynx, continue their conjunction with the genioglossi, all the way to the chin.

Genista, *Broom*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species, and three varieties.

Genista Tinctoria, greenwood and dyer's wood.

Genital, is applied to any thing that concerns generation, and particularly to the distinct parts of males and females.

Genitalium, diseases of the genital passages.

Genitura, the semen masculinum; also the pudendum virile.

Genius, is variously used; but in physic and medicine chiefly to express the particular nature of any body or distemper.

Genou. This word is used to express the articulation called *diarthrosis*; it may be synonymous with enarthrosis, but does not agree so

well with other species, though used for them all.

Gensing. It is the panax quinquefolium of Lin. it is the root of a small plant which grows in China, Turkey, and some parts of America, particularly in Canada and Pennsylvania.

Gentiana, Gentian. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-nine species besides varieties. To this genus Linnæus adds the centaurium minus. The college have retained the root of the Gentiana Lutea, Lin. in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, formerly called Inf. Amar. Simpl. the Tinctura Gentianæ Composita, formerly called Tinct. Amar.

Gentian (Marsh). See *Swertia.*

Gentianella, the name of several species of gentiana.

Gentilitious, is by some used in the same sense as hereditary, for diseases which are propagated from parents to children.

Genu, the knee, also the knee-pan.

Genuflexio, i. e. *Kneeling.*

Genugra, a name in Paracelsus for the gout in the knee.

Genus. Botanists range plants under certain genera, wherein all agree in some common properties. See *Genera.*

Geodæ, earth-stones, are a species of clay, but found under particular forms and shapes. Some are solid and hard; some are of a laminated structure, and others are hollow. Edwards.

Geoffræa. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Geoffræa Jamaicensis Inermis Doctoris Wright, cabbage bark-tree, or worm bark-tree.

Geranium, crane's-bill. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eighty-two species, besides varieties.

Germander. See *Teucrium.*

Germander (Rock). See *Pæderota.*

Germander (Water). See *Scordium.*

Germandra, i. e. *Gambogia.*

Germen, a sprout or bud; the basis of the pistillum; the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo. Whence

Germination, is the growing or sprouting out of any vegetables.

Gerocomia, from γερων, *an aged person,* and κομεω, *to be concerned about.* It is that part of medicine that prescribes to old age.

Geronsterre Water, one of the *Chalybeate Waters* at Spa.

Geryon, quicksilver.

Gestation, exercise. Also the time of a woman's going with child; from *gesto, to bear.*

Gesticulation, two species of exercise, consisting of a spontaneous agitation of the parts, and throwing the body into different postures, much like actors on the stage. Oribasius says, it is a middle kind of exercise betwixt dancing and mock-fighting.

Geum, Avens, or herb bennet. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species, besides varieties.

Geum, London-pride, or None-so-pretty, a species of *Saxifraga.*

Ghitta, i. e. *Gambogia.*

Ghittagemen, i. e. *Gamboge.*

Ghodhakadura, vomic nuts.

Gialappa, and *Gialapium,* jalap.

Gibber. See *Gibbositas.*

Gibbositas, from *gibbus, hump-backed,* gibbosity, crookedness, any protuberance or convexity, having resemblance thereunto; a *gibbosity* of the chest from a faulty arrangement of the dorsal vertebræ.

Giffæ, tumours behind the ears.

Gigen. See *Data.*

Gilla, is an *Arabic* word for salt; but now used particularly for the emetic salt of vitriol, or white vitriol.

Gilla Vitrioli, i. e. *Vitriolum Album.*

Ginger. See *Amomum.*

Ginger (Broad-leaved Wild). See *Zerumbet.*

Ginger (Common). See *Amomum* and *Zingiber.*

Gingibrachium, a name for the scurvy, because the gums, arms, and legs are affected with it.

Gingidium, a species of *Daucus*.

Gingihil. See *Zingiber*.

Gingipedium, a name for the scurvy, because the arms and legs are affected.

Gingiva, the gums, are a hard sort of flesh, formed by the union of two membranes, one of which is the production of the periosteum, and the other of the internal membrane of the mouth. They are set about the teeth, to keep them firm in their sockets.

Ginglymus, is a sort of articulation when a bone both receives and is received; and the property of this sort of articulation is to admit only of the motions of flexion and extension. It is called by mechanics *Charnel*, and it is commonly used in hinges. Of this articulation there are three sorts. The first is when the end of a bone has two protuberances, and one cavity: and the end of a bone which is articulated with it has two cavities and one protuberance; as the humerus and the ulna. The second is when a bone at the extremity receives another bone, and at its other extremity is received by the same bone, as the radius and ulna. The third sort is when a bone at one end receives another bone, and at the other end is received by a third bone, as the vertebræ do.

Ginsen, or *Ginseng*, i. e. *Gensing*. See *Panax*.

Gir, quicklime.

Girmer, tartar.

Glabella, the space betwixt the eye-brows.

Glacies Mariæ, a species of the genus of *gypsum*, that is of a laminated structure. This species is composed of laminæ that are large, thin, and easily separable. Edwards.

Gladiolus, corn-flag. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species he enumerates twenty-four.

Gladiolus Fœtidus, stinking gladdon. See *Iris*.

Gladiolus Luteus. See *Iris Palustris*.

Gladiolus (Water), i. e. flowering rush.

Glama, and *Glame*, the sordes of the eye in a lippitude; also sordid and humid eyes.

Gland. All the glands of a human body are by anatomists reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way for a vein and excretory canal to come out. Of this sort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands* and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapped up in one common tunicle or membrane. Sometimes all their excretory ducts unite and make one common pipe, through which the liquor of all of them runs, as the pancreas and carotides do. Sometimes the ducts uniting, form several pipes, which only communicate with one another by cross canals, and such are the breasts. Others again have several pipes without any communication with one another: of which sort are the glandulæ lachrymales, and the prostata. And a fourth sort is, when each little *gland* has its own excretory duct, through which it transmits its liquor to a common bason, as the kidneys.

The ancients thought that the *glands* were cisterns which contained certain liquors, by which the blood being fermented, threw off the humours refined in the excretory ducts. But as these ferments must mix with the blood, so they must be exhausted and carried off by the blood into the veins. And because all the liquors in the body are separated from the blood, there must be another ferment to separate more: but this second ferment is liable to the same fate as the first; and therefore there must be an infinite series of ferments in the body, which is absurd. If it should be said, that the ferments are not carried off with the blood, they must be stopped by the structure of the *glands*: but then there will be a se-

cretion without a ferment, which is now the common opinion. Some think the *glands* or tubes, whose orifices differing in figure, admit only bodies of similar figures to pass through them. But this opinion is demonstrably false; for besides that liquors are susceptible of all figures, and that bodies of any figure, and a lesser diameter than that of the *gland*, will pass through, and that even a body of a similar figure, and an equal diameter with that of the orifice of the *glands*, may be presented innumerable ways, and not be able to pass through whilst there is only one way it can pass: all the vessels in the body are conical or cylindrical, and, consequently, there is no difference in the figure of their orifices. For the pressure of a fluid being always perpendicular upon the sides of the vessel that contains it, and equal at equal heights of the fluid, if the sides are soft and yielding, they must be equally distended; that is to say, a section perpendicular to the axis of the vessel must be a circle, and, consequently, the vessel be either cylindrical or conical. This is agreeable to the accounts of the nicest anatomists, who tell us that a *gland* is nothing else but a convolution of small arteries, whose last branches are cylindrical, or, which is the same thing, part of an infinitely long cone. A *gland* therefore being nothing but a branch of an artery, whose farthest extremity becomes the excretory duct of the *gland*, it is next to be known how such a structure can separate from the blood only some parts of it; and how different *glands* may separate different parts of the blood. If such a fluid is to be drawn off as consists of the smallest particles of the blood, let that orifice of the *gland*, which is inserted into the artery of which it is a branch, be so small as to admit only the smallest particles of the blood; then these, and these only will enter this *gland*, and the fluid which passes out at the other extremity of the tube, or the excretory duct, must be such as is required. If the particles of the blood, which are of the next size or magnitude, are required to be separated, let the orifice of the *gland* be so big as to receive those second particles, but small enough to exclude all bigger particles; then these second particles, together with the first or smallest, will enter the *gland:* but because the liquor to be secerned is to consist only of the second sort of particles, that is, the second sort of particles only are to flow out at the extremity of the tube, which is the excretory duct, therefore we are to suppose, that this *gland* (which is only a branch of an artery, and differs in nothing from a common artery, but in the narrowness of its channel) has branches which are big enough to receive the smallest particles only, and carry them off into the veins: so that as both sorts of particles move together along the *gland*, the smallest particles will pass off through its branches, and a fluid consisting chiefly of the second sort of particles, will arrive at the excretory duct. Thus the number of branches may be so great as to draw off most of the smallest particles, before the second sort of particles arrive at the excretory duct; so the liquor to be secerned, may consist of both these sorts of particles mixed together in any proportion, according to the number of branches. If a fluid consisting of a third sort of particles, larger than either of the former, is to be secerned the orifice of the *gland* must be just big enough to admit such particles, and no bigger; and the branches of the *gland* must be small enough to exclude the biggest particles, and big enough to receive the lesser: and according as the number of branches is either greater or smaller, the fluid which runs out at the excretory ducts will consist either of the largest particles, or of all together mixed in any proportion. And thus we may understand how a liquor thicker than the blood may be strained off from

the blood, if the orifice of the *gland* be so big as to admit particles of any sizes, and the branches so numerous as to draw off the thinner parts before the thicker arrive at the excretory duct.

After this manner the several humours in the body may be separated by *glands* from the blood, which must either be composed of so many humours as are separated from it; or else it must contain a few principles, which, mixed all together, form the blood, and which, variously combined, form the different humours which are drained from it: as a few rays of light, of different refrangibilities, mixed all together, produce a white colour, but variously combined, exhibit all imaginable variety of colours. It is not at all probable, that the blood, in which we discern but two distinct parts, should be composed of near thirty simple humours; for so many do the *glands* secern from it. Nor is it agreeable to that simplicity which nature constantly affects in all her operations. The principles of all natural bodies are said not to exceed five; and how prodigious is the variety that results from their different mixtures and modifications? If we suppose likewise but five principles, or different particles in the blood, their combinations alone, without different modifications and proportions, will yield near as many different humours as are separated from the blood. And it is matter of fact, that urine, sweat, tears, spittle, and milk, are compound liquors, and that in each of them there are parts common to all of them. And if the composition of some other humours of the body is not so apparent, it does not the more follow from thence that they are not compounded, than it does that the blood is not, because we do not perceive it in the several humours which are separated from it by the *glands*. Since, therefore, the several humours are formed by the various combinations of a few particles which compose the blood, and that each humour is secerned by *glands*, placed for the most part in some one part of the body, as the gall which is separated from the liver and the urine in the kidneys, the particles of the blood must fall into such combinations as are fit to form gall at the liver, urine at the kidneys, and so of the others: otherwise the *glands* could never separate from the blood such humours. And as all the humours are composed of a few different particles, the greater will be the number of particles combined to form bile; and the greater quantity of bile will be secerned, the fewer there are of all other combinations at the liver. Such combinations therefore as are fit to form the humours proper to pass through the *glands*, where these combinations are formed, being there only requisite, will be there most numerous: and all others being there less requisite, or useless, will be there less numerous. And therefore wherever the particles of blood are most dissolved, there will be placed such *glands* as separate humours which consist of the most simple combinations, or of particles which do the most easily combine; and at the greatest distances from these will be situated the *glands* which secern humours consisting of the most compound combinations, or of particles which unite most slowly. And between these will be all other *glands*, which, according to either extreme, will separate humours more or less combined, or compounded of particles which more quickly or slowly combine together by the thinness of the liquor in the pericardium, and of the liquor which passes through the kidneys, the particles of the blood seem to be most dissolved at and about the heart. Here was not only the fine effect of this dissolution in the secretions, but likewise the cause of it, the force of the air in respiration breaking the globules of the blood; which force is demonstrable to exceed the pressure of 100 pounds weight upon the surface of the lungs. Nor is it evi-

dent only, from the causes and effects, that the blood is here most dissolved, but likewise from the methods which nature takes to prevent the effects of this dissolution, in some particular places at a little distance from the heart: for the bile and seed being thick humours, composed of particles which combine but slowly together, and it being requisite that they should be secerned where the liver and testicles are placed; nature has made use of particular contrivances, to give the particles which were to form those humours more time to combine than they could have had otherwise, being so near to the heart. For the formation of the bile she has contrived the vena portæ and the spleen; through the first the blood moves near 200 times slower, and through the last altogether as much, than otherwise it would have done. And that the particles which form the seed might have time to combine, the orifices of the spermatic arteries are contracted; and they likewise arise from the vena cava, a little below the emulgents, at a great distance from the testicles, contrary to the common course of nature; by which means the blood is 150 times longer in going to the testicles than otherwise it had been. At the greatest distances from the heart, the viscous liquor of the joints is secerned; and some liquors, whose parts require no combination, as the lymph, may be secerned any where. All these different combinations, which form so many distinct fluids, arise from an attractive power in the parts of matter, which though it be equally diffused through the whole mass, yet, according to the different densities of particles, and the figures of their parts, some sorts of particles would be soon united, while others require a longer time to be joined together; some will cohere more firmly than others, and particles of one kind will have a greater tendency to unite with those of another sort, in a certain portion of their surface, than in any other. See *Attraction* and *Animal Secretion*. Dr. Keil gives the following list of the different sorts of glands:

1. *Cerebri.*
2. *Plexus Choroidei.*
3. *Sebaceæ.*
4. *Meatus Auditorii.*
5. *Ciliares.*
6. *Lachrymales.*
7. *Humorum Aqueorum* } *Secernents.*
8. *Crystallinum* } *Secernents.*
9. *Vitreum* } *Secernents.*
10. *Atrum Choroidis* } *Secernents.*
11. *Nasales.*
12. *Buccales, Labiales, Palatinæ.*
13. *Parotides, Maxillares Sublinguales.*
14. *Tonsillarum.*
15. *Œsophagi.*
16. *Asperæ Arteriæ.*
17. *Pericardii.*
18. *Mammarum.*
19. *Ventriculi.*
20. *Intestinorum.*
21. *Pancreatis.*
22. *Hepatis.*
23. *Vesicæ Fellis.*
24. *Renum.*
25. *Renalis.*
26. *Ureterum.*
27. *Vesicæ Urinaria.*
28. *Urethræ.*
29. *Testiculorum.*
30. *Prostatarum.*
31. *Uteri.*
32. *Vaginæ.*
33. *Lymphaticæ.*
34. *Pinguedinales.*
35. *Medullares.*
36. *Artuum.*
37. *Cutis Milliares.*

Glandes Unguentariæ, i. e. *Myrobalans.*

Glandium, i. e. *Thymus.*

Glandosum Corpus, i. e. *Prostatæ.*

Glandulæ Ceruminosæ. See *Auditorius Meatus.*

Glandulæ Lachrymales. See *Caruncule Lachrymales*, and *Eye.*

Glandulæ Myrtiformes. See *Generation, Parts of, proper to Women.*

Glandulæ Odoriferæ. See *Generation, Parts of, proper to Men.*

Glandula Pituitaria. See *Brain.*

Glandulæ Renales. See *Capsulæ Atrabilares.*

Glandulæ Sebaceæ. See *Ear.*

Glandulæ Supra Renales, i. e. *Renes Succenturiati.*

Glandulation, in *Botany*, respects the secretory vessels of vegetables, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles.

Glandulosocarneus, an epithet given by Ruysch, to some excrescences which he observed in the bladder.

Glandulosum Corpus, the prostata.

Glans. See *Glans Penis*, and *Balanos.* It is also a strumous swelling and a name for a pessary, or a suppository.

Glans Penis. It is formed by the corpus spongiosum urethræ, which is turned over the corpora cavernosa penis. Its external surface is a continuation of the integuments, and when the cuticle is taken off, every little villa seems a vessel.

Glazer's Sal Polychrest. It is an imperfect vitriolated tartar. All the nitrous acid in it is not destroyed, because there is not phlogiston enough in the sulphur used.

Glass, an artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together with a vehement fire. It is poisonous when taken internally, unless it be finely ground, because the sharp points of it prick, tear, and wound the intestines, causing inflammation, and in time a gangrene or mortification therein. But when reduced to an impalpable powder, its internal use is said to be very safe, and attended with no ill consequence.

Glastum, woad. It is the Isatis tinctoria of Linnæus.

Glauber's Salt, a genus of *Neutral Salt*, in the order of alkaline neutral salts. Its crystals are hexaedral, and contain a great portion of water; spontaneously calcining in the open air. It consists of the fossil alkali and the vitriolic acid.

Glaucedo, i. e. *Glaucoma.*

Glaucium, horned-poppy.

Glaucoma, γλαυκωμα, from γλαυκος, *Cæsius*, a fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour. *Glaucosis* is the same; and both in general signify a change of colour in the eye without detriment of light, and therein differ from what is commonly understood by suffusion. Γλαυκος is also by some applied to a *whitish urine*, that hath films in it like transparent horn.

Glaucos, or *Glaucus*, γλαυκος, sky-coloured, or a blue and grey like that in the sky.

Glaux, saltwort, black-saltwort, sea-milkwort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and three varieties.

Glaux, a species of *Astragalus.*

Glaux Vulg. Leguminosa, liquorice vetch. This plant is often sold for the galega.

Glechon, pennyroyal.

Glechonites, wine impregnated with pennyroyal.

Glecoma, ground-ivy. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Gleet. It is commonly understood to be the gonorrhœa benigna; but Dr. Cullen distinguishes it from that, by making it synonymous with gonorrhœa mucosa, which name he gives to the discharge from the urethra, after the virulence of an impure gonorrhœa is destroyed.

Glene, γληνη, strictly signifies the cavity or socket of the eye; but by some anatomists is also used for that cavity of a bone which receives another within it; hence,

Glenoides, γληνοειδης, from the former, and ειδος, *forma*, *shape*; are two cavities in the lower part of the first vertebra of the neck.

Gleucos, γλευκος, must; and sometimes it signifies sweet wines.

Gleuxis, γλευξις, wine in which is much sapa.

Glimmer, i. e. *Mica.*

Gliscere, to increase gradually, properly as fire does; but by physical writers is sometimes applied to the natural heat and increase of spirits;

and by others to the exacerbation of fevers, which return periodically.

Glischrocholos, γλισχροχολος, an epithet for bilious viscid excrements.

Glisomargo, white chalk.

Globules, are such small particles of matter as are of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope; and it is pleasant to see how these will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver.

Globulus Nasi, is the lower cartilaginous moveable part of the nose.

Globus Hystericus. In hysteric disorders a globe seems to ascend from the stomach, or from the breast, into the throat, and almost suffocates the patient: this seeming ball is a spasmodic affection, and is produced by a spasm of the upper orifice of the stomach being relaxed, and the air rushing up into the œsophagus, where it is confined in consequence of a spasm in the muscles of this part.

Glossa, γλωσσα, the tongue.

Glossagra, a rheumatic pain in the tongue.

Glossocatocos, γλωσσωκατοχος, an instrument in P. Ægineta for depressing the tongue. A spatula linguæ, from γλωσσα, *tongue*, and κατιχω, *to hold*.

Glossocele, an extrusion of the tongue.

Glossocoma, a retraction of the tongue.

Glossocomon, γλωσσωκομον, from γλωσσα, *a tongue*, and κομεω, *to guard;* an instrument or case for containing a fractured limb.

Glossopetra. They are the petrified teeth of the white shark.

Glosso-pharyngæi. These muscles are fibres which come from the tongue, running along its internal edges, from which they are parted backward, and run down on the sides of the pharynx, under the stylopharyngæi. Also a name of the cephalo-pharyngæi: from γλωσσα, *the tongue*, and φαρυγξ, *the pharynx*.

Glosso-staphilinus, from γλωσσα, *the tongue*, and σταφυλη, *uvula*. These muscles are fixed in the lower and lateral part of the basis of the tongue, whence they run up obliquely backward, along the anterior half arches of the septum palati, and terminate insensibly on each side near the uvula. The thickness of the two anterior arches of the palatum mollis is occasioned by these.

Glostopetra, i. e. *Glossopetra*.

Glottis, γλωττις, from γλωσσα, *lingua, the tongue*, is that chink of the larynx that lies at the root of the tongue, and which is covered by the epiglottis.

Glume, or husk, among botanists, a kind of cup, consisting of two or three membranous valves, which are often pellucid at their edges: this sort of cup belongs to the grasses.

Glus. It is a kind of dysuria, called *dysuria mucosa*, purulent urine. It consists of a copious discharge of mucus with the urine.

Glutæa Arteria. It is a branch of the hypogastric artery. It passes out of the pelvis in company with the sciatic nerve, through the upper part of the great sinus of the os innominatum, below the musculus pyriformis, and is distributed in a radiated manner, to the three glutæi muscles, and neighbouring parts.

Glutæus, from γλετος, *nates, the buttock*. There are three muscles of this name which extend the thigh; the first is the *glutæus major*, or the greater, which arises semicircularly from the os coccygis, the spines of the sacrum, the spine of the ilium, and from a strong ligament that runs between the sacrum and tubercle of the ischium: and descending, it is inserted into the linea aspera, four fingers breadth below the great trochanter. The medius, or the middle, arises from the spine of the ilium under the former, and is inserted into the superior and external part of the great trochanter. And the minor, or lesser, arises from the lower part of the former, and is inserted at the

superior part of the great trochanter.

Glutia, γλυτια, the two small protuberances in the brain, called *Nates*.

Glutos, γλυτος, a buttock.

Gluttupatens, an epithet for the stomach.

Glycine, kidney bean-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species.

Glycyphyllus, wild liquorice, or liquorice vetch, a species of *Astragalus*.

Glycyrrhiza, liquorice. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species. The officinal species is the glabra, Linn. the college have retained its root in their Pharmacopœia; an extract, Extractum Glycyrrhizæ is directed; the root enters the Decoctum Hordei Compositum, formerly called Dec. Pectorale: the Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum, the Tinctura Rhabarbari Composita: the Trochisci Amyli, formerly called Troch. Bech. Alb. the Electuarium e Senna, formerly called Elect. Lenitiv. the Extract enters the Tinctura Aloës: the Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ, formerly called Troch. Bech. Nigri. the Pilulæ ex Opio; the Pilulæ ex Hydrargyro.

Gnidius, is applied by Hippocrates, and others since, to some medicinal precepts wrote in the island of Gnidos. Bay-berries also, or somewhat near thereunto, are by some called *Cocci Gnidii*, from their plenty in that island.

Gohcathu, i. e. *Cambogium*.

Gold, a genus in the class of metals. It is a perfect metal; moderately hard; of a bright yellow colour; very little elastic and sonorous. It is the heaviest of all metallic bodies, and consequently of all the bodies in nature. It is the most ductile of all metals, and likewise the most tenacious. A *gold* wire, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, is capable of supporting a weight of five hundred pounds without breaking. Beaumé. *Gold* is found in different forms, in rude pieces, in grains, in plates, in filaments, and in ramifications; and sometimes, though very rarely, in regular crystals. Edwards. As to its colour, that is various as to the degrees; it is sometimes met with very high coloured, at others very pale, and Wallerius says, that it is even found almost white.

Goldbeater's Skin, is the intestinum rectum of an ox, which gold-beaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts, or small fresh wounds, as it is now the common practice.

Gold (White), i. e. *Platina*.

Gomphiasis, γομφιασις. It is when the teeth are loose and pained.

Gomphio, γομφιο, i. e. *Dentes Molares*.

Gomphoma, from γομφος, *a nail*, or

Gomphosis, γομφωσις, from γομφοω, *clavum impingo*, to drive in a nail, is a particular kind of articulation, like the driving a nail into any thing, as the molares are into the bones of the jaws; and hence,

Gomphiasis, γομφιασις, is a distemper of the teeth, which makes them loose, and ready to drop, according to Dioscorides; but Hoffman justly enough changes that term into αγομφιασις; the primitive particle expressing that defect.

Gonagra, from γονυ, *genu*, the knee, and αγρευω, *capio*, to take, is the gout in the knee.

Gone, γονη, the seed. But in Hippocrates it is the uterus.

Gongrona, γογγρωνη, *a round tubercle* in the trunk of a tree. Any hard round tumour of the nervous parts, but particularly a bronchocele, or other hard tumour of the neck.

Gongylion, γογγυλιον, a pill.

Gonoides, from γονη, *seed*, and ειδος, *form*; resembling seed. Hippocrates often uses it as an epithet for the excrements of the belly, and for the contents of the urine, when there is something in them which resembles the seminal matter.

Gonorrhœa, γονορροια, from γονη, *genitura*, *semen*, the seed, and ρεω,

fluo, to flow; anciently used for any involuntary emission of seed, but now only for a discharge from the urethra, or the vagina, produced there either by laxity or irritation. See *Blennorrhagia.*

Gonorrhœa Sicca. On receiving the venereal infection, the inflammation in the urethra is sometimes so virulent as to prevent any discharge therefrom, or a very small one, though the other symptoms are considerable. In this case the disease hath obtained the above appellation.

Gonorrhœa Spuria, when the venereal infection meets with a quantity of mucus between the prepuce and glans, it rarely produces ulcers there, but only an extraordinary secretion, which is thus named. See *Blennorrhagia balani.* It is a discharge, not from the urethra, but from the corona glandis.

Gonorrhœa Cordata, i. e. *Chorde.*

Gonorrhœa Virulenta, a venereal gonorrhœa, particularly when attendant on a lues venerea.

Gonorrhœa Benigna, i. e. *Gonorrhœa pura.*

Gonorrhœa Siphilitica, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Impura vel Virulenta.*

Gonorrhœa Maligna, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Impura.*

Gonorrhœa Mucosa, a gleet. This is only a mode of the gonorrhœa impura terminating: and is when, after a virulent gonorrhœa, a mucous humour, with little or no dysury, is discharged from the urethra.

Gonorrhœa Libidinosa, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Laxorum.*

Gonorrhœa Oneirogonos, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Dormientium.*

Gonorrhœa Balani, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Spuria.* These different gonorrhœas see in Cullen's *Nosology.*

Gonyalgia, from γονυ, *the knee,* and αλγος, *pain,* i. e. *Gonagra.*

Gordius, the hair-worm. The gordius aquaticus, and the gordius medinensis, produce disease by getting into the feet, &c. of the inhabitants of many hot countries. See *Dracunculi* and *Medinensis Vena.*

Gongonius, a name for coral.

Gorse. See *Ulex.*

Gossipium, or *Gossypium,* cotton. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Gossum, i. e. *Bronchocele.*

Gotte, i. e. *Gamboge.*

Gouania. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Gourd. See *Cucurbita.*

Gourd (Bitter). See *Colocynthis.*

Gourd (Buckler). *Melopepo.*

Gout. This is a distemper better known than understood. Dr. Keil says, that the equal celerity of the particles of the blood in the extremities, is likewise the reason why the concretions of the gout are formed there; unless by frequent debauches or decay of nature, the motion of the blood becomes so languid that these particles easily attract one another in the blood-vessels of the bowels, where the motion of the blood is also very slow: and then such remedies as warm and increase the intestine motion of the blood, and thereby disturb the attraction of the gouty particles, relieve the bowels, and send the peccant matter back again to the extremities.

Gozdziec. So the Poles name the Plica Polonica.

Gracilis, the name of some muscles; so called from their thinness and flatness.

Gracilis, is a muscle of the leg, thus called from its slender shape. It arises, partly tendinous and partly fleshy, from the os pubis internally, between the first and second heads of the triceps: and in its descent in the inside of the thigh, it grows narrow, and becomes tendinous, a little below the sartorious, and is so inserted into the tibia. It assists in bringing the thigh and leg inward.

Gracilis Anterior. See *Rectus Anterior.* Winslow gives the name of *Gracilis Anterior* to the rectus cruris.

Gracilis Internus. See *Rectus Internus.*

Grain-wort. See *Riccia.*

Gramineous Herbs, amongst botanists are such as have a long, narrow leaf, and no foot-stalk; and these are reckoned frumentaceous whose seed is used for food, either in bread, drink, or broth, such as wheat, rye, barley, &c. According to Linnæus, the gramina constitute one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom: they are thus characterized; having the most simple leaves, an articulated culmus, a glumose calyx, and a single seed. This family includes the several kinds of corn as well as grasses.

Gramen Caninum, quich-grass, couch-grass, or dog-grass. It is the triticum repens, Lin. This is the kind used in medicine.

Gramia, the sordes of the eyes.

Graminulæ, tadpoles.

Gramme, γραμμη, the iris of the eye.

Granadilla, the passion-flower.

Granum Pondus, a grain weight. It is the weight of a grain of wheat, or a wheat corn, picked from the middle of the ear.

Grana Paradisi, grains of Paradise, a species of *Amomum*.

Granatum, the pomegranate, a species of *Punica*. The college hath retained the flower called the Balaustium or Balaustine, and the rind of the fruit.

Granatus, the garnate or granate. It is one of the precious stones. An ore of tin, of a dirty purple colour, is sold for the garnet.

Granatus Sylvestris, the tree which produces the Balaustines.

Grandebalæ, the hairs under the arm-pits.

Grand Gor, i. e. *Lues Venerea*.

Grandines, tumours on the eye-lids resembling hail-stones.

Grandinosum (Os), the os cuboides, so called from its resemblance to an hail-stone.

Grando. See *Chalaza*.

Granite, a genus of compound stones, consisting of feltspar, either with micæ, or with pieces of pellucid quartzose crystal, or with both these, interspersed through, and blended with it. Edwards.

Granivorus, from *Grana*, *Corn*, and *voro*, to devour, are those animals which feed upon corn, or any other seeds.

Granulation, in *Chemistry*, signifies pouring of melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate, or congeal into small grains. It is generally done through a cullender, or a birch-broom.

Granulosa. See *Radix*.

Granum Moschi, i. e. *Abelmosch*.

Grape-tree. See *Vitis*.

Graphioides, γραφιοειδης, from γραφις, *stylus*, *a pencil*, and ειδος, *a form*; the processus styliformis. Also a process of the ulna towards the wrist. The musculus biventer, vel digastricus, was formerly so called, from its supposed origination from the process of the temple-bone so called.

Gratiola, hedge-hyssop. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species besides varieties. The college have introduced the Gratiola Officinalis into their Pharmacopœia.

Gravativus, an epithet for a sort of pain, attended with a sense of weight.

Gravedo, a dull pain in the forehead. It is synonymous in Cullen's *Nosology*, with catarrh. It is that weight or listlessness, which accompanies a lessened transpiration, or taking cold, as it is commonly called; and as it is frequently accompanied with a running of the nose and eyes, it is used for a coryza, which expresses the same.

Gravida, gravid. A woman is said to be so whilst with child.

Gravidatus, pregnancy. Also an extraordinary distention of the abdomen during pregnancy.

Gravity, and as some call it, the *Vis Centripeta*, is that quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they move towards it. About the cause of this wonderful and universal affection of matter, there have been endless con-

jectures: but a true philosophy, that teaches what is not within our capacities, as well as what is knowable, has shewn this to be unsolvable by any philosophical hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold gravity, true and absolute; and apparent, vulgar, or comparative. Absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. In reference to absolute *gravity*, the parts of all fluids and all bodies do really gravitate to their proper places, and therefore by their joint weights do make the weight of the whole: for every heavy whole is a heavy body, as we find in vessels filled with all kinds of liquors; and the weight of any whole is equal to, because compounded of, the weight of all its parts. The latter kind of *gravity* is such, that in reference to it bodies do not gravitate in their places; or rather do not, when compared with one another, pre-gravitate; but by hindering one another in their mutual endeavour to descend, do remain in their proper places, all one as if they were not heavy at all. Those things which do not pre-gravitate in the air, water, &c. the vulgar take to have no gravity; and only judge those to be heavy bodies which they see pre-gravitate or descend, because they cannot be supported by the ordinary gravitation of the fluid, or by its pressure all manner of ways. So that the notion of weight amongst the vulgar, is only the excess of any body's weight above that of air, and consequently, they account those things to be light, which being less heavy than air, are supported by it, or buoyed up in it; whereas those comparatively light bodies are not so really, since in vacuo it is found by experiment, that they descend as fast as other heavy bodies do in air.

The properties of *gravity* are thus enumerated: 1. That all bodies descend toward a point, which either is, or is very near to, the centre of magnitude of the earth and sea, about which the sea forms itself into a spherical surface: and the prominences of the land, considering the bulk of the whole, differ but insensibly therefrom. 2. This point, or centre, is fixed within the earth, or at least hath been so ever since we have had any authentic history: for a consequence of its shifting, though ever so little, would be the overflowing of the low lands on that side of the globe towards which it approached. And this, it is thought, would well account for the universal deluge, to have the centre of gravitation removed for a time towards the middle of the then inhabited world: for the change of place but the two thousandth part of the radius of our earth, would be sufficient to lay the tops of the highest hills under water. 3. In all places equi-distant from the centre of the earth, the force of *gravity* is nearly equal. But indeed all places of the earth's surface are not at equal distances from the centre; because the equatorial parts are sometimes higher than the polar parts: the difference between the earth's diameter and axis being about 34 English miles, which hath been proved by the necessity of making a pendulum shorter in those places before they will swing seconds. 4. *Gravity* equally affects all bodies, without regard either to their bulk, figure, or matter: so that abstracting from the resistance of the medium, the most compact and loose, the greatest and smallest bodies would descend equal spaces in equal times, as appears from the quick descent of very light bodies in the exhausted receiver. Whence a very great difference may be observed between *gravity* and magnetism; and the latter affecting only iron, and that towards its poles; the

former all bodies alike in every part. Hence also may be concluded, that there is no such thing as positive levity, those things which appear light being only comparatively so. And whereas several things rise and swim in fluids, it is only because they are not, bulk for bulk, so heavy as those fluids: nor is there any reason why cork, for instance, should be said to be light, because it swims on water, any more than iron, because it will swim on mercury. 5. This power increases in descending, and decreases in ascending from the centre of the earth, and that in proportion to the square of the distances therefrom reciprocally; so as for instance, at a double distance to have but a quarter of the force, &c. which is highly agreeable to reason, because the *gravitating* or *attractive power* must needs be exerted more vigorously in a small sphere, and more feebly in a greater, in proportion as it is contracted or expanded. Wherefore, seeing the surfaces or spheres are to one another, as the squares of the radii, their power at several distances will be as the squares of those distances reciprocally; and then its whole action upon each spherical surface, be it great or small, will be always equal.

Gravity, (Centre of.) The *Centre of Gravity* of a body is a certain point in it, upon which the body being freely suspended, it would rest in any position.

Gressura, the part between the pudenda and the anus.

Grinders Rot. Scythe-grinders are subject to a disease of the lungs, from the particles of sand, mixed with iron dust; and this disorder is amongst themselves called by this name.

Griphomenos, γριφομενος, pain which goes from the loins to the hypochondres.

Gritless Stone, an order in the class of *Stones*, composed of a matter which is not gritty; it is soft, and not composed of a gritty matter; hence cutting very easily, and in all directions, without the harshness and grating observed in cutting other stones. Edwards.

Grossularia, goosberry, a species of *Ribes*.

Grossularia, currants. See *Ribes*.

Ground Ivy. See *Glecoma*.

Grume, is a thick viscid consistence of a fluid, like what we call ropy, as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. And hence,

Grumous blood, is that which is too thick for circulation, and stagnates.

Grus, a Crane. A Surgeon's instrument resembling the beak of a crane.

Guaiacum Gryac, pock-wood. It is the *Guajacum Office*. Lin. It is also called *Lignum Vitæ*.

Guaiana, (Cort.) i. e. *Simarouba*.

Guajabo, i. e. *Guajava*.

Guajacum. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety. The college have retained the wood, the bark, and the gum-resin of the Guaiacum officinale, Lin. in their Pharmacopœia; the wood enters the Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum: of the Gum-resin, a Tincture, Tinctura Guaiaci is directed, formerly called Tinct. Guaiac. Vol. it also enters the Pulvis Aloëticus cum Guaiaco.

Guajava. See *Psidium*.

Guava, a species of *Trichilia*.

Guayava, i. e. *Guava*.

Gula. The œsophagus.

Gum, is a vegetable substance differing from a resin in being more viscid, and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums; whereas resins require a spirituous dissolvent.

Guma, mercury.

Gum-bile, or *Gum-boil*. See *Parulis*.

Gum Arabic. It exudes from the *Mimosa Nilotica* of Linnæus.

Gummata. Strumous tumours are sometimes thus called from the resemblance of their contents to gummous substances.

Gummi Funerum, i. e. *Bitumen.*

Gummi Rubrum Astringens Gambiense. It is an astringent gum, brought from Africa. See *Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq.* vol. i. p. 358. &c.

Gummi Tragacantha. This gum exudes from a species of the *Astragalus* of Linnæus.

Gums. See *Gingiva.*

Gurgeatio, i. e. *Sudor Anglicus.*

Gurgulio, the uvula. Also the insect called a *Weavil.*

Gustatorii, a name of the ninth pair of nerves.

Gustatorius, a name of the third maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Gustus, the taste.

Gutta, a drop. Also a name of the apoplexy; from a supposition that its cause was a drop of blood, falling from the brain upon the heart.

Gutta Rosacea, rose-drop. Little fiery tubercles dispersed about the face and nose. Nicolaus Florentinus distinguishes three degrees of it. 1. Rubedo Simplex. 2. Rubedo Pustulosa. 3. Rubedo Ulcerosa.

Gutta Rubea, vel Gutta Ruonia, vel Gutta Rosea, the same as *Gutta Rosacea.*

Gutta Serena, i. e. *Amaurosis.*

Gutta Vitæ, i. e. *Bals. Traumat.*

Guttalis, i. e. *Arytænoides.*

Guttur, i. e. *Bronchocele;* also the throat; and particularly the larynx.

Gutturalis Arteria. The first considerable branch of the external carotid is the superior *guttural*, which arises just where it parts from the internal, and runs to the thyroid gland, and to the muscles and other parts of the larynx or pharynx. The inferior *guttural artery* is the *Trachealis Arteria*, which see.

Gutturalis Vena; the right goes from the upper part of the bifurcation above the mammaria of the same side, and sometimes from the subclavia. The left from the left subclavian, near its origin.

Gutturiformis Cartilago, the arytænoid cartilage.

Gutturis Os, i. e. *Os Hyoides.*

Gymnastic, from γυμναζω, *exerceo, to exercise*, is such a method of cure as is performed by exercise, or that part of physic which treats of the rules that are to be observed in all sorts of exercises, for the preservation of health. This is said to have been invented by one Herodicus, born at Salymbra, a city of Thrace; or, as some say, at Leutini in Sicily. He was first master of an academy, where young gentlemen came to learn warlike and manly exercises; and whom he observing to be very healthful on that account, he made exercise become an art, in reference to the recovering men out of diseases, as well as preserving them from them; and called it *Gymnastic*, which he made a great part of his practice of physic. But Hippocrates, who was his scholar, blames him sometimes for his excesses in this kind of physic. And Plato exclaims against him with some warmth, for enjoining his patients to walk from Athens to Megara, which is about 25 miles, and to come home on foot as they went, as soon as ever they had but touched the walls of the city. But to how much soever a blameable excess this might be carried in those times, the province of medicine was some while after so over-run with enthusiasts, chemists, and jugglers, as to turn out all such practices; but by the help of a sounder philosophy, the present age has restored it again, and in due limitations; insomuch, that there are hopes of seeing a great multitude of nauseous, unprofitable medicines give way to more efficacious and pleasant exercise: especially in chronic cases, where very much may be effected by the *Gymnastic* practice.

Gymnospermia, from γυμνος, *nudus, naked*, and σπερμα, *seed;* the first order in the class didynamia of Linnæus: it comprehends those plants of that class which have naked seeds.

Gymnospermos. See *Angiospermos.*

Gynæcia, γυναικεια, from γυνη, *woman.* It signifies the menstrua, and sometimes the lochia.

Gynæcium, γυναικειον, from γυνη, *a woman*, a seraglio; also a name for *Antimony*.

Gynecomaston, γυναικομαστον, an enormous increase of the breasts of women.

Gynæcomastos, γυναικομαστος, a man whose breasts are large, like a woman's; from γυνη, *a woman*, and μαστος, *breast*. Also tumours on women's breasts.

Gynæcomystax, from γυνη, *a woman*, and μυσταξ, *a beard*. The hairs on the female pudenda.

Gynandria, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the twentieth in order. The term is compounded of two Greek words, γυνη and ανηρ, that signify *wife* and *husband*; and alludes to the singular circumstance of this class of the stamina growing upon the pistillum; so that the male and female parts are united, and do not stand separate, as in other hermaphrodite flowers.

Gynanthropos, that species of hermaphrodite, which partakes more of the female than of the male; but distinctions are groundless, for all hermaphrodites (so called) are properly *women*.

Gypsum, plaster stone, or parget. An order in the class of stones. *Gypsum* is a fossil body, which cuts and scrapes easily; in the fire readily falls or calcines, but with water concretes again into a mass, which soon becomes hard. *Gypsum* is properly speaking a chemical salt, which wants the properties of salts so called in fossilogy. Considered as a salt, it is a neutral one, consisting of the vitriolic acid and a calcareous earth. Its earth is precipitated by mild alkali, but not by caustic volatile alkali. Edwards.

H

HABENA, the name of a bandage, contrived to keep the lips of wounds together.

Habit, is any particular disposition or temperament of body, obtained by birth, or manner of living. The ancients distinguished εξις, a constant, permanent habit, from διαθεσις, a present disposition, soon liable to alter.

Habitus Plantæ, the habit of a plant, is the outward appearance of plants.

Hæma, αιμα, blood.

Hæmagogos, from αιμα, *blood*, and αγω, *to bring away*. The name of an antidote in Nicolaus Myrepsus, which was used for promoting the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal fluxes.

Hæmalopia, a variety of the pseudoblepsis imaginaria; in which all things seem to be of a red colour.

Hæmalops, αιμαλωψ, from αιμα, blood, and ωψ, *the countenance*; the livid marks of sugillations in the face and eyes.

Hæmataporia, a wasting from a poverty of blood.

Hæmatemesis, vomiting of blood. It is always symptomatic.

Hæmatia, αιματια, or *Hæmation*, αιματειον, an epithet for a sort of garum, made of the intestines of fish macerated in salt.

Hæmatites, αιματιτης, from αιμα, *blood*. The Greeks call this ore of iron thus, from its supposed virtue of stopping blood. It is also called *blood-stone*. When it was in flattish cakes, with knobs on the surface, then the ancients called it *Hæmatites*; but when it was in long striated pieces, they called it *Schistus*; but they possess no distinguishing qualities different from each other. The terra synopica is also called *blood-stone*. In Edwards's *Fossilogy* it is called *Iron-stone*, and is described as of a fibrous structure.

Hæmatocele, from αιμα, *blood*, and κηλη, *a tumour*. It is a species of *False Hernia* in the scrotum; it consists of a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis; its appearance is the same as when a hydrocele is the disorder.

Hæmatocele Arteriosum, the same as aneurism.

Hæmatochysis, from αιμα, *blood*, and χεω, *to pour out*. It is a term used by Willis to signify an hæmorrhage.

Hæmatodes, αιματωδης, bloody crane's bill.

Hæmatomphalocele, a tumour in the navel, turgid with blood, from αιμα, *blood*, ομφαλος, *a navel*, and κηλη, *a tumour*.

Hæmatopœdesis, bloody sweat.

Hæmatophlœbœstasis, αιματοφλοιβοιστασις, blood-making. The liver was formerly supposed to be the hæmatopoëtic viscus, or that which converted the chyle into blood.

Hæmatops, is strictly used by some for any bloody suffusion of the eyes from external injuries, or otherwise, as the words from whence it is derived signify *bloody eyes*. But Hippocrates uses it frequently, in a more lax sense, for any concreted or stagnant blood.

Hæmatoxylum, logwood or Campeachy wood. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species. The college have retained the Lignum Campechianum in the Pharmacopœia: an extract, Extractum Ligni Campechensis, is directed.

Hæmaturia, bloody urine. It is always symptomatic.

Hæmitritæa, or *Hæmitritæus*, ημιτριταιος, a species of fever, viz. the *Semitertian*.

Hæmocerchnus, αιμοκερχνον, blood brought up from the fauces, with a noise, or rattling, or bloody excretions discharged in a dry form.

Hæmodia, αιμωδια, stupor of the teeth with pain.

Hæmoptic, is a person that spits blood, from αιμα, *sanguis*, *blood*, and πτυω, *spuo*, *to spit*. It is generally from some fault of the lungs, the extremities of the blood-vessels being worn off by sharp humours or a thin blood, so as to let out their contents, and suffer it to be coughed up.

Hæmoptoe, i. e. *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmoptyicus, αιμοπτυικος. A person who discharges blood from the mouth is thus called.

Hæmoptysis, αιμοπτυσις, from αιμα, *blood*, and πτυω, *to spit*, a spitting of blood from the lungs.

Hæmorrhage, αιμορραγια, from αιμα, *sanguis*, *blood*, and ρεω, *fluo*, *to flow*, or *run out*, is the bursting out of blood from any part whatsoever, occasioned generally from a plethora, and to be remedied by evacuation; but if it be from an increased velocity of a thin blood, agglutinants are to be made use of, and coolers.

Hæmorrhagia Narium, bleeding at the nose; also called *Epistaxis*.

Hæmorrhagia Uterina, excessive menses.

Hæmorrhoidalis Externa Arteria. See *Puaica Communis Arteria*.

Hæmorrhoidalis Interna Arteria. See *Mesenterica Inferior Arteria*. It soon divides into branches, one of which runs down behind the intestinum rectum, to which it is distributed by several ramifications, and it communicates with the arteriæ hypogastricæ.

Hæmorrhoidales Externæ Venæ, the external hæmorrhoidal veins. They spread about the intestinum rectum and anus; and proceed from the hypogastricæ venæ: they communicate with the hæmorrhoidalis interna.

Hæmorrhoidalis Interna Vena. It is also called the *lesser mesaraic vein*. It is one of the great branches of the vena portæ ventralis; though sometimes it springs from the splenica: it sends a branch to the duodenum from near its beginning; then it is divided into two branches, one of which ascends, the other descends; the descending branch runs down on the left portion of the colon, on its lower incurvations, and on the intestinum rectum, to the anus. The *hæmorrhoidal veins* have no valves.

Hæmorrhoides, αιμορροιδες, from αιμα, *blood*, and ρεω, *to flow;* is a bleeding of the hæmorrhoidal veins. They also swell and inflame the parts about them, without bleeding. See *Piles*.

Hæmorrhois, the same as *Hæmorrhoides*.

Hæmorrhoides Excedentes, i. e. *Hæmorrhois Tumens*.

Hæmorrhoides Decoloratæ, the hæmorrhois tumens, when the discharge is mucous, not bloody.

Hæmorrhoides Albæ, i. e. *Hæmorrhois Decolorata*.

Hæmorrhoides Mucidæ, i. e. *Hemorrhois Decolorata*.

Hæmorrhois Immodica, i. e. *Hæmorrhois Tumens*.

Hæmorrhois Polyposa, i. e. *Hæmorrhois Tumens*.

Hæmorrhois ab Exania, i. e. *Hæmorrhois Procidens*.

Hæmostasia, a general stagnation of blood from a plethora.

Hæmostatica, from αιμα, *blood*, and ιστημι, *to stop*; medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

Hagiospermon, i. e. *Santonicum*.

Hagiokylon, i. e. *Guaiacum Lignum*.

Hair. The *hair* may justly be reckoned one of the common teguments of the body, not only for its use, but also because it is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. It grows longest upon the head, beard, in the arm-pits, and about the privities. When we examine the *hairs* with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each *hair* consists of five or six others, wrapped up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. Their different colours depend much upon the different temperaments and qualities of the humours that nourish them. The use of the *hairs* is for a covering and ornament to the body. Whatsoever the efficient cause may be why a man has a beard, and a woman none, it is certain the final cause is for the distinguishing the male from the female sex; which otherwise could hardly be known if both were dressed in the same habit.

Halation, αλατιον, is a purging medicine prepared with salt, and to be used at table instead thereof; but we find little of this kind retained in the present practice.

Halices, pandiculation after sleep, or upon awaking.

Hallucinationes, errors of imagination from a fault of the external organs. Deceptions of the imagination from a fault, rather in the bodily organs, or in the mind. In Cullen's *Nosology* it is synonymous with *Dysæsthesiæ*.

Halmyrax, a sort of nitre produced in the valleys of Media.

Halmyrodes, αλμυρωδης, *salsuginosus*, is a term given by Hippocrates to a particular fever that is attended with sharp brackish sweats.

Halo, is the red circle round the breasts of women. Astronomers also take notice of a meteor under this name in the form of a circle round the sun, moon, or stars, but more especially the moon.

Halotechnics, the art of extracting salts and their spirits.

Hammoniaci Lacryma, i. e. *Gum Ammoniacum*.

Hamus, or *Hamulus*, is a hook; and surgeons make use of an instrument thus called, to extract the child in difficult labour, figures of which are given by Scultetus, in Arm. Chirurg. part i. tab. 8, 15, 31 and 34.

Hapsis, αψις, the sense of feeling. It also signifies connection with respect to bandages. And αψις φρενων, in Hippocrates, signifies madness, delirium, or loss of reason.

Hapsicoria, a sort of loathing. See *Pica*.

Harmattan. It is a periodical wind which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean. Its properties are, that it is so exceedingly drying, that the covers of books

shrink, the pannels of doors split, in human subjects thirst is occasioned, the scarf-skin peels off, &c.

Harmonia, ἁρμονία. In anatomy, it is a species of articulation, and is when two thin bones meet, and lie over each other a little way.

Harmos, the flesh that grows betwixt the teeth.

Haronkaha, i. e. *Zedoaria*.

Harpax, amber; also a mixture of quick-lime and sulphur.

Harrowgate Water. It is one of the sulphureous kind.

Hartfell Water. It is one of the ferruginous kind, and is said to keep better than any other of its kind.

Hastellæ, splints used in fractures.

Haustus, a draught. Draughts differ not from any liquid form, only in their being in single doses; vomits, purges, opiates, and others which require great nicety in determining the dose.

Hautboy, a variety of strawberry.

Haveri Glandulæ, Haver's glands. They are the sinovial glands; and are thus called, because Haver first discovered them.

Head. By anatomists this is termed the upper venter, and comes last in dissection, as the contents are not so subject to corruption. The description of the parts, see under their respective names. But here it may not be amiss to reckon the several apertures therein, as they are taken notice of in dissection: these are either external or internal. The external holes are, 1. The two in the coronal bone above the artery, through which a vein, artery and nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair pass, for the brow and frontal muscles. This frequently appears only as a notch. 2. The orbiter internus in the same bone within the orbit, a little above the os planum, for another branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which goes to the nose. The third is between the os unguis, and the os maxillare, in the great canthus through which the ductus lachrymalis passes to the nose. 4. Orbiter externus in the os maxillare, below the orbit through which the nerves and vessels which come from the teeth pass to the cheek. 5. One single hole in the same bone behind the fore teeth, which comes from the nose. 6. Two in the os palati, through which a branch of the fifth pair of nerves passes to the palate, uvula, and gums. 7. In the temporal bone between the processus mastoidæus, and styliformis, through which the portio dura of the auditory nerves passes. 8. The ductus auditorius externus. 9. The ductus auditorius internus. 10. The conduit of the carotidal artery. 11. In the same bone through which a vein passes from the external teguments to the lateral sinuses; that is behind the processus mastoidæus. 12. In the occipital bone behind its apophyses, through which the vertebral veins pass. 13. In the same bone for a branch of the external jugular. 14. One single large hole for the medulla spinalis.

The internal holes are, 1. The blind hole above the crista galli. 2. The holes in the os ethmoides. 3. In the os sphenoides for the optic nerves. 4. The foramen lacerum, through which the third, fourth, and first branch of the fifth and sixth pair of nerves pass. 5. For the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves. 6. For the third branch of the same nerves. 7. The foramen arteriæ duræ matris. 8. The canal through which the carotidal enters, and the intercostal passes out; but this was counted amongst the external holes. 9. The process of the os temporum, through which the auditory nerve passes. 10. Between the temporal and occipital bones: it is divided into two by the dura mater; through one part passes the eighth pair of nerves, and the nervus accessorius; through the other the lateral sinuses open into the internal jugulars. 11. One on each side the large hole of the occiput, through which the ninth pair of nerves goes out.

Head-ach. See *Pain.*

Head-mould-shot, is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride, that is, have their edges shoot over one another; which is frequently the case in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.

Health, is justly defined the faculty of performing all the actions proper to a human body in the most perfect manner. And all the effects of these actions are such as regard certain determined motions, or the change and alteration of what is received into the body.

Hearing. Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, passes through the *Meatus Auditorius*, and beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum. In like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum: which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that according to the various reflections of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing;* and these different impressions represent different sounds. The curious structure of the labyrinth and cochlea render the weakest sounds audible; for the whole organ of *hearing* being included in a small space, had the auditory nerve run in a straight line, the impression had been made upon a very small part of it; and the strength of the impression being, cæteris paribus, always as the number of parts upon which the impression is made, sounds which are now low, could not have been heard at all. If the auditory nerve had, like the retina, been expanded into a large web, which had covered or lined some wide cavity, the impressions of sounds even in this case had been much weaker than they are now: for this large cavity hath given room for the sounds to dilate; and all sounds grow weaker as they dilate. Both of these inconveniences are prevented by the present structure of the labyrinth and cochlea, whose canals, by their winding, contain large portions of the auditory nerve, upon every point of which the smallest sound being at once impressed, becomes audible; and by their narrowness the sounds are hindered from dilating; and the impressions made upon the nerves by the first dilatations are always the strongest. The strength of the impression in narrow canals is likewise increased upon the account of the elasticity of the sides of the bony canal: which receiving the first and strongest impulses of the air, do reverberate them more strongly upon the auditory nerve.

Heart. In describing this part it may be of use to prefix also that of the pericardium, because they have such a near relation to each other. The pericardium, so called from περι, *circum*, *about*, and καρδια, *cor*, *the heart*, is a thin membrane of a conic figure, that resembles a purse, and contains the *heart* in its cavity. Its basis is pierced in five places for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the *heart.* It lies in the duplicature of the mediastinum, which firmly adheres to it, as its point does to the middle of the diaphragm. It receives its vessels from the mammary and phrenic; nerves from the recurrent and diaphragmatic. It has lymphatics, which discharge themselves in the thoracic duct. The use of the pericardium is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the *heart* may not grow dry by its continual motion.

The *heart* is situated in the middle of the thorax, between the two lobes of the lungs; it is of a conic figure, whose basis is the up-

per end, and its apex or point the lower end, which is turned a little to the left side, that the right auricle may be lower than the left, by which means the refluent blood in the cava ascends the more easily; for, like other liquors, the blood will arise to the same height in both legs of a reflex tube. For the same reason the aorta runs first upwards, before it turns down, that the force of the returning blood from the lower parts may be the greater. The heart is tied to the mediastinum, to the pericardium, and sustained by the great vessels which bring and carry back the blood. It is covered by a membrane, which is the proper membrane of the muscles; its basis is always surrounded with fat. It has two veins which open in the cava, immediately before it empties itself into the auricle, and they are accompanied with two arteries from the aorta, which run through all the substance of the *heart;* they are called the coronary vessels. The arteries bring the blood for nutrition and motion of the *heart*, and the veins carry back what remains. The branches of the veins on the right side communicate with those of the left; and in like manner do the arteries on each side communicate with one another; and it is the same, though not every where so evident, in all the parts of the body. The *heart* receives a multitude of small nerves from the eighth pair, particularly they creep in great numbers about the aorta, and on the left ventricles: it has also some lymphatics which discharge themselves into the lymphatic duct.

At the basis of the *heart* there are two auricles, or little ears, one on the right side, and the other on the left. In the right ear opens the vena cava, in the left the vena pulmonalis; the first discharges the blood it receives from the cava into the right ventricle, and the second thrusts the blood that comes from the vena pulmonalis into the left ventricle. The left is less, but thicker than the right. Their substance is composed of two orders of muscular fibres, which terminate in a tendon at the basis of the *heart;* and at the right ear there is a circle like to a tendon, where the cava ends. Their external surface is smooth; their internal is unequal, full of small fleshy pillars, which send out small fibres that cross and go thwart one another; and betwixt these pillars there are as many furrows: they receive nerves from the branches of the eighth pair. They have the same motions as the systole and diastole of the *heart*. Their use is to receive the blood which is brought from the cava and vena pulmonalis, and by them to be thrust into the ventricles of the *heart*.

In the *heart* there are two cavities or ventricles, which answer to the two ears, one on either side; the sides of these cavities are very unequal, full of fibres and little fleshy productions, long and round, of a different figure and bigness, called *Columnæ* or pillars. Betwixt these fibres there are several furrows in the sides of the ventricles: especially in the left ventricle, they are deeper and longer: they contribute much to the close contraction of the ventricles. And because the side of the right ventricle is much thinner than the left, therefore there is often a small bundle of fleshy fibres which come from the middle portion to its opposite side, to hinder it from dilating too much. The right ventricle seemeth wider than the left, which is longer and narrower than the right, and its sides stronger and thicker. The two ventricles are separated by the septum medium, which is properly the inside of the left ventricle, since its fibres are continued with the fibres of the opposite side of the same ventricle. The vessels which enter and come out of the *heart*, are the vena cava, the arteria and vena pulmonalis, and the aorta or arteria magna.

The right ventricle receives the

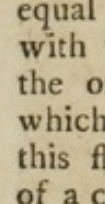
blood from the cava into the right ear; and at the mouth of the ventricle there are placed three valves, made of a thinner membrane; they are of a triangular figure, and called tricuspides; their bases are fixed to the mouths of the ventricle, and their points and sides tied by small fibres to the fleshy productions; so that when the ventricle contracts, and the opposite sides approach one another, the points of the valves meet, and their lateral springs being relaxed, their sides are likewise made to join one another by the blood which gets between them and the sides of the ventricle. The three valves thus united form a concave cone, which hinders the return of the blood to the auricle; it is therefore thrust out at the arteria pulmonalis, which rises immediately out of the right ventricle; its mouth is less than the cava; it has three valves called the sigmoidales, or semilunares, because they resemble a half-moon, or the old Greek sigma, which was writ as a C. Their substance is membranous. When they separate, they give passage to the blood from the ventricle into the artery; but they shut the passage, and are thrust together by the blood that endeavours to return. The arteria pulmonalis carries the blood to the vena pulmonalis, which dischargeth itself through the left ear into the ventricle of the same side. At the orifice of this ventricle there are two valves called *Mitrales*, because they resemble a mitre: they are broader than the other valves; they are situated and have the same use as the tricuspides in the right ventricle. The aorta, or great artery, arises immediately out of the left ventricle; it has three valves, which have the same use and figure as the seminulares in the arteria pulmonalis.

The *heart* is a compound muscle, and its substance is made of fibres of the same nature as those of other muscles; there are several orders of them, which have different directions, and all their tendons are in the basis of the *heart*. From the aorta, just by one of the coronary arteries, go out two tendons, of which the first passes through the pulmonary artery, and the right auricle, the other between the two auricles; these surround the entry both of the aorta and left ventricle. The entry of the right ventricle is also tendinous, but all the fibres which terminate about the pulmonary artery, terminate fleshy. Now of the fibres which come from the mouths of the right ventricle and pulmonary artery, the outermost, which are much the finest, go in a straight line to the point of the *heart:* all the others which are next the surface of the *heart*, wind towards the left hand, till they arrive at the point, where, turning underneath themselves, and under the right ventricle, they wind up the left ventricle towards the right hand, to their insertion in the basis. Under the straight fibres there pass a few more, almost straight, from the mouth of the right ventricle to the pulmonary artery; and from the opposite side of the artery, to the second tendon of the aorta, there pass others, by both which the mouth of the pulmonary is dilated in the contraction of the *heart*. Under all these, some which wind from the first tendon of the aorta towards the point, when they come to the middle of the right ventricle, turn up again to the root of the pulmonary artery, or terminate in the fleshy pillars and papillæ. These both contract the ventricles and dilate the arteries at the same time. The mouths of the ventricles are likewise surrounded with semicircular fibres, which assist the valves in the systole of the *heart*. On the side of the septum medium, which is next the right ventricle, some fibres go straight from the basis to the apex: all the rest of the fibres are twisted only round the ventricle, and of these some creep half-way, some more than half-way, and then

return to the basis by the opposite side; some again terminate in the fleshy pillars and papillæ; the rest turn the point, and seem to involve the *heart* more than once in their going from, and returning to the basis. From hence it appears that a much greater number of fibres involve the left ventricle than the right, as the blood is by this thrust only through the lungs, but by that through all the parts of the body, even to the extremities, and back again. And that the force of the constriction of this ventricle might be every where strong, and the texture of the *heart* itself firmer, these fibres are not at all parallel, or they do not all run with the same obliquity; but the inner always decussate the outer, and frequently mix with one another. The bone which is found in the basis of the *heart* of several beasts, is nothing but the tendons of the fibres of the *heart* ossified: it is sometimes found in men. This muscle has two motions called *Systole* and *Diastole;* the former is when the fibres contract, its sides swell, and its cavities are strongly pressed on all sides. The diastole is when it ceases to act, its fibres are lengthened, its sides fall, and its cavities become large and wide.

The force by which this muscle throws its blood out of its ventricles, or by which it contracts in its systole, has employed the inquiries of many in vain; and even Borelli, with a great deal of geometry to his assistance, seems to have been very wide of the truth in his calculations thereupon; from reasoning upon improper postulates, rather than the insufficiency of the means he made use of: for Dr. Keil has since, by the same helps from geometry, much more satisfactorily determined it after the following manner:

If we have the velocity wherewith a fluid flows out at any orifice without any resistance from an anterior fluid, it is easy to determine the force which produces that motion. For let the line *A B* be the height from which if a body fall, it will acquire a velocity equal to the velocity wherewith the fluid flows out from the orifice, then is the force which produces the motion of this fluid equal to the weight of a cylinder of the same fluid whose base is equal to the orifice, and whose weight is equal to 2 *A B*, by the second corollary of the 36th proposition of the second book of Newton's Principia. Now the blood flowing out of the *heart*, is much resisted in its motion by the anterior blood in the arteries and veins, and therefore cannot flow with all the velocity the force of the *heart* will give it, were there no such resistance: some part of that force being spent in overcoming the resistance which arises from the rest of the mass of blood. If, therefore, we could know how much the velocity of the blood is diminished by this resistance, or what proportion the velocity of the blood resisted has to the blood that is driven out, and not resited; having already determined the velocity of the blood as it is resisted, we might easily collect the velocity by which the blood would flow, were it not resisted, and from thence the absolute force of the *heart*. To find out this the doctor made the following experiment:



Having uncovered the iliac artery and vein in the thigh of a dog, near to his body, and having passed convenient ligatures under them, he opened the whole diameter of the vessel, and received into a cup all the blood which run from it in the space of ten seconds of a minute; after that, the same was done by the artery for the same space of time, and both the quantities of blood were exactly weighed.

But because experiments may be varied by some unheeded circumstances, this was repeated, until the quantity of blood which runs from the artery, to the quantity of blood which runs from the vein, was found

to be in the same space of time nearly at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 3. Now the velocity of blood in the iliac artery so near the aorta, is nearly the same with that in the aorta: and consequently the velocity with which it flows out of the iliac artery cut asunder, is the same with which it would flow out of the *heart* unresisted; or the blood runs through a wound in the iliac artery with all the velocity it received from the *heart*.

Now all the blood which runs along the iliac artery, returns again by the iliac vein; and consequently the quantities of blood which pass through both in the same space of time are equal. The quantity of blood, therefore, which runs out of the iliac vein cut asunder, is the same which runs through the iliac artery before it was cut, in the same space of time. Having therefore the quantity which runs through the iliac artery, when it is cut, and when it is not cut, we have their velocities; for the velocity of any fluid running through the same canal in equal spaces of time, is directly as their quantities: but the velocity of blood when the artery is cut, is equal to that it receives by the full force of the *heart;* and the velocity when it is not cut, is that velocity with which the blood moves through the aorta resisted by the anterior blood: and therefore these two velocities are to one other as $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 3.

Now if the *heart* throws out two ounces of blood every systole (as is most probable), then the blood moves through the aorta at the rate of 156 feet in a minute; and therefore the absolute velocity wherewith the blood would be forced into the aorta, did it find no resistance, is such as would make it to move 390 feet in a minute, which is near $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in a second of time. We must next inquire what is the height, from which if a body falls, it will acquire this given velocity; for this height doubled gives the length of the cylinder, whose base is equal to the orifice of the aorta, and whose weight is equal to the absolute force of the *heart*. It is known by experiment that the force of gravity will make a body move 30 feet in a second, which is the velocity it acquires in falling through 15 feet: and therefore this velocity is to the velocity of the blood flowing without resistance into the aorta, as 30 to 6.5: but because the heights from which bodies acquire given velocities are as the squares of the velocities, that is, as 900 to 42.25; therefore as 900 to 42.25, so is 15 to 07.4. This height doubled gives the 1.48, or in inches 17.76, which is the height of a cylinder of blood, whose base is equal to the aorta, which we have supposed to be equal to 0.4187; and therefore the solid content is 7.436112, the weight of which is equal to the absolute force of the *heart*. This weight is five ounces, and therefore the force of the *heart* is equal to the weight of five ounces.

Heart-burn. See *Cardialgia.*

Heart of a Tree: the middle part longitudinally, is so called.

Heat, is one of the four primary qualities, and very much consists in the rapidity of motion in the smaller parts of bodies, and that in every way, for that the progressive velocity of a body will not be sufficient, we see from the motion of air and water, which never grow hotter for being driven by tempests. The writings of experimental philosophers are full of projects for discovering this quality, and all concur in this necessary requisite, of the parts being rapidly agitated all ways, and variously struck against one another. As to the operation of this quality upon our senses, the result of which we call *heat*, it is usually estimated by its relation to the organs of feeling; for we do not esteem any body to be hot, unless the motion of its small parts be brisk enough to increase or surpass that of the particles of the sentient; for if it be more languid than the sentient, we pronounce that body to be

cold; but if it be more quick in the object than in the sentient, we say the body is hot; which is manifest by experiment, because the same water is frequently said to be hot or cold, as the hand put into it is hotter or colder. Sir Isaac Newton conjectures, that flame is a fume, vapour, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so as to shine; because bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the flame. In distilling hot ardent spirits, when the head of the still is taken off, the ascending vapour will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the still. Some bodies heated by motion or fermentation, if the *heat* grows intense, fume copiously; and if the *heat* be great enough, the fumes will shine and become flame. All flaming bodies waste and vanish into burning smoke: which smoke, if the flame be put out, is very thick and visible, and sometimes smells strongly; but in the flame loses its smell by burning: and according to the nature of the smoke, the flame is of several colours. As great bodies probably conserve their *heat* the longest, so the reason of it seems to be, that their parts *heat* one another: whence great, dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond such a degree, may emit light so copiously, as by the emission and re-action of its light, and the reflections and re-actions of its rays within its pores to grow still hotter, till it come to such a period of *heat*, as is that of the sun; whose parts are kept from fuming away by the vast weight and density of the atmosphere incumbent upon them, and very strongly pressing and condensing the vapours which arise from them; for we see that water but moderately heated will boil with violence when the pressure of the atmosphere is taken off in the exhausted receiver. And a mixture of tin and lead, being placed on a red-hot iron in vacuo, will emit copious fumes, and even some flame, which yet in the air will scarce visibly smoke. *Heat* conduces much to the fluidity of bodies by lessening the tenacity of their parts; for it renders many bodies fluid, which otherwise are not so; and increases the fluidity of tenacious liquors, as of honey, oil, balsam, &c. and by the same reasons lessens their resisting force. Dr. Halley hath shewn, that the simple action of the sun is, as all other impulses or strokes, more or less forcible, according to the sines of the angles of incidence, or to the perpendicular let fall on the plane; whence the vertical ray (being that of the greatest *heat)* being put for radius, the force of the sun, on the horizontal surface of the earth, will be to that as the sine of the sun's altitude at any other time. Hence it follows, that the time of the continuance of the sun's shining being taken for a basis, and the sines of the sun's altitudes erected thereon as perpendiculars, and a curve drawn through the extremities of those perpendiculars, the area comprehended shall be proportionate to the collection of the *heat* of all the beams of the sun in that space of time. Hence it will follow likewise, that under the pole the collection of all the *heat* of a tropical day is proportionate to a rectangle of the sine of 23 degrees and a half into 24 hours, or the circumference of a circle; that is, the sine of 23 degrees and a half being nearly $\frac{4}{10}$ of radius, as $\frac{8}{10}$ into 12 hours; or the polar *heat*, is equal to that of the sun continuing 12 hours above the horizon at 53 degrees height, than which the sun is not five hours more elevated under the equinoctial. But whereas the nature of *heat* is to remain in the subject, after the cause that heated it is removed, and particularly in the air; under the equinoctial, the twelve hours absence of the sun does very little still the motion impressed by the past action of his rays, wherein *heat* consists, before he rises again;

but under the pole, the long absence of the sun for six months, wherein the extremity of cold does obtain, has so chilled the air, that it is, as it were, frozen, and cannot, before the sun has got far towards it, be any ways sensible of his presence, his beams being obstructed by thick clouds, and perpetual fogs and mists. But the different degrees of *heat* and cold in different places, depend in a great measure upon the accidents of situation, with regard to mountains or valleys, and the soil. The first great help to chill the air by the winds which come over them, and which blow in eddies through the levels beyond: and as to soils, some retain the *heat* much more than others, as the sands in Africa, Arabia, and such like deserts, make the *heat* of summer incredible to those who have not felt it. Men can live in a much greater *heat* than that of their own bodies, which in a healthy state is commonly estimated to be about 97 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. When air is considerably heated, the human body is capable of generating cold: this fact was observed by Governor Ellis, as long ago as the year 1758. The late Professor Cullen has long ago suggested many arguments to shew, that living animals have a power of generating *heat*, independently of any common chemical or mechanical means, either of fermentation or friction; and also of generating cold, or of destroying *heat*, when the *heat* of the atmosphere exceeded the proper temperature of their bodies. To ascertain this theory, Dr. George Fordyce instituted several experiments on himself in rooms, heated to various degrees by flues in the floor. In his second experiment having undressed himself in his shirt, he went into an *heat* of 119 degrees, and in half a minute the water flowed down his whole body in streams; having remained here 15 minutes, he went into the *heat* of 130 degrees; at this time the *heat* of his body was 100 degrees, and his pulse beat 126 times in a minute; in this *heat* he remained 15 minutes, and just before he left the room, his pulse beat 139 times in a minute, but the *heat* under his tongue, in his hand, and of his urine, did not exceed 100 degrees. Dr. Fordyce observes, on this experiment, that there was no evaporation, but constantly a condensation of vapours on his body, and no cold was generated but by the animal powers. In another experiment, Dr. Solander stood in a room heated to 210 degrees, for three minutes, during which time, the quicksilver in the thermometer sunk to 196 degrees; and Mr. Banks remained seven minutes in the *heat* of 211 degrees, in which time the quicksilver had sunk to 198 degrees. The *heat* of their bodies in these experiments rose very little above its usual state. From these experiments, it is concluded that no attrition, fermentation, or whatever else the mechanical or chemical physicians have devised, can explain a power capable of producing or destroying *heat*, and that this power must be referred to the principle of life itself.

Heautontimorumenos, one who torments himself.

Hebdomedaria. It is one of the febres erraticæ.

Hebe, ἥβη. This word is used in three different significations, viz. for the first hair appearing about the genital parts; for the parts themselves; but more justly for that time of youth, at which it first appears: whence custom hath appropriated it almost solely to the latter, or to signify youth in general.

Hectic, from ἕξις, *habit*. It may strictly be applied to any thing that is become habitual, but is only joined to that kind of fever which is slow and almost continual. This is the reverse of those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great a fulness from obstruction, because it is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin, whereby so much

runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids more, and keep them thin and hot. Hippocrates describes this fever under the name of *phthisis*. Celsus is the first who speaks of it under the name of an *hectic fever:* what were afterwards called *slow hectic fevers*, were among the first physicians called *tabid*, or *long continued fevers*, or *marasmi*. At present, by slow and *hectic* fevers are meant those which are chronical, and continual, by a preternatural, though by a mild and remitting heat, consume the juices, induce a consumption and impair the strength. Dr. Cullen does not rank this kind of fever as a genus, but considers it always as symptomatic.

Hedera, ivy. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Hedera Arborea, common or tree-ivy. It is the *Hedera Helix* of Linnæus.

Hedera Terrestris, ground-ivy. It is the *Glecoma Hederacea* of Linnæus.

Hedra, ἕδρα, the anus; also the excrements thence voided. It sometimes signifies the basis of an abscess, or that part which is subjected to that which is converted into pus. Hippocrates sometimes uses this word to signify a species of *fracture*.

Hedricos, an epithet for remedies appropriated to the anus.

Hedychroi, ἡδύχροοι, a name for certain troches.

Hedysarum, French honey-suckle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the onobrychis or saintfoin, or cocks-head, and enumerates sixty-seven species besides varieties.

Hedysarum, a name of the fœnum Græcum sylvestre.

Hedysarum Glycyrrhizatum, liquorice vetch.

Helenium, elecampane, or enula campana, is thus called from its great plenty in the island of St. Helena, as some say; and others give different reasons for this name, too fictitious for any serious regard. It is a species of *Inula* in Linnæus's botany.

Helicalis Major, a small muscle, which only acts upon the cartilage of the ear. See *Auricula*.

Heliotropium, from ἥλιος, *Sol, the sun*, and τρέπω, *verto, to turn*, is a name given to all plants that turn towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol.

Heliotropium, turnsol. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and two varieties.

Heliotropium Tricoccum, French or colouring turnsol.

Heliotropium, common blood-stone. It is an opake gem, of a green colour, marked with bloody spots or veins.

Heliotropium Indicum, potatoes.

Helix, from ἕλεω, *to turn*, a spiral line. The external circle or border of the outer ear.

Helix, common ivy, a species of *Hedera;* the name also of a species of *Salix*.

Hellebore. See *Helleborus*.

Hellebore (Bastard). See *Serapias*, and *Helleborine*.

Hellebore (White), *Veratrum*.

Helleborize. Hippocrates, and others after him, used prepared hellebore, which they introduced into the rectum both for vomiting and purging, which they made stronger or weaker as they required, and the vomiting, purging, or both, produced thus, they called *Helleborizing*.

Helleborus, *Hellebore*, from ἕλειν, τὴν βορὰν, *to kill by eating*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and two varieties.

Helleborastrum, great bastard black hellebore, or setter-wort. The college have introduced the leaf of this plant into their Pharmacopœia; it is the Helleborus Fœtidus, Linn.

Helleborus Albus, i. e. *Veratrum Album*, Linn. The college have retained the root of this plant in their Pharmacopœia; a decoction of it, Decoctum Hellebori, is directed, and

an ointment, Unguent. Hellebori Albi.

Helleborus Niger, a species of *Helleborus*. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia; a tincture, Tinctura Hellebori, is directed.

Helminthagogum, from ελμινθες, *worms*, and αγω, *duco*, *to drive*, is any medicine that expels worms.

Helodes, or *Heloides*, ελωδης, the same also as τυφωδης, is a particular kind of fever attended with colliquative sweats, and hath, at the same time, the tongue dry and hard. Some take the Anglicus sudor, which was epidemical, and described by Lord Verulam in his *History of Henry the VIIth's reign*, to have been of this kind.

Helosis, ηλωσις, a disorder in the eye, consisting in an eversion or turning up of the eye-lids.

Helotis, i. e. *Plica Polonica*.

Hemalopia, sight divided into two. A sort of *Pseudoblepsis*.

Hematites, blood-stone. It is a fibrous species of iron. It is both of the red, and the unnamed colour of metals: it frequently is composed of crusts, lying one above another, which are striated. Edwards.

Hematites (Flos). It is a species of *Flos Ferri*, of a fibrous structure. Edwards.

Hemeralops, ημεραλωψ, from ημερα, *a day*, and ωψ, *the eye;* a defect in the sight, which consists in being able to see in the day time only, but not in the evening.

Hemerolopia, ημεραλωπια, a distemper just taken notice of by Galen, *Introduct. cap.* 15. *in Princ.* but not afterwards mentioned, wherein a person could see only by day-light, in opposition to the νυκταλωπια, wherein the patient can see only by night.

Hemicrania, ημικρανια, from ημισυ, *semis*, *half*, and κρανιον, *cranium*, *the skull*, or *head*, is a pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

Hemina, ημινα, an ancient measure of different contents in different nations; but now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

Hemiobolion, or *Hemiobolon*, ημιοβολιον, half an obolus.

Hemiolion, ημιολιον, the same as *Sesquialtera*. But in Galen *de C. M. S. L.* it particularly signifies an ounce and an half.

Hemionis, ημιονις, from ημιονος, *a Mule*, mule's dung.

Hemipagia, i. e. *Hemicrania*.

Hemiplegia, ημιπληγια, an hemiplegy, from ημισυ, *semis*, *half*, and πλησσω, *percutio*, *to strike* or *seize*, is a palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time, from some partial disorder of the nervous system. See *Palsy*.

Hemiplexia, ημιπληξια, the same as *Hemiplegia;* or, according to some, when one half of the body is affected after the manner of an apoplexy.

Hemirhombion, ημιρομβιον, or *Hemitomon*, a sort of bandage mentioned by Hippocrates, called also *Semirhombus*, from its figure.

Hemisphere, ημισφαιριον, from the same, and σφαιρα, *Globus*, a ball or circle, is the half of a globe, when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

Hemitritæus, from ημισυ, *half*, and τριταιος, *third*, or *tertian*, a semitertian fever, or a tertian intermittent fever that returns every day. It is oftener of the remittent rather than of the intermittent kind.

Hemlock, dropwort. See *Oneanthe Crocata*.

Hemlock (Fine leaved Water). See *Phellandrium*.

Hemlock (Long leaved), *Cicuta Virosa*.

Hemlock (Spotted). See *Conium Maculatum*.

Hemlock (Water). See *Cicuta*.

Henbane. See *Hyoscyamus*.

Hepar. Martinius and Gorræus derive it from επειν, *to work*, and εαρ, *blood*, upon a supposition that it was to prepare the blood. The liver.

Hepar Uterinum, i. e. *Placenta*.

Hepatalgia, inflammation, or pain in the liver or its region.

Hepatarius, *Hepatic.*

Hepateros, ηπατηρος, from ηπαρ, *the liver.* It is an epithet for a sort of dysentery, in which an aqueous blood is secreted.

Hepatica, a pain of the right hypochondre, or region of the liver.

Hepatica. Linnæus includes it in the genus of *Anemone.*

Hepatica Vulgaris, star or stone liverwort. It is a species of moss.

Hepatic Flux. It is a bilious diarrhœa, occasioned by an excess of bile.

Hepatica Nobilis, herb trinity, or noble liverwort. It is the *Anemone Hepatica* of Linnæus.

Hepatica Arteria, the hepatic artery. As soon as this artery leaves the cœliaca, it runs to the upper and inner part of the pylorus, sending off two branches, a small one called *Pylorica*, and a larger one called *Gastrica dextra*, or *Gastrica major.* Having sent out these two, it advances behind the ductus hepaticus, towards the vesica fellis, to which it gives two branches, called *Arteriæ Gysticæ*, and another, called *Bilaria*, which are lost in the great lobe of the liver. Afterwards this artery enters the fissure of the liver, and joins the vena portæ, with which it runs in the capsula glissonii, and accompanies it through the whole substance of the liver by numerous ramifications, which may be termed *Arteriæ Hepatica Propriæ.*

Hepatica Brachii (Vena). See *Basilica Vena.*

Hepatica Minor (Vena), a branch from the vena portæ ventralis. Or, sometimes it is a branch of the cysticæ vena.

Hepatico-cystici Ductus. That side of the body of the gall-bladder which lies next the liver, is connected to that bowel by a vast number of filaments which run a great way into the substance of the liver; and among these filaments there are some ducts which form a communication between the pori bilarii and the gall-bladder. These ducts are most numerous about the neck of the gall-bladder.

Hepaticos, ηπατικος, *hepatic*, from ηπαρ, *the liver.* It is an epithet for any thing belonging to the *liver.* The ancients confined the word to an inflammation of the *liver;* but the moderns use it to signify those persons whose *livers* are disordered, from any cause.

Hepaticus Ductus. See *Portæ Vena.*

Hepatirrhœa. It is that species of *Diarrhœa*, in which a crude and serous discharge is very frequent, and without pain.

Hepatirrhœa Intestinalis, i. e. *Diarrhœa Hepatirrhœa.*

Hepatites. Pliny says it is a precious stone, and shaped like the liver.

Hepatitis, inflammation of the liver.

Hepatizon, brown itching morphew.

Hepatocele, rupture of the liver.

Heptandria, from επτα, *septem*, *seven*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, *husband*, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the seventh in order, comprehending the plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, and seven stamina or male parts in each.

Heracleios, ηρακλειος, or *Heracleius*, from Ηρακλης, *Hercules*, Herculean; an epithet of the epilepsy, and of the mania. It is a name also of the load-stone.

Heracleoticon, origanum, so called from *Heraclea*, where the best was produced.

Heraclius (Lapis), i. e. *Load-stone.*

Herbs, properly speaking, are those plants whose stems perish annually. See *Plant.*

Herb, in the Linnæan system, is that part of a vegetable which arises from the root, and is terminated by the fructification. It comprehends, 1. The trunk, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification: it is clothed with the leaves, and terminated by the fructification.

2. The leaves, whose office is to transpire and attract, like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. 3. The fulcra, or props, which serve as stays to strengthen the plant; but may, however, be taken off without destroying it. 4. The hybernacula, winterings, or the bulbs and buds, each of which is a compendium of the herb upon its root before it begins to grow. See *Trunk*, *Leaves*, *Fulcrum*, and *Hybernacula*.

Herb Bennet. See *Geum*.

Herb Robert, a species of *Geranium*.

Herculeus Morbus. The epilepsy is thus called, from the terror of its attacks and difficulty of cure. Some medicines also, upon the same foundation, have been called *Herculean*, in order to denote their uncommon force; but such conceits are now much in neglect.

Hereditary Disease, is such as is transmitted from the parents in the first rudiments of the fœtus, which is the origin of many chronic cases.

Hermaphroditus, ερμαφροδιτος, hermaphrodite, from Ερμης, *Mercury*, and Αφροδιτη, *Venus*. Generally understood to be a person where there is a confusion of sexes, by a participation of the genital parts of both. But there seems no more of truth in this, than that some females have their clitoris of an uncommon size; and which frequently happens from lascivious titillations and frictions, as in the notorious instance of the two nuns at Rome.

Hermaphrodite Flowers, in *Botany*, are those which contain both antheræ and stigma, which are the male and female parts of generation.

Hermes, ερμης, the Greek name of *Thoth*, or *Thouth*; the Latins call him *Mercury*. He was Chanaan, the son of Cham. To him is ascribed the invention of all arts, particularly that of medicine.

Hermetic Art. Chemistry is thus called from Hermes or Mercury, whom they will have to be the first inventor of it.

Hermetical Philosophy, or,

Hermetical Physic, is that which is directed by chemical reasonings, upon the principles of salts, sulphur, and mercury.

Hermetical Seal, or to seal any thing *Hermetically*, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together.

Hermodactylus, hermodactyle. The root of a plant is thus named in the shops, which is brought from Turkey.

Hernia, a rupture. In consequence of some sudden effort, part of the abdominal contents are forced through the interstices left between the tendinous expansions of the abdominal muscles, for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels, or of some other part, and a tumour is formed, which from its resemblance to the budding, or pushing forth of a branch, hath been called a *Hernia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Ectopiæ*. According to the situations of the tumours, and their contents, they receive their respective denominations, e. g. when the guts descend through the groin it is called from its seat, a *Bubonocele*; but from the contents of the tumour, an *Enterocele*, &c.

Hernia Aquosa, i. e. *Hydrocele*.

Hernia Carnosa, i. e. *Sarcocele*.

Hernia Congenita. It is when there is a rupture of the intestines into the scrotum, and the intestines and testicles are found in contact.

Hernia Cruralis. See *Hernia Femoralis*.

Hernia Cystica, the *Hernia* of the urinary bladder.

Hernia Femoralis. It is also called *Cruralis*. The intestines descend through the arch made by the os pubis and the ligamentum Fallopii, where the iliac vessels and tendons of the psoas and iliacus internus muscles pass from the abdomen.

Hernia Flatulenta. See *Pneumatocele*.

Hernia Foraminis Magni Ischii. It is when the intestines or omentum fall through the great hole of the ischium, into the internal part of the thigh, between and under the two anterior heads of the triceps muscle.

Hernia Gutturis, i. e. *Bronchocele.*

Hernia Humoralis. It is when there is inflammation and swelling in the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Hernia Incarcerata, an incarcerated, imprisoned or confined *Hernia.* It is either when the protruded intestine so adheres that it cannot be returned; or when it cannot be returned, because of the flatus or other matter which is descended into it, not being capable of a return.

Hernia Inguinalis, i. e. *Bubonocele.*

Hernia Intestinalis, i. e. *Hernia Scrotalis.*

Hernia Lachrymalis. It is when the tears pass through the puncta lachrymalia, but are stopped in the nasal duct, they stagnate in the sacculus lachrymalis, and generally distend it; whence this name. Anel calls it a dropsy of the lachrymal sac.

Hernia Omentalis, i. e. *Epiplocele.*

Hernia Scrotalis. It is when the omentum, the intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum. This is called *a perfect rupture*, in contradistinction to a bubonocele, which is the same disorder, only that the descent is not so low.

Hernia Umbilicalis. It is when the omentum, or intestine, or both, protrude at the navel.

Hernia Uterina. It is when the uterus is thrust through the rings of the muscles.

Hernia Vaginalis. There is naturally a deep sort of cavity, between the rectum and the back part of the uterus, made by the peritonæum descending pretty low, and forming a kind of pouch, in which a portion of the small intestines, when the uterus is not pregnant, is commonly lodged, and sometimes the intestines themselves, by pressing hard against the peritonæum at this most depending part of the abdomen, gradually stretch this membrane so as to deepen this cavity much, and thereby dissect as it were the back part of the vagina from the fore part of the rectum, and thus form a tumour in the vagina, which is called an *Hernia Vaginalis.*

Hernia Varicosa. See *Cirocele.*

Hernia Ventosa. See *Pneumatocele.*

Hernia Ventralis. This may happen in almost any part of the fore part of the belly, but is most frequently found between the recti muscles, either above or below the navel.

Hernia Vesicalis, i. e. *Hernia Cystica.*

Herniaria, rupture-wort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Herpes, ερπης, from ερπω, *to spread.* Dr. Cullen, in his *Nosology*, places this disorder as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Dialyses.* He defines it to be phlyctænæ, or numerous small ulcers, in clusters, but that spread upon the skin, and are difficult to heal. Mr. Bell, in his *Treatise on Ulcers*, arranges the *Herpes* amongst the cutaneous ulcers, and says that all the varieties of importance may be comprehended in the four following species, viz.

Herpes Farinosus, or what may be termed the *Dry Tetter*, is the most simple of all the species; it appears indiscriminately in different parts of the body; but most commonly on the face, neck, arms and wrists, in pretty broad spots and very small pimples; these are generally very itchy, though not otherwise troublesome: and after continuing a certain time, they at last fall off in the form of a white powder similar to fine bran, leaving the skin below perfectly sound; and again returning in the form of a red efflorescence, they fall off and are renewed as before.

Herpes Pustulosus. It appears in the form of pustules which originally are separate and distinct, but which afterwards run together in clusters. At first they seem to contain nothing but a thin watery serum, which after-

wards turns yellow; and exuding over the whole surface of the part affected, it at last dries into a thick crust or scab; when this falls off, the skin below frequently appears entire, with only a slight degree of redness on its surface; but on some occasions, when the matter has probably been more acrid, upon the scab falling off, the skin is found slightly excoriated. Eruptions of this kind appear most frequently on the face, behind the ears, and on other parts of the head; and they occur most commonly in children.

Herpes Miliaris. This breaks out indiscriminately over the whole body; but more frequently about the loins, breast, perinæum, scrotum, and inguina, than in other parts. It generally appears in clusters, though sometimes in distinct rings or circles, of very minute pimples, which, from their resemblance to the millet seed, has given rise to the denomination of the species. The pimples are at first, though small, perfectly separate, and contain nothing but a clear lymph, which, in the course of this disease, is excreted upon the surface, and there forms into small distinct scales; these at last fall off, and leave a considerable degree of inflammation below, that still continues to exude fresh matter, which likewise forms into cakes, and so falls of as before. The itching in this species of complaint is always very troublesome; and the matter discharged from the pimples is so tough and viscid, that every thing applied to the part adheres so as to occasion much trouble and uneasiness on its being removed.

Herpes Exedens. So called from its destroying or corroding the parts which it attacks: it appears commonly at first in the form of several small painful ulcerations, all collected into larger spots of different sizes and of various figures, with always more or less of an erysipelatous-like inflammation. These ulcers discharge large quantities of a thin, sharp, serous matter, which sometimes forms into small crusts, that in a short time fall off; but most frequently the discharge is so thin and acrid, as to spread along the neighbouring parts, where it soon produces the same kind of sores. Though these ulcers do not, in general, proceed farther than the cutis vera, yet sometimes the discharge is so very penetrating and corrosive as to destroy the skin, cellular substance, and, on some occasions, even the muscles themselves. It is this species that should be termed the depascent or phagedenic ulcer, from the great destruction of parts which it frequently occasions. The *Herpes* and wens may appear on any part of the body, but its usual seat is about the loins, whence it spreads sometimes, so as to surround the circumference of the waist.

Herpes Ferus, i. e. *Erysipelas.*

Herpes Depascens, i. e. *Herpes Exedens.*

Herpes Zoster, that species of *Erysipelas* known by the name of *Erysipelas Phlyctænodes*, shingles, &c.

Herpeton, ερπητον. In Hippocrates it is a creeping pustle or ulcer.

Heterogeneous, from ετερον, *alterum*, *another*, and γενος, *genus*, *kind.* This is a term of a very lax signification, and by the chemists is come to serve almost for any thing they do not understand; so that all differences or inaptitude to mixture between any bodies, is from their heterogeneity of parts. But so far as this term may be made use of to convey any distinct signification, must be done by considering natural bodies under different sortments, according as they are diversified by figure, bulk, motion, and their more sensible properties: so that those of different sortments are *heterogeneous* to one another, and the parts of the same sortment are homogeneous, from ομοιος, *similis*, *like*, and the latter part as before. Thus the divisions chemistry makes of bodies into oils, salts, spirits, &c. may be reckoned in respect to one another *heterogeneous*, though the parts of each division are among

themselves homogeneous. In short, they are two hard words that serve frequently for the refuges of ignorance; else the common terms of *like* and *unlike* might serve for the same purposes, when there is really any distinct meaning intended to be communicated by the speaker; because the latter is as capable of being restrained to any particular properties or accidents of the bodies under consideration, as the former.

Heterorhythmos, is made by Galen a species of the αρυθμος, which is any irregularity of the pulse; this restraining it to that particular sort, where it beats like one of a greater or lesser age; as if a child hath a pulse like one more advanced in years, or the contrary.

Hexandria, from εξ, *sex*, *six*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, *a husband*, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the sixth in order; comprehending all those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, and six stamina or male parts in each.

Hexagynia, from εξ, *sex*, *six*, and γυνη, *mulier*, *a woman*, one of the orders in the ninth and thirteenth classes in the Linnæan system, containing those plants in whose fructification there are six styli, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

Hexis, εξις, an habit, from εχω, *to have*. It is a permanent habit, in opposition to *Diathesis*, or a transient disposition, which may easily be removed.

Hibernicus (Lapis), Irish slate. It is a kind of slate which is found in Ireland, &c. of a bluish black colour. It is an argillaceous earth, impregnated with alum and iron, in a very small quantity. It seems to be much of the nature of boles. To its aluminous contents it owes its astringency.

Hibiscus, Abelmoschus. It is commonly called *Abelmoschus*. It is a species of the *Hibiscus* of Linnæus or the *Syrian mallow*. It is produced in Egypt, &c. the seeds have a scent like musk, which on account thereof, the Arabians mix with their coffee.

Hickary-nut-tree, a species of *Juglans*.

Hidroa, ιδρωα, from ιδρως, *sweat*, a kind of pustules which spring up on some constitutions, from sweating in hot weather. It is also the symptomatic kind of miliary fever called *Boa*.

Hidrocritica, from ιδρως, *sweat*, and κρινω, *to judge*; signs taken from sweat.

Hydronosos, } i. e. *Sudor Anglicus*.
Hydropyretos, }
Hidrotica, } *Sudorifics*.
Hidrotopsea, }

Hidus, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Hiera Diacolocynthidos. An electary was formerly prepared under this name, and so called from the colocynth, which was the principal ingredient in it.

Hieranosos, i. e. *Convulsion*. Some express by it, a continued kind of convulsion without pain or loss of sensibility.

Hiera Picra, the holy bitter. It was formerly called *Hiera Logadii*. It is a particular composition of aloes and spices, and so called from the supposed excellency of its virtues; the words ιερα, *sancta*, and πικρα, *amara*, signifying the holy bitter. The term *Hiera* hath also for the same reason been given to divers compositions, by Logadius, Ruffus, Archigenes, and others, at large described by Æginetus, lib. vii. cap. 8. but they are all discontinued in the present practice.

Hierobotane, from ιερος, *holy*, and βοτανη, *an herb*. In Dioscorides it is a species of *Verbena*.

Hieracantha, a name in Boerhaave for the *Carlina Sylvestris Vulgaris*.

Hieroglyphics, were certain characters said to be introduced into medicine from Hermes Trismegistus, of mysterious import and efficacy: some dealers also in chiromancy have given the same term to those lines of the hand, from which they pretend

to foretel any thing relating to a person's fortune. But these jugglers are now despised.

Hieropyr. The same as the erythematous species of *Inflammation.*

Hilum, the blackish spot in a bean, called its *eye.*

Himantosis, ιμαντωσις, relaxation, or lengthening and smallness of the uvula.

Himas, ιμας, properly a leather thong or strap; but in medicine it is a laxness of the uvula, when it becomes long and slender. It differs from the cionis, which is when the uvula is thickened.

Hin, i. e. *Asafœtida.*

Hindish, i. e. *Asafœtida.*

Hing, the Indian and Persian name for asafœtida.

Hingish, the asafœtida; and the plant which affords it.

Hippace, ιππακη, the rennet of a colt; also the name by which the ancient Nomades, a people of Scythia, called the cheese which they made of mare's milk.

Hippecacuanna, i. e. *Ipecacuanha.*

Hippion, a name for the *Gentiana Alpina pumila vel Major.*

Hippocastanum, common horse-chesnut, a species of *Æsculus*, which see.

Hippocratica Facies. See *Facies Hippocratica.*

Hippocrates's Sleeve, a woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, in the form of a pyramid, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification.

Hippolapathum, monk's rhubarb.

Hippolithus, from ιππος, *a horse*, and λιθος, *a stone;* a stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

Hippomanes, from ιππος, *a horse*, and μαινομαι, *to be mad.* Is a name for the *Cynocrambe*, because it makes horses mad if they eat it. Some take it to signify the secundines of a mare. Lastly, the fleshy substance which sometimes adheres to the forehead of a new foaled colt is thus named.

Hippuris, ιππουρις, from ιππος, *a horse*, and ουρα, *a tail.* It is by the ancient writers in botany used for the same plant as the equisetum, but is also by Hippocrates applied to such disorders as are apt to proceed from much riding; as debility and weeping of the genital parts.

Hippus, is an affection of the eyes, that makes them shake and tremble so as to represent objects in the like kind of motion, as when on horseback; from ιππος, *equus*, a horse.

Hira. Some express by it the intestinum jejunum; others extend it to all the intestines; and others mean by it all the contents of the abdomen.

Hircus, every one knows properly to signify a goat; but because that creature is remarkable for its salacity, and inclination to venery, some physical writers have thought fit to apply *Hircosi* to persons of like dispositions; especially those just come to puberty, or full growth.

Hirquus, the great angle of the eye.

Hirsuties, unnatural hairiness of the body.

Hirudo, the leech.

Hispanicum Viride, verdigrise.

Hispiditas, hairiness in general, but in a particular sense it is used to signify either the disease called *Phalangosis*, or that called *Distichiasis.*

Hives (The). So the *Cynanche Trachealis* is called by some.

Hoaxacan, a name for the *Lignum Sanctum*, or *Lignum Guaiacum.*

Hobus, a species of *Plum-tree*, growing in the West-Indies.

Holcimos, from ελκω, *to draw;* an epithet applied to what may be drawn out, and still preserve its continuity. It is also spoken of the liver affected with a tumour. See Galen *De Log. Affect.*

Holeus, millet. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are thirteen species.

Holera, an antiquated word for *Cholera.*

Holippæ, thin cakes made with flour and sugar, poured upon a hot iron, figured, and then set to the

fire; in some dispensatories there are purging and other *Holippæ*.

Holli, the Indian name for what the Spaniards call *Alli*, which is a resinous liquor that distils from the tree called *Chilli*.

Holotonicos, from ολος, *whole*, and τεινω, *to stretch*. It is spoken of a universal convulsion, or a rigour of the whole body. It is the same as *Tetanus*.

Homa, a kind of anasarcous swelling.

Homogeneous, from ομον, *like*, and γενος, *kind*; of the same kind. See *Heterogeneous*.

Homolinon, crude-flax, or coarse flaxen cloth of which towels were made for the public baths.

Homonophagia, head-ache.

Homoplatæ, the shoulder-blades.

Homotonos, ομοτονος, *equal*, or rather *equable*, is said of such distempers as keep a constant tenor, of rise, state, and declension, and is particularly applied by Galen, to those continued fevers which are by others also called ακμαστικαι, *Acmastic*, last described by Bellini *De Febr*.

Homunculus. Paracelsus would make a man without a woman, and digested semen masculinum in a glass placed in a dunghill, and produced something like a man, according to the assertion of some of his disciples; this was called *homunculus* Paracelsus.

Honesty. See *Lunaria*.

Hop. See *Humulus*.

Horæus, ωραιος. Properly it is fruit that is ripe about autumn; but modern authors express by it any fruits which are ripe.

Hordeaceum Vinum, beer.

Hordeolum. It is a tubercle on either eye-lid, resembling a barley-corn in shape; it is also called *Crithe*. It is small, red, hard, and immovable. It is an encysted tumour, and contains a thick matter. Its seat is either on the inside or the outside of the eye-lid.

Hordeum, barley. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species besides varieties.

Hordeum Distichon; also called *Hordeum Gallicum*; common and Scotch barley. It is the *Hordeum Vulgare* of Linnæus: the common barley is freed from the husks or shells in mills, and in this state is called *French* or *Scotch Barley*. The college have retained this seed in their Pharmacopœia.

Hordeum Perlatum, pearl-barley. A sort of shelled barley is formed into small round grains in Holland and Germany, which, from their pearly whiteness, are called *pearl-barley*. The college have directed a decoction, Decoctum Hordei, in their Pharmacopœia; as also Decoctum Hordei Compositum, formerly called Decoct. Pectorale.

Horehound. See *Marrubium*.

Horn Silver Ore. See *Minera Argenti Cornea*.

Horologium Floræ, the opening and shutting of flowers at particular times of the day.

Horoscope, ωροσκοπος, was one who pretended to tell from the figure of a plant what celestial influence it was under, and what virtues from thence obtained; but Galen, in his time, took notice of such with derision. It is since become also a term amongst astrologers, of not much better repute.

Horror, from *horreo*, *to shake with cold*. It strictly signifies such an excess of fear as makes a person tremble; but in physic it signifies such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit; and is often joined with *Rigores* and *Lumbagines*. Through ignorance of this acceptation, some have understood fear to be accounted by some authors amongst the antecedent symptoms of some distempers. And a pretending translator has particularly made this blunder in Dr. Sydenham on the *Gout*.

Horse-chesnut. See *Æsculus*.

Horse-tail. See *Equisetum*.

Horse-tail (Shrubby). See *Ephedra*.

Hortus, signifying a garden. Some writers, as Rolfinkius, Macreen, and

others have thought fit to apply it to the privy parts of a woman.

Hounds-tongue (Virginian), a species of *Myosotis*.

House-leek, *Sedum*, and *Sempervivum*.

Humectation, in *Pharmacy*, the moistening or preparing medicines, by steeping them in water, either to soften and relax their solid parts, or to prevent the evaporation of their more subtile contents.

Humeralis Arteria, the humeral artery. It rises from the lower and fore side of the axillaris, and runs backward between the head of the os humeri and teres major, surrounding the articulation, till it reaches the posterior part of the deltoides, to which it is distributed. In its course it gives off several branches to the neighbouring parts.

Humeralis Musculus, i. e. *Deltoides*.

Humeralis Nervus. See *Cervicales*.

Humeri Os, the bone of the arm. It is articulated by its head, to the scapula: in children this head is an epiphysis; immediately below the head, is the part called the *neck of the humerus*. This bone grows broader at its lower extremity, and at the end it is formed into two condyles, on the external of which the head of the radius moves; and in the cavities betwixt these condyles, the ulna chiefly hath its motions.

Humidity, is that quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies, which some liquors and fluids are endued with; and it differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of moisture and humidity, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. And that the texture only may cause the fluid to be humid, is plain, because neither quicksilver alone, lead or bismuth will stick upon glass: yet being mixed together, they will form a mass that will do so; as is plain from such a composition being frequently used in foliating looking glasses.

Humidum Radicale, *Radical Moisture*; which see.

Humilis Musculus, i. e. *Depressor Oculi*.

Humirubus, dew-berry.

Humoralia. In Linnæus's *Nosology*, it is an order of diseases in the class of *Vitia*, and signifies diseases attended with vitiated or extravasated fluids.

Humoraria, a kind of continued fever which seems to be inflammatory.

Humour, in a lax sense, may be taken for any fluid; but physicians restrain it chiefly to those of animal bodies, and understand by it, in the largest acceptation within that restriction, all the juices contained in canals or vessels: and which are distinguished from one another, by some manifest qualities, as healthful, vitiated, sanguine, choleric, and the like, according to their different consistences, and principles. But Helmont thinks fit to redicule the followers of Galen, who assigned some different humours, for the compounding parts of the blood; but how justly we leave others to determine.

Humores in Secundinis. See *Amnion*.

Humours of the Eye. See *Eye*.

Humulus, the hop. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species, and one variety.

Hunger, is an animal appetite, arising from an uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the sto-

mach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tensity, they draw up so closely as to make the folds of the villous coat rub against each other, so as to cause that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long, as for want of spirits or nervous fluid, to have those fibres to grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach. Thirst, when not mixed with *hunger*, seems to differ in nothing else but too sensible an attrition of the food in the stomach against its sides, for want of a sufficient quantity of moisture. For the thinner part of the food will wash over the pylorus first, and thereby often calls for a supply to dilute the remainder. And this is the appetite of thirst.

Hutzotchitl, i. e. *Bals. Peruv.*

Hyacinth, a precious stone; also called *Jacinth*. It is thus named from its resemblance with respect to colour, to the plant of this name. It is a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Hyacinths* are met with amongst some of the genera in the order of *quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Hyacinth (Starry), *Scilla*; also a name of several species of *Scilla*.

Hyacinthus. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species he enumerates sixteen, besides varieties.

Hyalodes, υαλωδης, from υαλος, *glass*, or *glassy*; an epithet applied to urine, which deposits much vitreous, white, viscid sediment.

Hyaloides, υαλοειδης, from υαλος, *glass*, and ειδος, *likeness*; an epithet of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hyanche, from υς, *a swine*, and αγχω, *to strangle*. A quinsey, accompanied with an external tumour on each side of the throat, is thus called, because the necks of swine are subject to swellings.

Hybernaculum. In *Botany*, winter-lodge is that part of a plant which encloses and protects the embryo or future shoot from external injuries. It is of two kinds, viz. *Bulbus*, *a Bulb*, and *Gemma*, *a Bud*. A bulb is an *Hybernacle* placed on a descending candex; and a bud is an *Hybernacle* placed on an ascending one.

Hydarthros, υδαρθρος, from υδωρ, *water*, and αρθρον, *a joint*; a sort of clear water which issues from wounded joints. It is also a name of the *Synovia*. It is also the same as *Hydarthrus*.

Hydarthrus, υδαρθρος, from υδωρ, *water*, and αρθρον, *a joint*; a white swelling; a species of which is a dropsy in the joint. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Tumores*; another species is the *Spina Ventosa*, and this Dr. Cullen places as a variety of the *Phlogosis Phlegmone*.

Hydatides, υδατιδες, from υδωρ, *aqua*, *water*, and ειδος, *forma*, *appearance*; are little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropsical persons from a distension or rupture of the lympheducts; for they happen mostly in parts abounding with those vessels, especially in the liver, lungs, mesentery, and uterus; the latter of which Ruysch gives an instance of, *Cent. Anat. Chyr. Obs.* 32. wherein it was hardly any thing but a collection of these bladders: hence likewise some writers apply the term *Hydatysm* to a particular sound made by tumours like that of included water: though more anciently this term expressed a particular tumour upon the eye-lids, that was almost transparent like a pearl.

Hydatis, υδατις, the same as *Hydatides*.

Hydatodes, υδατωδης, or *Hydatoides*, from υδατος, the genitive case of υδωρ, *water*, and ειδος, *shape*, watery. It is an epithet for wine much diluted with water; for limpid urine; for the aqueous humour of the eye, and for one in an *Anasarca*.

Hyderos, υδερος, a general name for a dropsy; but by Galen it is particularly applied to *Anasarca*.

Hydra, υδρα, *a water-serpent*, from υδωρ, *aqua*, *water*; an aquatic mon-

ter said to have been very destructive to human beings in the neighbourhood of the marsh of Lerna in Argolis, and to have been destroyed by the fire and sword of Hercules. This ancient allegory has a most instructive physical meaning, and evidently is intended to express the beneficial operation of the axe and of fire in clearing up swamps and their vegetable overgrowth, and thereby contributing to lessen or overcome the virulence of their exhalations. The more detailed explanation of this, by Dr. Mitchill, may be seen in the third volume of the Medical Repository, p. 19, where the knowledge which the Greek philosophers had on this subject is exhibited; showing that the adventure of Hercules and Hydra expresses the progress of agricultural improvement in draining marshes and overcoming their effluvia.

Hydragogue, υδραγωγον, from υδωρ, *aqua, water*, and αγω, *duco, to draw;* is such a medicine as occasions the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger cathartics, because they shake most forcibly by their vellications, the bowels and their appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the stools seem to be little else.

Hydrargyrus, υδραργυρος, αργυρον, χυτον, *Argentum Vivum*, and by the chemists mercury is the common quicksilver. The college have retained Mercury by the name of Hydrargyrus in their Pharmacopœia; its more simple preparations are Purified Mercury, Hydrargyrus Purificatus: Mercury rubbed with Chalk, Hydrargyrus cum Creta, formerly called Mercurius Alkalisatus: Mercury rubbed with Sulphur, Hydrargyrus cum Sulphure; this was formerly called Æthiops Mineralis: Red Sulphurated Mercury, Hydrargyrus Sulphuratus Ruber, formerly called Cinnabaris Factitia: Mercury is directed to be calcined by heat, called Hydrargyrus Calcinatus: Mercury is combined with the Acetous Acid, called Hydrargyrus Acetatus: with the Muriatic Acid, called Hydrargyrus Muriatus, formerly called Mercurius Corrosiv. Sublimat. or Corrosive Sublimate: Mercury is combined with the Nitrous Acid, Hydrargyrus Nitratus Ruber, formerly called Mercurius Corrosivus Ruber: Mercury is combined with the Vitriolic Acid, Hydrargyrus Vitriolatus, formerly called Mer. Emetic. Flav. Calomel is directed, with the name of Calomel: a precipitate is directed by the name of Hydrargyrus Muriatus Mitis; this preparation was the Mercurius Præcipitatus Dulcis of the London Pharmac. in the year 1721: White Precipitate is ordered by the name of Calx Hydrargyri Alba: Mercury is also rubbed down with Extract of Liquorice, and formed into pills with Liquorice-root powdered, called Pilulæ ex Hydrargyro: it is formed into a plaster with Gum Ammoniacum, called Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, formerly called Empl. ex Ammoniac. cum Mercur. it is combined with lard in two proportions, forming ointments, one called Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius, and the other Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius: Mercury dissolved in Nitrous Acid, is mixed with lard, forming the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrati: the White Precipitate is formed into an ointment with hog's lard, called Unguentum Calcis Hydrargyri Albæ.

Hydrargyrum, υδραργυρος, q. d. *water of silver*. Thus the ancients named quicksilver.

Hydrargyrum Vitriolatum, i.e. quicksilver with the acid of vitriol.

Hydrastis, yellow-root. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hydraulics, is that part of mechanics which considers the motion of fluids, and particularly of water. Or, it is the art of raising or conveying water by the help of engines.

Hydrelæum, υδρελαιον, a mixture of oil and water.

Hydrenterocele, υδρεντεροκηλη, from υδωρ, *water*, εντερον, *an intestine*, and κηλη, *a tumour*; a tumour from the dropsy and a hernia together.

Hydroa, a symptomatic miliary fever. The same as *Boa*.

Hydrocardia, from υδωρ, *water*, and καρδια, *the heart*. Hildanus coined this word to signify a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium.

Hydrocele, υδροκηλη, from υδωρ, *water*, and κηλη, *a tumour*. It is properly any watery swelling, but is used only for that of the tunica vaginalis. Also called a dropsy of the scrotum.

Hydrocele Peritonæi, i. e. *Ascites*.

Hydrocele Spinalis, i. e. *Hydrorachitis*.

Hydrocelodes, a suppression of urine from a rupture of the urethra into the scrotum.

Hydrocephalum, } from
Hydrocephalus, υδροκεφαλον, } υδωρ, *water*, and κεφαλη, *caput*, *the head*; is when the head is stuffed and soft with water; which is the case of many children, and increases till they die convulsed, if not remedied; which is not to be done without severe blistering upon the sutures. It is called the head dropsy, and *Hydrocephalus Externus*.

Hydrocephalus Internus. In this disease the water is sometimes between the skull and the membranes of the brain, or betwixt the membranes of the brain, but most frequently in the ventricles thereof. Besides other symptoms, there is an afflictive headach, a costiveness hardly surmountable, a diminution of sight, and proportioned enlargement of the pupils of the eyes. Dr. Cullen terms it *Apoplexia Hydrocephalica*. It is rarely if ever cured.

Hydrocystis, encysted dropsy; or a dropsy in a particular part.

Hydrogaron, υδρογαρον, garum diluted with water.

Hydrogen, the base of inflammable air and of water, from υδωρ, *aqua*, *water*, and γινομαι, *fio*, *to become*. When fifteen parts of oxygen are chemically and closely combined with eighty-five of hydrogen, they produce a new compound, which is the oxyd of hydrogen, or water. When water is decomposed, a great quantity of hydrogen is set loose, which, uniting with caloric, is turned to hydrogenous gas, or inflammable air, and flies off. This hydrogen is ever very ready to associate anew with oxygen, and therefore it easily burns. During its combustion it re-associates with a portion of the oxygen of the atmosphere, and forms water again. By this destruction of water in some cases, and its production in others, are some of the most remarkable phenomena of nature effected. Hydrogen is an ingredient in all those bodies which burn with blaze, as distilled spirits, resin, turpentine, oil, fat, tallow, wood, straw, bark, leaves, fossil coal, and the like. The heat to which these bodies are exposed, expels their hydrogen, which, on its escape, rushes into union with a portion of atmospheric oxygen, and forms watery vapour. And it is burning of this separated hydrogen in its aërial form which causes the phenomenon of flame. Hence hydrogen has been called phlogiston, or the blazer, and the reasons therefor may be seen in the project of pacification between the chemists, addressed by Dr. Mitchill to Dr. Priestley. See *Nicholson's Journal for Feb.* 1798. See *Phlogiston*.

Hydrogenous Gas, inflammable air, or the aërial fluid, which turns with flame or blaze, and by so doing forms water, or the oxyd of hydrogen. Often times, bodies which contain hydrogen or phlogiston, suffer it to escape in its proper form. But it is so prone to unite with caloric, that it never appears in a solid form in any known temperature, but always in the condition of a gas. This gas has a strong attraction for oxygen, and therefore burns with great vehemence and rapidity, and with intense heat. As with oxygen it forms *water*,

to with carbone it constitutes *oil*, and fatty and oleaginous compounds. Its specific gravity is considerably less than that of any other air, and therefore it ascends readily into the atmosphere; and when collected in considerable quantities, can carry aloft considerable weights along with it. Upon this principle, and with this material, are air-balloons contrived. Hydrogenous gas is seldom found pure, for it generally contains either carbone, sulphur, or phosphorus, in solution, and thereby forms carbonated, sulphurated, and phosphorated hydrogenous gases. These latter, particularly the solutions of sulphur and phosphorus in inflammable air, are remarkable for their disagreeable scents, and are indeed the principal ingredients in most stinking and nauseous odours. It has no vital properties, but, at the same time, seems to have no directly noxious powers. It is believed to be a principal ingredient in such fiery meteors as falling stars, flying dragons, and Jack o'lanthorns.

Hydromel, υδρομελι, from υδωρ, *water*, and μελι, *mel*, *honey*; a composition of water and honey.

Hydromelon, υδρομηλον. It is made of one part honey impregnated with quinces, and two parts of boiled water, set in the sun during the dog-days.

Hydrometra, from υδωρ, *water*, and μητρα, *matrix*, *the womb*, dropsy of the womb.

Hydrometra Ovarii, dropsy of the ovaries.

Hydromphalon, *Hydromphalos*, υδρομφαλον, } from υδωρ, *water*, and ομφαλος, *a navel*; a tumour of the navel containing water.

Hydronosos, *Hydronosus*, } from υδωρ, *water*, and νοσος, *a disease*, i. e. *Sudor Anglicus*.

Hydropege, from υδωρ, *water*, and πηγη, *a spring*; spring-water.

Hydropedesis, i. e. *Ephidrosis*.

Hydrophobia, υδροφοβια, from the former, and φοβεω, *timeo*, *to fear*; is a fear of water, called also for that reason *Aquæ Pavor*; but applied only to those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog; and amongst which the dread of water is the most remarkable.

Hydrophthalmia, a dropsy of the eye.

Hydrophthalmion. It is the part under the eye which swells in cachectic and hydropic cases.

Hydrophysocele, from υδωρ, *water*, φυσα, *a flatus*, and κηλη, *a hernia*; a hernia proceeding from a mixture of water and flatulences.

Hydropic, one that is troubled with a dropsy, also a medicine contrived for that distemper.

Hydropneumosarca, from υδωρ, *water*, πνευμα, *spirit* or *wind*, and σαρξ, *flesh*. It is a tumour or abscess, from a mixture of flatulent, or aqueous, and carneous substances.

Hydropoeides, υδροποιδης, from υδρωψ, *a dropsy*, and ειδος, *resemblance*. It is applied to aqueous excretions, such as are common in dropsies.

Hydrops, υδρωψ, from υδωρ, *water*, a dropsy; thus named because water is the most visible cause of the distemper.

Hydrops Articuli, a species of *Spina Ventosa*.

Hydrops Cysticus, the encysted dropsy. It is water enclosed in a cystis, that is, in an hydatid.

Hydrops Genu, a dropsy in the knee: when water is collected under the capsular ligament of the knee, this disorder is formed.

Hydrops ad Matulam, from *Matula*, *a chamber-pot*, or *urinal*, i. e. *Diabetes*, which see.

Hydrops Medullæ Spinalis, i. e. *Spina Bifida*.

Hydrops Ovarii, dropsy of the ovarium.

Hydrops Pectoris, i. e. *Hydrothorax*, or dropsy in the chest.

Hydrops Pulmonum, dropsy of the lungs.

Hydrops Sacculi Lachrymalis, i. e. *Hernia Lachrymalis*.

Hydrops Scroti, i. e. *Hydrocele*.

Hydrops Testis vel Testium, i. e. *Hydrocele*.

Hydrops Uteri, dropsy of the womb.

Hydropyretos, υδροπυρετος, *from* υδωρ, *water*, and πυρετος, *a fever*. Blancard says it is the same as the *Sudor Anglicus*.

Hydrorachitis. It is a watery tumour, formed within the spinal tube, or within the dura-matral covering of the spinal marrow, externally protruding in the course of the spine, and where it protrudes there is a considerable vacancy betwixt the two vertebræ immediately above and below it. It is always attendant at the birth of the patient. It is incurable.

Hydrorosaton, υδροροσατον, from υδωρ, *water*, and ροδον, *a rose*. It is a drink made of water, honey, and the juice of roses. See *Ægineta*. lib. vii. cap. 15.

Hydrorrhodinon, υδρορροδινον. It is water mixed with the oil of roses.

Hydrosaccharum, υδροσακχαρον. It is a composition of sugar and water, which answers to the *Hydromel*, by changing honey for sugar.

Hydrosarca, from υδωρ, *water*, and σαρξ, *flesh;* a tumor formed of water and of flesh.

Hydrosarcocele, from υδωρ, *water*, σαρξ, *flesh*, and κηλη, *a tumour;* a species of *Hernia*, composed of flesh and water.

Hydroselinum, water-parsley.

Hydrostatics, is what relates to the gravities and equilibria of liquors; and also comprehends the art of weighing bodies in water, in order to estimate their specific gravities. There are several parts of the animal mechanism, especially the circulation and secretion, which cannot be understood but by some præcognita from hence; the best writers, therefore, on this subject ought to be consulted. There is room here only to recite some of the most useful heads of this part of physical knowledge; as,

1. The upper parts of all fluids press upon the lower.

2. A lighter fluid may gravitate or press upon a heavier.

3. If a body contiguous to the water be altogether, or in part, lower than the upper surface of the water, the lower part of the body will be pressed upwards by the water which touches it beneath.

4. To account for the raising of water in pumps, &c. there needs only a competent weight of an external fluid.

5. The pressure of an external fluid is able to keep an heterogeneous liquor suspended in the same height in several pipes, though they be of different diameters.

6. If a body be placed under water, with its uppermost surface parallel to the horizon, the direct pressure which it sustains is no more than that of a column of water, having the horizontal superfices of the body for its base, and the perpendicular depth of the water for its height. And if the water that leans on the body be contained in pipes open at both ends, the pressure of the water is to be estimated by the weight of a pillar of water, whose base is equal to the lower orifice of the pipe, and its height equal to a perpendicular, reaching from thence to the top of the water; though the pipe be much inclined any way, or though it be ever so irregularly shaped, and much broader in some other places, than at the bottom.

7. A body immersed in a fluid sustains a latteral pressure from the fluid, which also increaseth as the body is placed deeper beneath the surface of the fluid.

8. The ascent of water in the syphons, and its flowing through them, may be explicated without having recourse to an abhorrence of a vacuum, from the external pressure of some other fluid.

9. The most solid body, that will sink by its own weight at the surface; yet if it be placed at a greater depth than that of twenty times its own thickness, will not sink, if its descent be not assisted by the incumbent water.

10. If a vessel be filled with water or any other liquor, whose sur-

face is capable of being even, it will continue so till disturbed by an external cause.

11. If a body specifically lighter than a fluid be immersed in that fluid, it will rise with a force proportionable to the excess of gravity in the fluid.

12. If a body heavier than the fluid be immersed, it will sink with a force proportionable to the excess of its gravity.

13. Fluids, when pressed, press undiquaque, on all sides.

14. Weights which force out of the same tube equal quantities of the same fluid, are to one another as the squares of the times in which the fluid is forced out; but if the times are equal in which the same quantity of the fluid is forced out through unequal tubes, then the powers are reciprocally as the orifices of the tubes; and therefore powers which thrust out the same quantity of a fluid through unequal tubes, are to one another in a reciprocal proportion compounded of the squares of the times and of the orifices of the tubes.

Hydrothorax, a dropsy in the chest.

Hydroticus, *Hydrotice*, υδρωτικος, from ιδρως, *sweat*, a medicine that promotes sweat.

Hygieia, υγιεια, from υγιαινω, *bene valeo*, *to be well*; is a good state of health. The poets have fancied a goddess under this appellation; and institution writers are almost as fictitious and unintelligible, when they define what is meant hereby: but those that will be contented with plain sense, may understand by health a due velocity of the blood in the arteries and veins of a living body, as disease was before described to be that due velocity lost: hence,

Hygieine, υγιεινη, is that part of physic which teaches the preservation of health.

Hygieinists, Physicians who only attended people in health, and that in order to preserve the same, and to prevent diseases. The temperaments of the constitution, the air lived in, the food lived on, the houses dwelt in, the changes in the functions of the body, those changes to which different ages, seasons, climes, &c. expose people, were the objects of their attention.

Hygra, liquid plasters, also liquid rosin.

Hygroblepharicus, from υγρος, *humid*, and βλεφερον, *an eye-lid*. An epithet given to some ducts or emunctories discovered in the extreme edge or inner part of the eye-lids.

Hygrocircocele, υγροκιρσοκηλη, from υγρος, *humid*, κιρσος, *a varix*, and κηλη, *a tumour*; a species of *Hernia*. It is when the spermatic veins are varicous, and the scrotum is filled with water; or, a watery and varicous swelling of the vessels of the testis.

Hygrologia, *Hygrology*. It treats of the various humours of the body.

Hygrometrum, the hygrometer. It is an instrument, by which is shown the different degrees of moisture in the atmosphere. The word is derived from υγρος, *humid*, and μετρον, *a measure*. Wedelius gives this name to those infirm parts of human bodies, whose susceptibility of impressions shews different states of the air, with respect to its moisture, as or more exactly than the instruments contrived for shewing the same.

Hygrophobia, i. e. *Hydrophobia*.

Hygrophthalmicus, i. e. *Hygroblepharicus*.

Hygroscope, is an instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air; and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. There are various methods of doing this, but the ordinary contrivances with whipcord are the easiest and best, as they infallibly shorten and lengthen, as the air grows moister and drier. How far the earliest notices of changes of this kind may be made use of by a physician, in many cases, the skilful alone can be judges.

Hylerchic Principle, is a term introduced by Dr. Henry Moore, in his *Enchirid. Metaphys.* to signify an

universal spirit in the world; but he hath no followers in such mysterious distinctions, Mr. Boyle having very early overthrown his doctrine upon this head.

Hylon, a species of *Cotton-tree*.

Hymen, υμην, *a membrane* in general; but by it, is usually understood the membrane which appears in the form of a crescent, and is situated at the entrance of the vagina. It naturally shrinks with years, and often disappears before the age of twenty, so can be no proof of virginity.

Hymochyma, from υποχεω, *to pour under*; a suffusion of the eye.

Hyoceratopharyngæus, from *Hyoides Os*.

Hyoglossus, the name of a muscle of the tongue. It rises from the basis, but chiefly from the cornu of the os hyoides, running laterally and forwards, to shorten the tongue. Some divide this muscle into three, and call them *Basio-glossus*, *Chondro-glossus*, and *Cerato-glossus*.

Hyoides Os, from υ, and ειδος. It is the basis and support of the tongue. It is situated in an horizontal position, between the root of the tongue and the larynx; it is convex on its anterior part, and hollow on its posterior; the cornua become smaller as they run back, and rather diverge; at the end of the cornua there is a graniform appendicle, from whence a ligament runs to the styloid process of the os temporis, and another ligament connects the bone to the larynx.

Hyopharyngæus. The *Hyopharyngæi* muscles, in general, are those on each side, which are inserted in the os hyoides; and they may be reckoned three pairs, viz. the *Basio-pharyngæi*, *Kerato-pharyngæus major* and *minor*. They come from the basis and the horns of the os hyoides. Innes calls it, *Constrictor pharyngis medius*. Its use is to compress that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to draw it on the os hyoides upwards.

Hyoscyamus, from υς, *a swine*, and κυαμος, *a bean*; hog's bean. But the plants to which this name is given are called *Hen-bane*.

Hyoscyamus, hen-bane. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Hyothyreoides, from the os hyoides, and θυρεοειδης, *scutiformis*. These muscles are also called *Thyreoidei*. They run from the thyroid cartilage to the os hyoides; they are attached to the knobs of the cartilage, and the line between them. Their use is to bring these knobs nearer to each other.

Hypaleiptron, υπαλειπτρον, a sort of spatula for spreading ointments with.

Hypaleiptos, υπαλειπτον, a ligament.

Hyperæstheses, error of appetite, whether by excess or deficiency. It is synonymous with Dr. Cullen's order of *Dysorexiæ*.

Hypercatharsis, υπερκαθαρσις, from υπερ, *supra*, *over* or *above*, and καθαιρω, *purgo*, *to purge*; is when medicine has purged to excess. It is a variety of the *Diarrhœa Mucosa*, in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*.

Hypercoryphosis, υπερκορυφωσις, from υπερ, *above*, and κορυφη, *the vertex*, a prominence or protuberance. Hippocrates calls the lobes of the liver and lungs *Hypercoryphoses*.

Hypercrisis, υπερκρισις, from υπερ, *over* or *above*, and κρινω, *to separate*. It is a critical excretion above measure; as when a fever terminates in a looseness, the humours may flow off faster than the strength can bear, and therefore it is to be checked.

Hypereccrisis, υπερεκκρισις, superexcretion. It is the same as hypercrisis.

Hyperephidrosis, from υπερ, *excess*, and ιδρως, *sweat*; immoderate sweating.

Hypericoides, Carolinian St. Peter's wort, a species of *Ascyrum*.

Hypericum, St. John's wort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates forty-two species, besides varieties. The college have retained the flower of the Hypericum perfo-

ratum, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia.

Hyperinesis, υπερινησις, i. e. *Hypercatharsis.*

Hyperinos, υπερινος, i. e. *Hypercatharsis;* also the person who suffers from it.

Hyperoa, υπερωα, from υπερ, *above;* the palate.

Hyperopharyngæi, i. e. *Peristaphylopharyngæi.*

Hyperostosis, the swelling of a whole bone. It is synonymous with *Exostosis* in Cullen's *Nosology.*

Hypersarcoma, a polypus in the nose; a fleshy excrescence.

Hypersarcosis, υπερσαρκωσις, from υπερ, *super, above*, and σαρξ, *caro, flesh;* more flesh than needful, or excrescences of flesh, generally on the lips of wounds, which surgeons call *Funguses*, from their resemblance to mushrooms.

Hypexodos, υπεξοδος, from υπο, *under*, and εξοδος, *passing out;* a flux of the belly.

Hypexocos, υπεξοκος. It signifies the membranes which are spread under other parts, as the pleura, &c.

Hypnobates, υπνοβατης, } from υπ-
Hypnobatasis, } νος, *sleep*, and βαινω, *to go;* one who walks in his sleep. It is the same as *Somnabulo;* and is a species of *Oneirodynia.*

Hypnologica. It teaches the due regulation of sleep and waking.

Hypnopœos, υπνοποιος, from υπνος, *sleep*, and ποιεω, *to cause;* such medicines as procure sleep.

Hypnotic, υπνοτικος, from υπνος, *somnus, sleep*, is any medicine that induces *Sleep;* which see, and *Narcotics.*

Hypocapnisma, suffumigation.

Hypocarodes, } one who labours
Hypocarothis, } under a low degree of carus.

Hypocatharsis, υποκαθαρσις, from υπο, *sub, under*, and καθαιρω, *purgo, to purge*, is when a medicine does not work so much as expected, or but very little; or a slight purging, when it is a disorder.

Hypocaustum, υποκαυστον, from υπο, *sub, under*, and καιω, *uro, to burn*, is a stove, or hot-house, or any such like contrivance; or place to sweat in, or to preserve plants from cold air.

Hypocerchaleon, υποκερχαλεον, from υπο, and κερχνος, *an asperity of the fauces;* a stridulous kind of *Asperity of the Fauces* and *Aspera Arteria.*

Hypocheomenos, υποχεομενος, one who labours under a cataract.

Hypochondriac, υποχονδριον, *Regions*, from υπο, *sub, under*, and χονδρος, *cartilago, a cartilage;* that is, the two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast; which have, in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. Hence disorders of those viscera, especially of the spleen, are called the

Hypochondriasis, the hypochondriac disease. Many writers assert the hypochondriac and the hysteric diseases to be the same, varying only in their attack on the different sexes; but experience does not manifest that the same kind of remedies are alike adapted to relieve both disorders. Dr. Cullen places these two disorders in the class of *Nervous Diseases;* but as to the orders, the *hypochondriac* is included amongst the *Adynamiæ*, and the hysteric amongst the *Spasmi.* He observes that a difficult digestion, attended with vapours, in a melancholy temperament, constitutes this disease. It is generally manifested by indigestion, languor, anxiety, and melancholy, without any manifest cause; and is generally attended with costiveness, and sometimes with pain in the hypochondres. The vapours and difficult digestion occurring in elderly persons of either sex, of a melancholy temperament, and of a firm and rigid habit, ascertains the disease, and distinguishes it from difficulty of digestion, which in some instances resembles hypochondriasm; but when attended with vapours, if it happens in young people, with lax and sanguine habits, it is still difficult digestion, with symptoms not neces-

sary to, though occasionally attendant on it. See *Vapours*.

Hypechyma, υποχυμα, } from υπο,
Hypochysis, υποχυσις, } and χυω, *to pour*, a cataract.

Hypocistis. Schroder says this is the juice of a sprout which shoots out from the root of the cistus, not unlike misletoe of the oak. It is blackish, and shines like the best Spanish juice of liquorice. It is reckoned more powerful in its astringent qualities than the *Acacia*. It is but little used.

Hypocoelon, υποκοιλον, from υπο, *under*, and κοιλον, *the cavity above the upper eye-lid*. It is the cavity under the lower eye-lid.

Hypocranium, a kind of abscess, so called because seated under the cranium, between it and the dura mater.

Hypodeiris, υποδειρις. In *Rufus Ephesius*, it is the extremity of the fore part of the neck.

Hypodermis, the clitoris.

Hypogastrica Sectio. In *Lithotomy*, it is what is called the *High Operation*.

Hypogastricæ Arteriæ. See *Iliacæ Arteriæ*, for the external *hypogastric arteries*. The *hypogastric* or *internal iliac arteries* dip into the inside of the pelvis, just over the shoulder of the sacrum; when it arrives at the side of the pelvis, it throws down branches to the contents of the pelvis, and then goes through the sciatic notch.

Hypogastricæ Venæ. The veins run the same course with their corresponding arteries, except that they do not send off the vena umbilicalis. The *hypogastric veins* are the internal iliac branches.

Hypogastrium, υπογαστριον, from υπο, *sub*, *under*, and γαστηρ, *venter*, *a belly*, is that region of the belly reaching from three inches below the navel to the os pubis and groins.

Hypogastrocele, the ventral hernia.

Hypoglossi Externi vel Majores (Nervi), also called *Gustatorii* and *Linguales*. They are the ninth pair of nerves; they have their origin just above the foramen magnum, and go out at the holes on the sides of the same great hole, above the condyles of the os occipitis. As soon as they are passed out of the cranium, they run betwixt the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein, to the tongue, on the side of the digastric muscle.

Hypoglossis, υπογλωσσις, } from
Hypoglossum, υπογλωσσιον, } υπο, *under*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*. It is that part of the tongue which adheres to the lower jaw; and the seat of the disease called *Rana*; whence Aetius calls it υπογλωσσιος βατραχος, *the frog under the tongue*.

Hypoglottides, υπογλωττιδες. They are a kind of medicine to be held under the tongue until they are dissolved.

Hypoglutis, υπογλουτις, from υπο, *under*, and γλουτος, *the nates*. It is the fleshy part under the nates towards the thigh. Some say it is the flexure of the coxa, under the nates.

Hypomia, υπωμια, from υπο, *under*, and ωμος, *shoulder*. In *Galen's Exegesis*, it is the part subjacent to the shoulder.

Hyponomos, υπονομος, a subterraneous place, from υπονομος, *a phagedenic ulcer*. It is a deep phagedenic ulcer.

Hypopedium, a cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

Hypophasia, } from υπο-
Hypophasis, υποφασις, } φαινομαι, *to appear a little*. It is a sort of winking when the eye-lids are nearly closed; or, it is when a little of the white of the eyes appear in sleep.

Hypophasis, υποφασις, the name of a symptom which consists of closing the eyes during sleep; but only so that a part of the eye appears, and a slight motion of the eye is perceived.

Hypophora, υποφορα, from υποφερομαι, *to be carried* or *conveyed underneath*; a deep fistulous ulcer.

Hypophthalmion, υποφθαλμιον, the part under the eye which is subject to swell in a cachexy or dropsy.

Hypophyllospermous, from υπο, *under*, φυλλον, *a leaf*, and σπερμα, *seed*; such plants as bear their seed on the back-side of their leaves.

Hypopia, sugillations in the parts under the eyes.

Hypopleurios, υποπλευριος, the pleura.

Hypopyon, υποπυον, from υπο, *under*, and πυον, *pus*. It is a collection of matter under the tunica cornea of the eye.

Hyporinion, υπορινιον, a name for the parts of the upper lip below the nostrils.

Hyposarca, υποσαρκα, } from
Hyposarcidios, υποσαρκιδιος, } υπο, *under*, and σαρξ, *flesh*; an anasarca. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is synonymous with *Physconia*.

Hyposphadiæos, υποσπαδιαιος, the urethra terminating under the glans.

Hyposphathismus, υποσπαθισμος, the name of an operation formerly used in surgery for removing defluctions in the eyes. It was thus named from the instrument with which it was performed.

Hyposphagma, υποσφαγμα, an extravasation of blood in the tunica adnata of the eye, from external injury.

Hypostaphyle, relaxation of the uvula.

Hypostatical Principles. Some chemists, and particularly Paracelsus, so called the three chemical ones, salt, sulphur and mercury.

Hypostasis, υποστασις, *Urinæ*, from υφιστημι, *to subside*. The sediment in urine.

Hypothenar, υποθεναρ, from υπο, *under*, and θεναρ, *the palm of the hand*, i. e. *Abductor Minimi Digiti Manus*; also that part of the hand which is opposite the palm.

Hypothesis, υποθεσις, from υποτιθημι, *suppono*, *to suppose*, signifies strictly any conjecture or supposition advanced, but in a large sense. It is a way of reasoning upon somewhat supposed, that cannot of itself be proved; or for dispatch, is taken for granted. But this way of reasoning has of late been justly exploded in physic, because that argues from demonstrable principles, which our senses are witnesses to, and will not allow any thing suppositious, unless sometimes for argument's sake.

Hypotheton, a suppository.

Hypozoma, a name for the *Diaphragm*.

Hypsiloglossus, i. e. *Basioglossus*. See *Hyoglossus*.

Hypsiloides, υψιλοειδες, a name of the *Os Hoides*; also of the *Basioglossus Muscle*. See *Hyoglossus*.

Hyptiasmos, υπτιασμος, a supine decubiture, or a nausea with inclination to vomit.

Hypulus, υπελος, from υπο, *under*, and ελη, *a cicatrix*; an ulcer which lies under a cicatrix.

Hyssop. See *Hyssopus*.

Hyssop (Hedge.) *Gratiola*.

Hyssopites, wine impregnated with hyssop.

Hyssopus, hyssop. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Hystera, υστερα, *the Uterus*; also the secundines.

Hysteralgia, pain in the womb; also pain in the belly which resembles labour pains.

Hysteralgia Febricosa, a quotidian fever with pain in the womb.

Hysteria, hysterics.

Hysterialges, υστεραλγης, an epithet for any thing that excites pain in the uterus. Hippocrates applies this word to vinegar; and others signify by it, the pains which resemble labour pains, generally called *false pains*.

Hysteria Febricosa, a certain fever, with spasms and convulsions.

Hysterica, hysterics, from υστερα, *the womb*. The midwives in Greece and Italy practised medicine amongst women, and they gave the name of hysterics to this disease. Dr. Cullen places it in the class *Neuroses* and order *Spasmi*.

Hysteric Remedies, are medicines calculated against such disorders, which are either dulcia or fœtida, sweet or stinking: but of the former, such as musk, ambergrise, and the

like, there are very few with whom they will agree. Disorders of the womb, all which are called *Hysteric Affections*, arise from too titillating, or too uneasy sensations. The former proceed from that irritation of the nerves, which the make and secretion of those parts have naturally subjected them to; this in some sorts of constitutions arise to that degree, as to draw the whole system into disorder, and occasion a surprizing variety of symptoms, as several sorts of convulsions and species of *Madness*; which therefore are by some termed *Furores Uterina*. Now these disorders seem most effectually allayed by such things as are in a manner the reverse of cordials, and are both in smell and taste very offensive and disagreeable; and they seem to answer this end by suffocating as it were the spirits, and damping their inordinate sallies; so that such stimulation ceases, and the fibres return to their natural tone and motions: for as what is grateful to the senses gives an inexpressible emotion to the fine nervous filament, so does what is fœtid and disagreeable quite destroy that emotion, and deaden it. And as the former kind consist chiefly of fine subtile volatile parts, by which, as before explained under *Cephalics*, they are fitter to enter the nerves; so these are generally of a clammy, viscous contexture, and thereby fitter to envelope and entangle that subtile juice, whereby its motion is much retarded, and consequently the fibres rendered less springy. In the latter case, the uneasiness of the burden when with child, and often the disorders of the fœtus, bring the womb, and by degrees the whole nervous system, into convulsive disorders; which admit of little or nothing to be done by way of medicine, but is best remedied by contributing to the ease, and gratifying all the desires and cravings of the mother. But the worst mischief to those parts is from a lodgment of some disagreeable matter upon their glands, whereby they are frequently apt to cancerate; or from an obstruction of those discharges which at certain times the constitution requires to be made from those parts. In the first of these, all such come to be deemed *Hysterics*, which by their detersive qualities open those glands, and by degrees wear away the obstructed humours. In the latter are employed such as either give a greater force to the circulating blood, whereby it is enabled to break through the capillaries; or which so attenuate it, as to fit it upon that account easier to flow through, and make the discharge required. And thus whatsoever in medicine, either simple or compound, contributes to any of those ends, though very different in their operations, as the original cause of their disorder may differ, they all come under this general appellation of *Hysterics*, or *Uterines*.

Hysteritis, inflammation of the womb. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Phlegmasiæ*.

Hysterocele, from υστερα, *the womb*, and κηλη, *a tumour*; an hernia caused by the uterus falling through the perinæum.

Hysterocystica Ischuria, a suppression of urine from the pressure of the uterus on the neck of the bladder.

Hysteroloxia, obliquity of the womb.

Hysteron, υστερον, the secundines.

Hysterophyse, i. e. *Physometra*.

Hysterophorus, a species of *Parthenium*.

Hysteroptosis, bearing down of the vagina or the womb.

Hysterotomia, from υστερα, *the womb*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, i. e. *Cæsarea Sectio*.

Hystricis Lapis, the bezoar of the porcupine.

Hystrix, the porcupine; also a species of *Elymus*.

I

IBIRACE, i. e. *Guaiacum.*

Ibiræum, a wild species of *Liquorice* found in Brasil.

Ibis, ιβις, was a bird much like our king-fisher, taken notice of by the Egyptians, because when it was sick, it used to inject with its long bill the water of the Nile into its fundament, whence Langius, lib. ii. ep. ii. says they learned the use of clysters.

Iceland Spar. It is a species of rhombic spar, i. e. of rhombic transparent calcareous stone. It is perfectly transparent, and if it is placed before a black line drawn on a piece of paper, it refracts the line double.

Ice-plant, a species of *Mesembryanthemum.*

Ichor, ιχωρ, signifies strictly *a thin acrid watery humour*, like serum, but is also sometimes used for a thicker kind that flows from ulcers. Several acceptations of this term by some authors are here needless to recite; it being met with in very different senses. It is also called *Sanies.*

Ichthya, ιχθυη, the skin of the *Squatina*, or monk-fish: also the name of a hook for extracting the fœtus.

Ichthyocolla, ιχθυοκολλα, isinglass. It is prepared in Russia and other countries, by boiling the skins, fins, and the internal membranous parts of the sturgeon, and other fishes; the decoction is inspissated, then rolled up into various forms. This substance is retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Icica, or *Icicariba*, *Gum Elemi.*

Icosandria, from εικοσι, *viginti*, *twenty*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, *a husband*, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the twelfth in order. This term imports that the flowers have twenty stamina or husbands. The class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers of the following characters, viz. 1. A calyx monophyllous and concave. 2. The stamina attached to the inner side of the calyx. 3. The stamina twenty or more. As the stamina in this class, notwithstanding its title, are not limited, an attention must be had to the two first characters, to distinguish the flowers from those of the polyandria class, with which they might otherwise be confounded.

Icteric, is said of a person that has the jaundice; and,

Icterical Remedies, are medicines against the jaundice.

Ictericodes, the bilious ardent fever. According to Dr. Cullen, in his *Nosology*, it is the *Typhus Icterodes*, or it is the jaundice with inflammation about the liver.

Icteritiæ, discolourations, or diseases which occasion an unusual colour of the whole skin, and this without an acute fever.

Icterus, ικτερος, the jaundice. It is a vitiated state of the blood and humours, from the bile regurgitating, or being absorbed into it, by which the functions of the body are injured, and the skin is rendered yellow, and almost black. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Cachexiæ*, and order *Impetigines.* He distinguishes five species. 1. *Icterus Calculosus;* when there is pain in the hypogastric region, which increases after eating, and when concretions pass into the intestines, there are bilious stools. 2. *Icterus Spasmodicus;* when there is no pain, and the yellowness of the skin happens after spasmodic diseases and affections of the mind. 3. *Icterus Hepaticus;* it is without pain, and follows some disease of the liver. 4. *Icterus Gravidarum;* it arises during pregnancy, and gives way after delivery. 5. *Icterus Infantum.* It happens soon after the birth.

Icterus Albus, the white jaundice. The chlorosis or green-sickness is sometimes thus called, but improperly.

Ictus, a stroke or blow. It signifies also the pulsation of an artery, and the sting of a bee or other insect.

Ictus Solaris, a stroke of the sun. It is the effect of too violent an influence of the sun on the head. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a variety of apoplexy, under the name of *Carus ab insolatione*.

Idæus, raspberry of Ida, framboise or hindberry, a species of *Rubus*.

Idea, ιδεα, strictly is a metaphysical term, which, if it hath any meaning, that meaning is no other than what we understand by the word *Notion:* therefore a useless word. However, by *Idea Morbi* is understood a complex perception of such a collection of accidents as concur to any distemper, expressed by some particular term.

Ideales, a faulty judgment, alienation of mind; and diseases in which the judgment is chiefly affected.

Idocrassia, ιδιοκρασια, i. e. *Idiosyncrasia*.

Idiopatheia, ιδιοπαθεια, from ιδιος, *proper*, or *ones own*, and παθος, *affection*, or *passion*. Thus the head is affected *idiopathically* in a lethargy, and the lungs in a pleurisy; but when tense parts suffer by consent, that is, by disorders residing in other parts, they are then said to suffer by sympathy.

Idiosyncrasia, ιδιοσυγκρασια, Idiosyncrasy, from ιδιος, *peculiar*, συν, *with*, and κεραννυμι, *to mix*. Every individual hath a state of health peculiar to himself; and, as different bodies seem to vary from each other, both with respect to the solids and fluids, though each may, at the same time, be in a sound condition; this peculiarity of constitution, by which they differ from other sound bodies, is called *Idiosyncrasy*, or peculiarity of constitution.

Idiotropia, i. e. *Idiosyncrasia*.

Ignis. See *Fire*.

Ignis Calidus, a hot fire: so some call a gangrene; also a violent inflammation just about to degenerate into a gangrene.

Ignis Fatuus. It is supposed to be the inflammable gas which is produced in moist grounds, and kindled by means of electricity. See *Gas (Inflammable)*.

Ignus Frigidus, a cold fire. A sphacelus hath been thus called, because the parts that are so affected become cold as the surrounding air.

Ignus Persicus, a name of the erysipelas; also of the tumour called a *Carbuncle*.

Ignis Sacer, a name of the erysipelas, and of a species of *Herpes*, i. e. *Herpes Exedens*. It is also the erythematous species of inflammation.

Ignis Sancti Antonii, a name of the erysipelas.

Ignis Silvaticus, a name of the *Impetigo*.

Ignis Reverberatorius, reverberatory fire. It is made in a furnace covered with a dome, that the heat or the flame, which hath always a tendency to escape upwards, may be reverberated, or beat back on the vessels immediately exposed to it.

Ignis Rotæ, fire for fusion. It is when a vessel which contains some matter for fusion is surrounded with live, i. e. red-hot coals.

Ignis Sapientium, heat of horse-dung.

Ignis Volagrius, or *Volaticus*, a name of the *Impetigo*.

Ignitio, calcining.

Ignye, or *Ignys*, the ham.

Ilathera, the tree from which the *Cortex Elutheria* is taken.

Ilech. By this word Paracelsus seems to mean a first principle.

Ileidos, in the Spagyric language it is the elementary air.

Ileon Intestinum, ειλεον, so called from ειλεω, *to turn about*, because it makes many convolusions. It is one of the small guts. Where the jejunum ends, the illium begins. Its convolutions surround those of the jejunum, on the two lateral and inferior sides, and it winds about from the

left side, by the hypogastrium, to the right side, where it terminates in a transverse manner at the fleshy brim of the pelvis, and forms the first of the great intestines, called *Cæcum*.

Ileon Cruentum. Hippocrates describes it, in lib. *De Intern. Affect*. In this disease, as well as in the scurvy, the breath is fetid, the gums recede from the teeth, hæmorrhages of the nose happen, and sometimes there are ulcers in the legs, but the patient can move about his business very well.

Ileus, ειλεος, ιλεος, the colic; but more particularly the *Iliaca passio*.

Ilia, (the plural of *Ile*), the flanks. They are the space between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper edge of the os ilium on each side; they are the two divisions of the regio umbilicalis.

Iliaca, the same as *Ileus*.

Iliac Muscle, is a muscle of the thigh, which arises fleshy from the internal concave part of the os ilium: and in its descent over the inferior part of it joins with the psoas magnus, and is inserted with it under the termination of the pectinæus. This, with the psoas magnus, moves the thigh forward in walking.

Iliac Passion, ειλεος, ιλεος, ειλεὸς, is a kind of nervous colic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above: whence it is also called the *Volvulus*, from *volvo, to roll*.

Iliac Arteries. They are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, at about the fourth vertebra of the loins. They descend about three fingers breadth from their origin, and when they are arrived at the psoas muscle (on each side), or rather are upon it, they each divide into two, an external and an internal: the external hath no particular name; the internal is called *Hypogastrica*. The external runs down to the ligamentum Fallopii, under which it goes out of the abdomen: as it passes out of the abdomen, it detaches two branches, one internal, the other external; the inner is called *Epigastrica;* the external is called *Innominata*.

Iliac Arteries, (the Lesser), the most posterior branches of the hypogastric arteries. Sometimes they are branches of the glutææ arteriæ.

Iliac Veins. They are formed by the bifurcation of the vena cava, about the last vertebra of the loins. Presently after leaving the cava, they each divide into two branches: one named *Iliaca Externa*, or anterior; the other, *Iliaca Interna*, or posterior: the external is also simply named *Iliaca*; the internal is called *Hypogastrica*. They run the same course as the arteries of the same name.

Iliacus, from the os ilium. See *Iliac Muscle*.

Iliacus Externus, (Musc). i. e. *Pyriformis*.

Iliacus Internus, (Musc). It lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin likewise from the anterior edge of the bone: it runs down before the psoas muscle, and makes one mass with it; they then run over the head of the bone, and pass inwards, to be inserted into the little trochanter. It helps to lift the thigh upwards.

Ilingis, ιλιγγος, from ιλιγξ, *a vortex;* a vertigo in which all things appear to turn round, and the eyes grow dim.

Iliscus. Avicenna says it is madness caused by love.

Ilium. See *Intestines*.

Ilium Os. See *Osso innominata:* from ειλεω, *circumvolvo, to roll about;* because the gut which is principally called by this name, is long, and lies in folds towards the bottom of the abdomen, and therefore gives many of the adjacent parts these appellations.

Illegitimate, νοθος, is frequently used in the same sense as spurious, or irregular; as when a disease changes its appearances from the usual course, so that no certain judgment can be made of it; as in a

Febris spuria, *Peripneumonia notha*, and the like.

Illinctus, a linctus.

Illicio, i. e. *Enthlasis*.

Illos, ἴλλος, the eye.

Illosis, ἴλλωσις, a distortion of the eyes.

Illuminabilis Lapis, i. e. *Bononiensis Lapis*.

Illutamentum, was an ancient form of an external medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the limbs of wrestlers, and others delighting in like exercises, were rubbed, especially after bathing; an account of which may be met with in Baccius *De Thermis*.

Illutatio, illutation. It is a besmearing any part of the body with mud, and renewing it as it grows dry, with a view of heating, drying, and discussing. It is chiefly done with the mud found at the bottom of mineral springs.

Illys, ἴλλυς, a person who squints, or who has distorted eyes.

Ilys, ἴλυς, the fæces of wine. Also an epithet for sediment in stools which resemble fæces of wine; also the sediment in urine, when it resembles the same.

Imaginarii, dseases in whichthe imagination is principally affected.

Imagination, is that faculty by which we, as it were, picture corporeal substances in the mind, as if we saw them actually with the eyes; which can be illustrated in no instances better than those of right-lined figures, where a person may, by the force of his faculty, draw in his mind, and discern, as if seen, so far as four, five, or six sides: but farther this will not reach; although the understanding can reason about the properties of more complicated figures, as well as of those thus imagined or pictured to the mind. How far this faculty comes under a physician's regard, is pretty hard to say; but it is certain, that the common metaphysical accounts of it are entirely out of his province.

Imbecillitas Oculorum. Celsus speaks of the *Nuctalopia* by this name.

Imbecillity, from *imbecillitas*, *weakness*, is a state of languor or decay, wherein the body is not able to perform its usual exercises or functions.

Imbibe, from *imbibo*, *to drink in*, is used commonly in the same sense as absorbent, when a dry porous body takes up one that is moist.

Imbibition. In chemistry it is a kind of cohobation, when the liquor ascends and descends upon a solid substance, until it is fixed therewith. Sometimes it simply signifies cohobation, and any sort of impregnation.

Imbricated, is used by botanists to express the figure of the leaves of some plants, which lie on one another like an imbrex, or guttertile.

Immature, is sometimes applied to the aliments, and sometimes also to the animal juices, not sufficiently digested or concocted: but some authors make a distinction between this and crude, too nice to be of any use here. The birth is said to be *immature*, when a woman miscarries, or is delivered of a fœtus not fully formed, through want of the usual time required for that purpose.

Immersion, from *immergo*, *to dip*; is the sinking of any body in a fluid; which every body will do that is specifically heavier than the fluid; and the celerities of their descents will be in proportion to the excess of gravity. See *Hydrostatics*. Chemical *immersion* is a species of calcination, and is when a body is immersed in any fluid, in order to be corroded. Or it is a species of lotion, as when any substance is plunged into a fluid, in order to deprive it of a bad quality, or to communicate a good one to it.

Immersus, sunk, or hid; is a term given by Bartholine, and some other anatomists, to a muscle now commonly called *Subscapularis*, which see.

Impastation. The making of dry

powders into paste, by means of some fluid.

Impenetrability, is that solidity of matter or body, whereby it cannot admit another into the same place that it possesses.

Imperfect Flowers, are such as want the petala, and therefore they are sometimes called *Apetalous*, and sometimes *Stamineous*. See *Flower*.

Imperfect Plants, are such as are thought to want flower or seed. See *Plants*.

Impervious, from *in*, the negative sign, *per*, *through*, and *via*, *a way*; is such a closeness of pores, or particular configuration of parts, as will not admit another through.

Impetigines, disorders in which the skin is affected with defedations or blemishes. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Cachexiæ*.

Impetigo, is a cutaneous foulness, divided into many sorts by the ancients; but a better knowledge in secretion, and the office of the cutaneous glands, has taught us the cure of all such disorders without having any necessary recourse to such distinctions; the itch and leprosy taking in the several kinds, from the most easy to the most obstinate degree of infection, according to which the means of cure are proportioned. Dr. Cullen ranks the impetiginous diseases as an order of the class called *Cachexiæ*, and defines the *impetigines* to be those disorders from a general bad habit, which manifest themselves principally by disfiguring the skin and other external parts of the body. The itch, &c. though affecting the skin, yet not being connected necessarily with the habit, Dr. Cullen places in the class *Locales*.

Impetigo of Celsus. Blancard says it is the lepra Græcorum.

Impetigo Plinii. Blancard says it is that species of impetigo, or of the leprosy of the Greeks, that is known by the name of *Lichen*.

Impetus, hath been variously used by physical writers; but now obtains only in mechanics, to express the blow or force with which one body strikes against another.

Implicated, is said by Celsus, Scribonius, and some others, of those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; but hath more significantly been applied by Bellini to such fevers, where two at a time afflict a person, either of the same kind, as a double tertian; or of different kinds, as an intermittent tertian, and a quotidian, called a *Semitertian*.

Impluvium, an embrocation.

Imposthume, is a collection of matter or pus in any part, either from an obstruction of the fluids in that part, which make them change into such matter, or from a translation of it from some other, where it is generated.

Impotence. It is the want of any power; but generally applied to an insufficiency in the male to impregnate the female.

Impregnation, is caused by the emission of the male seed in coition, by which the female conceives, or becomes with young. It is also hence figuratively used in pharmacy for the sating one body with another; as any menstruum is said to be impregnated with a body that is dissolved in it, as much as its pores are able to receive.

Impuber, is said of such as have not yet hair upon their privy parts, which bespeaks a ripeness for generation; but Helmont, with some others, affirm females capable of conception before such an appearance.

Impulse, is used in the same sense as *Impetus*, which see.

Imus venter, the abdomen; but sometimes it means only the hypogastrium.

Inadequate idea, is a partial or incomplete representation of any thing to the mind.

Inanimate, is said of every thing which hath not animal life.

Inanity, from *inanis*, *empty*, is the same as vacuity, and implies the ab-

sence of a body, so that nothing remains but space.

Inappetency, is a want or loss of appetite.

Incantation, is used for a way of curing diseases by charms, defended by Paracelsus, Helmont, and some other chemical enthusiasts: but those who have pursued a better way of reasoning, have despised such delusions.

Incalescence, is growing hot, as many bodies do by motion and friction; or as quick-lime, by pouring water upon it.

Incarnation, from *in*, and *caro*, *flesh*, is the healing or filling up ulcers and wounds with new flesh; and the medicines which affect this are commonly called *Incarnatives*.

Incendium, a burning fever, or sometimes any burning heat.

Incensio, the same as *Incendium*. It is also a hot inflammatory tumour.

Inceration. It is the reduction of any dry substance to the consistence of wax, by the gradual admixture of any fluid therewith.

Incerniculum, a strainer or sieve. In *Anatomy*, it is a name for the pelvis of the kidney.

Incide, from *incido*, *to cut*. Medicines are said thus to do, which consist of pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and most salts; by the force or insinuation of which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another, which before cohered. And thus some expectorating medicines are said to incide or cut the phlegm, when they break it so as to occasion its discharge.

Incidence, from *incido*, *to fall*, or *go forward*, expresses the direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occursions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions, or lines of motion, make a straight line, or an oblique angle at the point of contact. See *Angle of Incidence*.

Incineration, from *in*, and *cineres*, *ashes*; is the reduction of any body into ashes, by burning.

Incisores. See *Teeth*.

Incissorii Ductus. These are two canals which go from the bottom of the internal nares, across the arch of the palate, and open behind the first and largest of the dentes *incisorii*: their lower orifices are in the foramen palatinum anterius.

Incisores inferiores Cowperi, *(Musc.)* They arise from the alveoli of the lateral incisores of the lower jaw, and are inserted into the middle of the semiorbicularis of the lower lip.

Incisores Laterales, a sort of biceps-muscles, which unite into one at their lower end: they arise from the os maxillare, below the middle tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and below the edge of the orbit in the os maxillare, near the union of this bone with the os malæ: these two portions (on each side) unite about the lateral dentes incisorii.

Incisores Medii, also called *Incisores minores Cowperi*, or *Incisores minores superiores*. They are two small short muscles, situated near each other below the septum narium: they rise from the os maxillare, on the alveoli of the first incisores, and are inserted into the middle and upper part of the upper lip.

Incisorium, a table whereon a patient is laid, in order to have an incision made on any part.

Incisorum Foramen. See *Maxillaria superiora Ossa*.

Inclination, is when a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces, or sediment, by only stopping the vessel; which is also called *Decantation*. This term is also used in physics, to express the mutual approach, or tendency of two bodies, lines, or planes, towards one another; so that their directions make either a straight line at the point of contact, or an angle, of a greater or lesser magnitude. See *Incidence*.

Incommensurable Quantities, are

those which have no aliquot parts, or any common measure that may measure them.

Incontinency, is said of such natural discharges as are involuntary through weakness, as of involuntary crying, &c. It is also applied to an indulgence of unlawful desires.

Incorporation, from *in*, and *corpus*, *a body*. Imbodying is the mixing of the particles of different bodies so together, as to appear an uniform substance, or composition of the whole, without discerning the ingredients, or bodies mixed, in any of their particular qualities.

Incorruptible, is applied by some to such medicines as will not decay: and *Incorrupta* is frequently said of a virgin, who hath had no venereal intercourse with a man.

Incrassating, is the rendering fluids thicker than before, by the mixture of less fluid particles. See *Agglutination*.

Incrustation. In Surgery it is the induction of a crust, or eschar, upon any part.

Incubo, or *Incubus*, is called *Asthma Nocturnum*, the night asthma, and night-mare, because there seems a weight upon the breast as if somewhat rode upon it. The causes are nearly the same as in a humoral asthma, and the same means of cure will also herein do service; though it is a case that seldom happens, and very often is only in the imagination, from the impression of dreams, or a distemperature of thought.

Incurvation, is the bending a bone, or any other body, from its natural shape.

Incus. See *Ear*.

Index, the fore-finger, from *indico*, *to point*, or *direct*; because that finger is generally so used. And hence the extensor indicis, is also called *Indicator*.

Indian Arrow-root, Maranta.

Indiana radix, i. e. *Ipecacuanha*.

Indian Corn, Zea.

Indian God Tree. *Ficus Religiosa*. A species of ficus.

Indica Camotes, i. e. *Potatoes*.

Indicated, is that which is directed to be done in any disease: and,

Indication, is of four kinds, vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed.

Indicating Days, are the same as critical days.

Indicator, i. e. *Extensor Indicis*, *Musculus*.

Indicum, the Indigo blue plant.

Indicum Balsamum, i. e. Bals. Peruv.

Indicum Lignum, logwood.

Indicus, sweet and bitter costus.

Indicus Morbus, the venereal disease.

Indignatorius Musculus. A muscle is thus called, which is supposed to draw the eye from its inner corner outwards, which gives an appearance of scorn and anger; but that is properly a compound motion of two muscles, for which see *Eye*.

Indigofera. *Indigo*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-three species.

Induration, from *durus*, *hard*; are such things as give a harder or firmer consistence to another, by a greater solidity of their particles, or as dissipate the thinner part of any matter, so as to leave the remainder harder. Thus a tumour is indurated either by the addition of earthy and solid particles, as in scirrhi, and knotty swellings; or by transpiring the thinner parts through the skin, whereby the remainder grows more fixed, as in an œdema.

Indusium, a shirt; also the amnios.

Iners, slothful.

Inertiæ vis. See *Nature*, *laws of*.

Infans, an infant. Fred. Hoffman says, that the human species are *infants* until they begin to talk.

Infant, hath by some been used so loosely as to express a child even in the womb, but more strictly to include from the time of birth to that of using speech, as the term *non fando*, or not speaking, imports: though others again extend it to seven years of age.

Infectio, is sometimes used in the same sense as *Tinctura*; as the ars infectoria is the art of staining or dying.

Infection, from *inficio*, is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from distempered bodies, and mix with the juices of others, which occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from. See *Poisons*.

Infection, an unhealthy and poisonous composition, formed during the putrefactive process of dead organic matter, particularly that of animals. When, for instance, clothing and bedding are charged with the excretions of the sick, or of the well, and those (that is to say, the perspired, fœcal, and urinary discharges which they have imbibed), undergo chemical changes in a convenient temperature, noxious fluids may be formed, and these may be called "infectious." During the scarcity of copper coin in the United States, before the establishment of the mint, it became necessary to invent and emit a small paper currency, on the credit of individuals, of private associations, and of corporate bodies. The Common Council of the City of New-York, emitted such little bills of credit, of the denominations of one-penny, two-pence, and three-pence. These circulated among all the citizens for the value expressed on them as money. They were made of thick and bibulous paper; and in the course of business, as they passed from hand to hand, became fully impregnated with every thing they could wipe from human fingers. As they became dirty and worn, they were carried to the City Treasurer's Office, to be exchanged for new ones. The Treasurer, as he received them by small parcels, did not cancel them immediately, but threw them into a close desk, to remain until a considerable amount of them should be collected, that he might count them all together. This collection was made during the hot weather of summer. After many weeks confinement, the Treasurer opened the box, and began to unfold and smell the dirty bills. A disagreeable and noxious vapour proceeded from them, which poisoned him, and nearly deprived him of life. In this example, the venom formed from animal excretions, sufficiently *moist* by their own nature, and sufficiently heated by the summer temperature, within the desk was *infection*, and the pestilential gas proceeding from them was *infectious*, or *infected air*.

In like manner, where human nastiness is accumulated in the holds of ships, crowded with passengers, as has often happened to Irish and other emigrants from Europe to America, *infectious air* is formed. The same occurs in jails, where wretched captives and prisoners are confined, and are prevented by the hard necessity of their cases, or their own laziness, from neutralizing the poison which surrounds them, by soap, alkalies, and lime. The like has frequently befallen soldiers in camps, where due care was not taken to remove excrements, offal, and corrupting substances of all kinds from the spots, and to clear away adhesive nastiness from the dwellings and persons of the men.

Infected air may also arise from the putrid slime and mud of receding rivers, laying bare to the sun a surface of black mould which is impregnated with the remains of all the fishes, amphibia, birds, worms, and insects that have died in it, making a mixture of animal and vegetable relicks, easily convertible to infectious air, from a hot and denuded

surface. From such sources flows a vast quantity of *infected air*, tainting in some parts of the world, large districts of country, and rendering them unwholesome.

Experiments have shewn, that this kind of air is of an *acid* quality. And it seems to be the offspring of septon (azote) chemically combined with oxygen, and converted to a gas. The *acidity* of infection and infectious air leads at once to their antidotes. These are alkalies, which are endowed by nature with the power of quelling and neutralizing them, wherever they come within the sphere of each other's action. Potash, soda, ammoniac, and lime, are great antiseptic and antipestilential agents, which constantly, and with unremitting effort, are engaged in repressing infection in all its forms. See those articles respectively.

Infection has been very generally confounded with *Contagion*. This, however, is a very unhappy mistake, and has led to serious evils both in the speculative and practical parts of the medical profession. The difference between them is very plain and natural. For, whereas infection is the offspring of common putrefaction among the particles of inanimate bodies, contagion is the product of living, vascular, and secretory action upon the fluids they convey. Dead, putrefying beef may form infection; but it requires the vascular action of the living cow to produce the contagion of vaccinia. The venereal virus is a contagion formed by the morbid *action of living arteries;* but the poison of plague, or pestilential virus, is only an infection introduced by *chemical action*, among the atoms of bodies or things destitute of every vital movement. See *Contagion*.

Infibulatio, an operation by which the prepuce was prevented from sliding back above the glans penis.

Infirmary, is the place where sick persons are taken care of either for nursing or cure.

Inflammables. This is that class amongst fossil bodies, which readily take fire and burn.

Inflammable Air. See *Gas hydrogenous*.

Inflammation. It is properly defined to be an increased circulation in any part, from irritation, external or internal, local or universal. See *Phlegmon*.

Inflation, a blowing up, is the stretching or filling any part with a flatulent or windy substance.

Inflexion, is said of the bending rays of light by a different medium.

Inflorescence, in botany, is the manner in which the flowers are fastened to the plant by the peduncle.

Influent, flowing together, or into; expresses any liquor or juice, that by the contrivance of nature, and the laws of circulation, falls into another current or receptacle. Thus with respect to the common receptacle, the chyle is its influent juice, and so is the bile to the gall-bladder, and venal blood to the heart in its diastole; and the like.

Influenza, the name of a peculiar kind of catarrhal fever, which, when it appears, has generally been remarkably epidemical. In the *London Medical Observations*, &c. it is observed, that whilst it was the general opinion of philosophers, that all things upon earth were governed by the heavens, physicians imputed the epidemical catarrhal semi-pestilential fever to the influence of the stars; whence the Italians gave it the name of *influenza*. This disease is the febris catarrhalis epidemica of Hippocrates, which is the same as the tussis epidemica of Sydenham.

Infra Scapularis (Musc.) also called *Infra Spinatus*. It arises from the surface of the bone on its outside, as far as the basis of the scapula, runs over the capsular ligament, and is inserted into the outer tuberosity of the os humeri, carrying the arm round, and partly raising it, being the reverse of the *Supra Spinatus*.

Infra Scapularis, i. e. *Subscapularis*.

Infra Spinatus. See *Infra Scapularis.*

Infundibulum, is a funnel: whence many parts in a human body having any resemblance thereunto in shape, are thus called; as the *Infundibulum Cerebri*, and *Infundibulum Renum;* for which see *Brain* and *Kidneys:* and some parts of plants, for the same reason, are called *Infundibuliformes.* See *Flowers.*

Infusion, is that part of pharmacy whereby the virtues of plants, roots, and the like, are drawn out, by letting them steep only in some convenient menstruum; and this is concerned in bodies of a laxer texture than those which require decoction, and whose parts are so light as not to admit of a greater motion without hazard of flying away in vapour.

Infusion, an infusion. Sometimes it means a clyster, or an injection.

Ingravidatio, i. e. *Impregnatio.*

Ingenite, inborn, is any disease, or habit, that comes into the world with a person, and signifies the same almost as hereditary.

Ingesta, is used for the various kinds of bodies received as aliment into the human stomach.

Ingluvies, is the gizzard of birds, but is also applied to an inordinate or voracious appetite.

Ingravidation, is the same as impregnation, or going with child.

Ingredients, from *ingredior*, *to go in together;* are all the simples which go into the composition of any one medicine.

Inguen, is from the upper part of the thigh to above the secret parts, and commonly called the *Groin:* and

Inguinalis, is given to any subdivisions made of that part, on any thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a medicine.

Inguinalis, a name of the starwort.

Inhumation. Some chemists have fancied thus to call that kind of digestion which is performed by burying the materials in dung, or in the earth.

Injection, from *injicio*, *to cast*, or *throw into;* is any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, clyster-pipe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. It is a common term likewise for the filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists.

Inominata Arteria. It is the external branch of the external iliac artery, at its division about the hole in the ligamentum Poupartii. It ascends outwardly to the inside of the spine of the ilium. It is lost in the muscles of the belly, and it sends branches to the iliacus internus.

Innominatæ Glandulæ, i. e. *Glandulæ Lachrymales.*

Innominata, or *Innominatum*, without a name: many parts of the body are left under this indistinct term; as the

Innominata Glandula Oculi, now called *Caruncula Oculi.* See *Eye.*

Innominata Tunica Oculi. See *Eye.*

Innominatum Os. See *Ilium.*

Innominati Nervi, a name of the fifth pair of nerves.

Innutritio, i. e. *Atrophy.*

Inoculation, is the grafting of one tree upon another; which is often so contrived as to have many different fruits proceed from the same stock, by grafting different slips into its several branches.

Inoculation, in the present practice, is a term almost wholly appropriated to the artificially communicating certain infections, particularly that of the small-pox and kine-pock, from one subject to another. This is usually performed in the following manner. After due preparation, a slight puncture with the point of a lancet, previously dipped in the variolous matter, is made in one arm. In seven or eight days the distemper commonly appears, and in general terminates in the most favourable manner. The strongest proof of the great advantages of *inoculation*, may be drawn from this considera-

tion, that notwithstanding the great numbers inoculated in several counties in England, by persons equally rash and illiterate, yet it rarely happens that any one dies of the distemper: there are even instances where not a single patient in several hundreds has miscarried.

Inosculation, from *in* and *osculum*, a little mouth or orifice. See *Anastomosis*.

Inquietude, without rest; is any uneasy sensation, from what cause soever, that prevents a person's being at rest or quiet.

Insania, *Madness*; which see. Some distinguish, and justly enough, between this, which is hereditary, or some other distemper, and that which is influenced by the heavenly bodies, and particularly the moon, which therefore is called *Lunacy*. A man is said to be insane, when the relations of things are so falsely perceived by the mind, that the passions or the actions of the man are contrary to reason.

Insect, where *in* is taken positively, expresses such animals as are divided into, or encompassed with rings or divisions, capable of being parted, without utterly destroying life. Of these there are several kinds, and of which Aldrovandus hath given descriptions; but since, it hath been much more accurately done by Swammerdam, in his *Historia Insectorum generalis*.

Insectile, where it is used in a privative sense, as it frequently is, signifies that which cannot be further cut or divided, as an atom; but,

Insection, is variously used by anatomists for the different unions of the parts with one another.

Insession, a sitting over relaxing vapours; also a semicupium.

Insidentia. See *Epistasis*.

Insidians, *insidious*, *latent*. It is an epithet of diseases which betray no evident symptom, but are ready on any provocation to break forth as it were by a surprise.

Insipid, that which hath no taste.

Insipientia, a low degree of delirium.

Insolation, from *in sole*, *in the sun*; an exposing any thing to the sun; infusion in the warmth of the sun. The disease thus named is the same as the ictus solaris.

Insomnium, a dream.

Inspiration, from *in* and *spiro*, *to breathe in*; is that part of respiration which draws the air into the lungs. See *Respiration*.

Inspissantia, the same as *Nutrientia*.

Inspissate, *to thicken*, is when a liquid is brought to a thicker consistence by evaporating the thinner parts; and thus juices, as that of liquorice, are inspissated.

Instillation. It sometimes imports the same as embrocation.

Instinct, is that aptitude, fitness, or disposition in any creature, which by its peculiar formation it is naturally endowed with.

Instita, a fillet; also a flat worm in the intestines.

Institutions, are a system of laws or rules in any particular science; and so physical or medicinal *institutions* are such as teach the necessary præcognita to the practice of medicine, or the cure of diseases.

Insufflation, the blowing into any cavity, in order thereby to convey any thing medicinal to a part affected.

Insultus, the first invasion or access of a paroxysm.

Integument, is used by anatomists for any common coverings of the body, whether the cuticula, cutis, or the membranes of any particular parts.

Intemperantia. Besides its usual signification respecting food, it sometimes is the same as *Dyscinesia*.

Intemperies, the same as a dyscrasy, or ill habit, i. e. *Dyscinesia*.

Intention, is that judgment or particular method of cure which a physician forms to himself from a due examination of symptoms. In physics it signifies the increase of any

power or quality, as remission is its decrease or diminution; and in metaphysics also it is used for the exertion of the intellectual faculties, with more than ordinary vigour. It sometimes signifies either extension or indication.

Intercostal, from *inter*, *between*, and *costæ*, *ribs*; is any thing between the ribs; hence,

Intercostal Arteries, *Veins*, *Nerves*, &c. are those which branch between the ribs; and,

Intercostal Muscles, are the external and internal, which are forty-four in number, one of each sort being between every two ribs: they arise from the lower edges of each superior rib, and are inserted into the upper edges of each inferior rib. Their fibres decussate one another; those of the external run obliquely from the back part forward, but those of the internal from the fore part backwards; they are thin and fleshy.

Intercostal Nerves. They are formed of some of the dorsal, and indeed of all the spinal nerves; also of branches from the fifth and sixth pairs from the brain.

Intercostal Veins. See *Azygos*.

Intercurrent Fevers. Those which happen in certain seasons only are called *stationary*; but others are called by Sydenham, *intercurrents*.

Intercurrent Pulse, i. e. *Intercidens Pulsus*.

Intercus, from *inter*, *between*, and *cutem*, *the skin*, i. e. *Anasarca*.

Interdentium, the intervals between teeth of the same order.

Interdigitum, a corn betwixt the toes.

Interfœmineum, the perinæum.

Interlumius Morbus, the epilepsy.

Intermissio, the intervals betwixt two fits of any distemper.

Intermittent, is a cessation of any particular action for some time, and that time is called the interval: thus fevers which go off, and soon return again, as also any other distempers, are called *intermittents*, in opposition to those which are always continued; and a pulse which, after so many strokes, stops, or loses one in its due time, is also thus called.

Internodi, from *inter*, *between*, and *nodi*, *joints*; are in botany those little spaces contained between any two knots or joints of the stalk of a plant; and in anatomy, the *Extensores Pollicis*, which see, are so called.

Internuntii Dies, critical days.

Internus, a name of the laxator membranæ tympani.

Interossei, from *inter*, *between*, and *os*, *a bone*. The muscles which move the fingers are thus called, from their situation, being contained between the spaces of the bones of the metacarpus: some reckon six of them, and others eight: the one half lie betwixt the spaces these bones leave towards the palm of the hand, and they are called *internal interossei*, arising from the upper part of the bones of the metacarpus, next the carpus; and being inserted on the internal sides of the first bones of the fingers with the lumbricales, they are the adductores digitorum, for they bring the fingers to the thumb. The other half are contained in the spaces that the bones of the metacarpus leave on the back of the hand; they rise from the upper part of the bones of the metacarpus, next the carpus, and they are inserted on the external sides of the first bones of the fingers; and these are the adductores digitorum, for they draw the fingers from the thumb. In the feet several small muscles fill up the four interstices between the metatarsal bones, much after the same manner as in the hand. Their use, with respect to the toes, is similar to that of the same sort of muscles in the hands.

Interspinalis Colli, are two muscles that in part arise fleshy, and partly tendinous, from the spines of the loins, and the inferior part of the thorax, and are inserted into the fifth, sixth, and seventh spines of the thorax; these join the longissimus dorsi: on another part they arise from the superior parts of each

double spinal process of the neck, except that of the second vertebra, and are inserted into the inferior parts of all the spines. These muscles draw the spines of the vertebræ nearer to one another.

Intertransversales, or *Intratransversales*. These muscles lie between the transverse processes of the neck, serving to bend it to one side. They appear also in the loins. Winslow calls them *Transversales colli minores*.

Intertrigo, is an excoriation of the thighs or parts adjacent to the anus, or what we commonly express by loss of leather, by riding. It is also sometimes used to signify other kinds of chafing, or erosion of the skin, from internal causes.

Intervertebrales Musculi. They arise from the body of one vertebra laterally, and are inserted after an oblique progress, into the back part of the other vertebra, immediately above it. They draw the vertebræ nearer to one another, and a little to one side.

Intestines. These make a long and large pipe, which, by several circumvolutions and turnings, reaches from the pylorus to the anus: they are knit all along to the edges of a membrane, called the *Mesentery*, and are six times as long as the body to which they appertain, that the chyle which escapes the lacteals of one part of the guts may be taken up by those of the next. They are composed of three coats, of which the first and inmost is made up of short fibres bound together by fine blood vessels, and disposed as those of the stomach; for the length of the fibres is the thickness of the coat. If the mesenteric artery be carefully injected with warm water, these will separate from one another and become visible to the naked eye. They act after the same manner as those of the inner membrane of the stomach, for the contracting of the cavity of the guts. This coat being much longer than the other, lies in wrinkles or plaits, called *Valvulæ Conniventes*, which, in the small guts, form larger segments of circles, and are closer to one another than in the great guts, where they are broader, and seem chiefly designed to sustain the weight of the fæces; whereas the others, by retarding the motion of the chyle, and by directly opposing the mouths of the lacteal vessels (which are in the upper sides of the valves), to its passage, give it a more favourable opportunity, and better chance for entering, than otherwise it could have. This coat has likewise a great number of little glands, which, in the small guts, lie in clusters every where but where they are knit to the mesentery. In the great guts they are much fewer, and are placed at some distance from one another. The use of these glands is disputed; some think that they separate the slime which besmears the inside of the intestines, to defend them against the acrimony of the bile; but this comes more probably from some remainders of the chyle. Others take them for the mouths of the lacteal vessels; but there are many lacteals where there are no glands. But if it be considered that they are chiefly placed where the lacteals are most numerous, it will be found reasonable to think, that they separate a liquor for diluting the thick chyle, that it may the more easily enter the narrow orifices of the lacteal veins. The second coat is made up of two orders of muscular fibres; of which one runs straight, according to the length of the guts; the other goes round, and its fibres are more reasonably thought to describe a spiral line than circles: for if, as some imagine, these fibres were not spiral, but circular, it is not easy to conceive how that constant and uniform vermicular, or wave-like motion of the intestines, could be transmitted from part to part by fibres, which had no communication with one another; but which, having once surrounded the

guts, are at both ends fixed to the edge of the mesentery: whereas now, by the successive motion of the parts of these two orders of fibres, the guts are in a continual undulation, which is called the *Peristaltic* motion, from περιστελλω, *contraho, to contract*. The third and external coat is common, and comes from the *Peritonæum*.

Though the intestines be one continued pipe, yet they are divided into six parts; three thin and small, and three thick and great. The three former are the duodenum, jejunum, and ileon, or ilium; the *Duodenum* is the first part of the intestines, which see under that word: the jejunum begins at the first winding of the guts under the colon, where the duodenum ends; and making several turnings and windings from the left side to the right, and from the right again to the left, it is continued to the ilium, filling all the upper part of the umbilical region, being about twelve or thirteen hands breadth long. It differs from the ilium only in this, that it hath some more venæ lactæ, into which the chyle passing, it is found always more empty, and therefore called *Jejunum*, which signifies *hungry;* and the folds of its inner coat are nearer one another, and in greater number than in those of the ilium. The third and last of the small guts is the *Ileon* or *Ilium*, about twenty-one hands breadth long; it begins where the jejunum ends, and making several turnings and windings, it fills all the lower part of the umbilical region, and all the space between the ilia, and is continued to the beginning of the colon at right angles: its passage is a little narrower than that of the jejunum, and its coats somewhat thinner. This intestine, because of its situation, falls easily down into the scrotum, by the production of the peritonæum: in it also happens the volvulus or iliac passion, when one part of this gut enters the cavity of the part immediately above or below it. The thick and great guts are the *Cæcum*, *Colon*, and *Rectum:* the two former are described under those names, which see. The rectum is the last of the intestines; it is a hand's breadth and a half long; its cavity is about three fingers in diameter, and its coats are thicker than those of the colon; it begins at the upper part of the os sacrum, where the colon ends, and going straight down, it is tied to the extremity of the coccyx by the peritonæum behind, and to the neck of the bladder in men, and in women to the neck of the womb, before, from whence comes the sympathy between those parts. There is very much fat about its external side, for which reason it is called the *Fat-Gut:* its extremity forms the anus, into which there are three muscles inserted; the first is the sphincter ani, which is a fleshy muscle, about four fingers broad, composed of circular fibres, which embrace the extremities of the rectum for three fingers height, and which hang over it another finger's breadth: it is connected forward towards the acceleratores urinæ in men, and to the neck of the womb in women, and backwards to the os coccygis. Its use is to shut the passage of the anus, which the weight of the fæces opens. The other two muscles are the levatores ani; they arise from the internal and lateral side of the os ischii, and are inserted into the sphincter ani; they draw the anus upwards. See *Mesentery*.

Intersion, in *Botany*, is the flexion or bending of any part of a plant towards one side. There are various genera with stems twining in different directions, and others with claspers. In some plants there is found a contortion of the fibres, which answers the purpose of an hygrometer: the fibres being affected by the quality of the air, the spiral part twists or untwists as the weather varies: by observing which, the temperature of the air may be discovered.

Intoxication, from τοξικον, *poison*,

venom. It is properly the same as *infectio*, but it is now generally used in the same sense as inebriation.

Introsusception. It is a preternatural ingress of one portion of an intestine into another, or a reduplication of an intestine.

Intumescence, from *intumesco*, *to swell up*. It is any tumour or swelling.

Intybus, wild succory; a species of Cichorium.

Inula, elacampane. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-nine species besides varieties.

Inunction. It is either the action of anointing, or the materials with which a part is anointed.

Inustion, is sometimes used for hot and dry seasons; but most commonly by surgeons for the operation of the cautery.

Invalescentia, and *Invaletudo*, where *in* is taken privatively, is the want of health; whence

Invalid, is one disabled by sickness from service.

Inverecundum Os, i. e. *Os Frontis*.

Inversio Uteri. See *Procidentia Uteri*.

Investigate, is used for the same as inquire or search out, but most commonly by mathematicians for the solution of problems.

Inveterate, is applied to diseases in the same sense as obstinate, and generally likewise supposes a long continuance; but the distinctions which some writers make between this and chronical, are hardly worth mentioning here.

Involucra, the secundines; so called from their coming next after the child. They form an universal covering for the fœtus, and the water in which it floats, during pregnancy.

Involucrum, is said of any common covering of particular parts in the body; whence,

Involucrum Cordis, is the *Pericardium*, which see.

Involucrum, among botanists, is the calyx of an umbel.

Involuntary, is said of any natural excretion, which happens through weakness or want of power to restrain it; as also of all convulsive motions where the muscles are invigorated to action, without the consent of the mind.

Ion, the violet.

Ionia, ground-pine.

Ionthos, ιονθος. So the Greeks call the hard pimples in the face, which the Latins call by the name of *Varus*, and *Gutta Rosacea*.

Iosacchar, ιοσακχαρ, sugar of violets.

Iotacismus, a defect in the tongue or organs of speech, which renders a person incapable of pronouncing his letters.

Ipecacuanha, a species of psychotria. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia; a wine, Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, is prepared with it: it enters the Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, which is intended as a substitute for Dover's Powder.

Ipomæa Ipecacuanha. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species.

Iris. The fore part of the tunica choroides is thus named, because of the variety of its colours. See *Eye*.

Iris, flag, flower de luce. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species he enumerates forty-four, besides varieties.

Iris Florentina, white Florentine *Iris*. Some suppose it to be only a variety of the *Iris Germanica*. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Trochisci Amyli, formerly called Troch. Bech. Alb.

Iron. It is a genus in the class of metals. It is one of the imperfect metals; of a livid white colour, approaching to grey; it is the hardest, the most elastic, and next to platina, the most difficult to fuse of all the metals. It is the only metal which hath the property of striking fire, either with a vitrifiable stone, or another piece of *iron*. Next to gold, it is the most tenacious; an iron-wire, one-tenth of an inch diameter, can

support a weight of 450 pounds without breaking. It is ductile enough, when very pure, to be drawn out into threads as fine as hair, since perukes have been made of them. It is the only known substance in nature which is attracted by the magnet, and is itself capable of becoming magnetic and attracting other iron. Beaumé. See *Mars*. The college have retained iron in their Pharmacopœia; Ferrum Ammoniacale, formerly called Flores Martiales; Ferri Rubigo, formerly called Chalybis Rubigo præparata; Ferrum Vitriolatum, formerly called Sal Martis; Ferrum Tartarisatum, are directed; as are also Vinum Ferri, formerly called Vin. Chalybeat, and Tinctura Ferri Muriati, in the place of Tinct. Mart. in Spir. Sal. & Pulvis Aloëticus cum Ferro, instead of the Pil. Ecphractic.

Iron Earth, a genus in the order of cryptometalline earths.

Iron Stone, a genus in the order of cryptometalline stones. Edwards.

Irradiation, is an emanation, or shooting out of subtile effluvia from one body to another. See *Quality*.

Irregular Bodies, are solids not terminated by equal and like surfaces.

Irritation, is a species of stimulus, expressing a lesser degree of it than vellication or corrugation.

Is, ις, *a fibre*. Its plural is ιες. Some say that Hippocrates used this word indifferently for a fibre and a nerve; and it is clear that other writers have done the same.

Isatis, woad. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Isca, a sort of fungous excrescence of the oak, or of the hazel, &c. The ancients used it as the moderns use moxa.

Ischæmon, ισχαιμον, from ισχω, *to restrain*, and αιμα, *blood*; a name for any medicine which restrains or stops bleeding.

Ischias, ισχιας, the sciatica, inflammation of the muscles of the hip, an instance of the rheumatism.

Ischias ex Abscessu, the same as *Arthropuosis*.

Ischias, a name of the two crural veins; one of which is called *the greater*, the other *the lesser*.

Ischiadicus, ισχιαδικος, *Morbus*, the sciatica. This disorder hath three seats: first, the tendinous expansion, which covers the muscles of the thigh: secondly, the coat of the sciatic nerve; and here the pain is more acute and violent, attended with a numbness: thirdly, the capsular ligament: the depth and severity of the pain lead us to judge of this part being the seat.

Ischiatocele, intestinal rupture thro' the sacro-sciatic ligaments.

Ischiocele, rupture between the os sacrum and the tuberosity of the os ischium.

Ischio-coccygæus, i. e. *Coccygæus anterior*.

Ischion, ισχιον, a name of the ligament which retains the head of the thigh-bone in the acetabulum coxendicis.

Ischium, ισχιον, from ισχις, *lumbus*, is one of the *Ossa Innominata*, which see: hence *Ischias* and *Ischiadic* are used for the hip-gout, and pains of that part.

Ischnophonia, ισχνοφωνια, from ισχνος, *slender*, and φωνη, *the voice*; a shrillness of the voice; but more frequently an hesitation of speech, or a stammering: it is the psellismus hæsitans of Cullen.

Ischnotis, ισχνοτης, leanness.

Ischuretica, medicines that remove suppression of urine.

Ischuria, ισχυρια, from ισχω, *to restrain*, and υρον, *urine*. It is a stoppage of urine, whether by stone, gravel, or any other cause. Sauvauges enumerates forty-two species, which arise from different seats and causes.

Isthmion, ισθμιον, the narrow passage between the mouth and gullet, the fauces.

Isthmus, ισθμος, signifies strictly a neck of land, and is therefore used by anatomists for such parts as in

their situation have any resemblance thereto: as that part which lies between the mouth and the gullet, and the ridge that separates the nostrils. There is also a protuberance in the *Vena Cava*, which see, thus called.

Itinerarium, the catheter; also a staff used in cutting for the stone; it is thus named by Hildanus.

Iulus, in *Botany*, a katkin, i. e. an aggregate of flowers, hanging down in the form of a rope or cat's tail, as in the hazel, birch, willow, &c.

Ivy. See *Hedera*.

J

JACINTHUS, i. e. *Hyacinthus*.

Jalapa, jalap, a species of *Convolvulus*. It is the *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Lin. The college have retained the root of this species in their Pharmacopœia; an extract, Extractum Jalapii, is directed; a tincture, Tinctura Jalapii, is ordered.

Jalapa Alba, a species of *Mirabilis*.

Jamblichi Sales, a preparation with sal ammoniac, some aromatic ingredients, &c. so called from Jamblichus, the inventor of it.

Janitor, a name for the *Pylorus*.

Janitrix, a name for the *Vena Portæ*.

Jasminum, jasmine. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and four varieties.

Jaspis, the jasper, a genus of *Petra*, of an appearance which is very dull and opake, but bearing a fine polish, and of great hardness and compactness. Edwards.

Jatraleiptes, ιατραλειπτης, from ιατρος, *a physician*, and αλειφω, *to anoint*. One who undertakes to cure distempers by external unction and friction: Galen makes mention of such in his time, particularly one Diotas; and Pliny informs us, that this was first introduced by Prodicus of Selymbria, who was a disciple of Æsculapius.

Jatrochymicus, ιατροχυμικος, a chemical physician, called *Chymiater*, who cures by means of chemical medicines.

Jatroliptice, ιατρολειπτικη, the method of curing diseases by unction and friction.

Jatropha, the Barbadoes-nut.

Jatropha, Cassava. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Jatrophysicus, an epithet bestowed on some writings which treat of physical subjects with relation to medicines.

Jatros, ιατρος, *medicus*, a physician.

Jaw (Falling of the). See *Trismus Nascentium*.

Jecur, the liver. This viscus lies in the right hypogastrium. Its convex and upper side reaches a little beyond the cartilago ensiformis, and touches the diaphragm. Its concave and lower side covers the pylorus and part of the stomach, as also a part of the colon, all the duodenum, a part of the jejunum, and of the omentum; when we stand, its extremity grows near to the navel. It is almost round, and pretty thick. Its upper side is convex, smooth, and equal. In its middle and fore part it is divided into two by a fissure, where the umbilical vessels enter. The gall-bladder is fastened to its under side, where there are three eminences, that the ancients called *Portæ*, of which one passes for a little lobe: when it is full of blood, it is of a hard red colour; when the blood is washed out of it, it is pale and soft.

It is fastened in the body by two ligaments; the first, which is large and strong, comes from the peritonæum that covers the diaphragm, and penetrating the substance of the *liver*, it joins the capsula of the vena portæ. The second is the umbilical vein; it comes from the navel, and enters by the great fissure of the *liver* to join the vena portæ: after the

birth, it degenerates into a ligament, but is of little use for the fastening of the *liver:* it is covered with a common membrane from the peritonæum, besides that every lobe and gland has its proper membrane.

The common membrane of the *liver* being raised, its substance appears to be composed of small glands, of a conic figure, not easily to be perceived in a human *liver*, and bound together by a proper membrane into several heaps or lobes, which, like branches of grapes, hang to the branches of the vessels, from which each small gland receives a twig; and the lobes are tied to one another by small membranes, which fill up the spaces between them. The vessels of the *liver* are the vena cava, and the vena portæ; they are accompanied with many small branches of the arteries, which come from the cæliaca, and mesenterica superior. The vena portæ brings the blood full of bile for secretion, and the cava carries back the blood that remains. The vena portæ and the cava enter the *liver* by its concave side, and are equally distributed through all its substance; wherever there is a branch of the one, there is a branch of the other: so that each lobe, and each gland in the lobe, whether on the convex or concave side, receives the same vessels. The vena portæ performing the office of an artery, brings the blood full of bile, which being strained off by the glands, the rest of the blood is carried back by the branches of the vena cava to the heart. Its nerves it receives from the plexus hepaticus of the intercostal nerve. Besides these vessels, the *liver* has lymphatic vessels, most of which open into the conglobated glands, near the vena portæ, or the concave side of the *liver;* from thence the lympha is carried by other lymphatics to the receptaculum chyli.

The excretory vessels of the *liver* are the vesicula fellis and porus biliarius; the vesicula fellis, or gall-bladder, is fixed to the concave side of the *liver*, into which its back part makes a small dent; its figure is like that of a pear; it is of a different bigness almost in every subject; the biggest is about the bigness of a little hen's egg. When the *liver* is in its natural situation, the bottom or largest part of the bladder is downwards, and the neck or narrower part upwards; and then it touches the stomach as well as the colon, both which it frequently dyes yellow. This bladder is composed of three coats, the outermost is common to it with the *liver:* the next, which is proper to it, is thick and solid, composed of transverse, oblique, and straight fibres. The third is thin and nervous. This last coat is covered within by a kind of crust or mucus, which preserves it against the acrimony of the bile, secerned probably by some small glands, which Malpighi has remarked between its coats, where the cystic arteries end; which gave him ground to think that it was the same in the porus biliarius. The bile is brought into the gall-bladder by some small vessels which arise from the neighbouring glands, and which uniting, form one or two pipes that open at the neck of the bladder. These ducts are hard to discover in any *liver* but that of an ox. From the neck of the gall-bladder there goes a pipe, not in a straight line with the bladder, but, as it were, more depressed in the *liver;* it is called *Ductus Cysticus.* Some small biliary ducts open likewise into it, and its inner membrane has several rugæ, which retard the motion of the bile: to this pipe, which is about the bigness of a goose quill, is joined another, called *Ductus Hepaticus*, or *Porus Biliarius;* these two together make the ductus communis choledochus, which goes obliquely to the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum. After it has pierced the first coat, it runs near two fingers' breadth between the coats, before it opens into the cavity of the intestine; which

oblique insertion serves instead of a valve to hinder the bile from returning into the ductus communis, having once entered the intestine. The gall-bladder has two veins from the vena portæ, which are called *Cysticæ Gemellæ*. It has some small arteries from the cæliaca dextra, and some lymphatics.

The porus biliarius is another excretory vessel of the *liver*. It has as many branches as the vena portæ, which it accompanies through every lobe and gland of the *liver*. Wherever there is a branch of the one, there is a branch of the other; and these two are inclosed in one common capsule, as in a sheath. The use of this capsule is to facilitate the motion of the blood and bile, by the contraction of its fibres. All these branches unite, and make one trunk of the bigness of a small quill, which joins the end of the cystic duct, for carrying the bile from the *liver* to the intestines by the common duct; as was said before. The insertion of the porus biliarius into the cystic duct, is obliquely, with its mouth looking towards the ductus communis, by which means it is impossible that the bile which comes from the cystis can enter the porus biliarius, unless the common duct is stopped.

The bile which is found in the gall-bladder is thinner, and different from that which is in the porus biliarius. The use of the bile is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, and to neutralize the septic and other acids formed from the ingesta, or food and drink taken in, because they being entangled with its alkali, thicken it so as that they cannot sufficiently be diluted by the succus pancreaticus to enter the lacteal vessels. This appears not only from the analysis of the bile, which yields more of a lixivious than of a volatile alkaline salt, but likewise from what Leewenhoek has observed, that of the great quantity of acid salts he has seen amongst the aliments in the stomach, he never could find any in the chyle after it had passed the duodenum. Because some chyle is almost always passing through the duodenum, therefore it is necessary that the bile likewise should be continually poured into it from the hepatic duct. In a dog, whose common duct was near as big as a man's, has been gathered at the rate of two drams in an hour. But because a greater quantity of aliments requires a greater quantity of bile, therefore, according as the stomach is more or less disturbed with food, it presses out of the gall-bladder a proportionable quantity of gall to be mixed with the chyle in the guts.

As that particular mechanism by which the bile is separated from the blood is so remarkable and extraordinary, as to lead us a great way into a true apprehension of the whole affair of secretion, we shall add an account of it from that most accurate reasoner this way, Dr. James Keil. The bile, he says, could no where be so conveniently secerned from the blood as where the *liver* is placed. Had all the branches of the cæliac artery carried all the blood to the *liver*, from which the gall was to be separated, it is evident, considering the nearness of the *liver* to the heart, and the intestine motion of the blood, that so viscid a secretion as the gall is, could never have been formed in the blood, and consequently could never have been secreted by any gland in that place. In this case, nature is forced to alter her usual method of sending the blood to all parts of the body by arteries. Here she forms a vein, which is no branch of the vena cava, as all the others are; and by it sends the blood from the branches of the mesenteric and cæliac arteries to the *liver*. By this the blood is brought a great way about, passing through all the intestines, stomach, spleen, caul, and pancreas, before it arrives at the *liver*; and its celerity is extremely diminished, that all the corpuscles, which are to form the gall, may have a sufficient time to attract

one another, and unite before they come to their secerning vessels. But that this is most certainly the use of the porta, will more evidently appear, if we consider what nature still does farther in prosecution of the same design. The cavities of all the arteries increase as they divide. The sum of the branches which rise immediately from the aorta, is to the aorta as 102740 is to 100000: but as if this proportion was too little to effect the design of nature, before the blood arrives at the *liver*, the branches which immediately spring from the trunk of the mesenteric artery increase in a much greater proportion. And in a body from which the Doctor took the following proportions, he found twenty-one branches to spring immediately from its trunk.

In such parts of which the trunk of the mesenteric artery is	15129
The 1st branch is	2136
2	1936
3	2136
4	2104
5	4489
6	1936
7	2601
8	3136
9	1681
10	3025
11	625
12	1369
13	1024
14	1846
15	1936
16	529
17	729
18	1156
19	1024
20	1156
21	841
The sum of all	37315

By these proportions it appears, that the sum of the first branches is much more than double to the trunk of the mesenteric artery; and therefore the velocity of the blood in them is much less than half what it is in the trunk: whereas in the branches which come immediately from the aorta, the diminution of the velocity is hardly sensible. But to put this matter in the clearest light, it is necessary, first, to examine with what velocity the blood would have moved in the *liver*, had it been carried thither by arteries, as usual to other places; secondly, with what velocity it would have moved, had it been brought to the *liver* by such an artery as the mesenterica superior; and, thirdly, to demonstrate the velocity with which it now moves through the branches of the porta to the *liver*.

Suppose that an artery equal to the mesenteric (the square of whose diameter is .038025 parts of an inch) had gone directly from the aorta to the *liver*, and that the proportion between its branches had been the same it is every where else, to wit, 10000 to 12387. The logarithm of .038025 is 1.4189307: the logarithm of the smallest artery has been found to be 8.6020620: their difference is — 7.1831293, which number being divided by .2080639, the quotient 3.4 is the series of divisions of this artery; and, consequently, upon calculation, the velocity of the blood in the last divisions of the series, will be found to be to the velocity in the trunk of the artery, as 1 to 1448. But the velocity of the blood would have been much less, if it had been carried by an artery, such as the mesenteric, directly to the *liver*. What proportion the trunk of the artery bears to its first branches has been shown: the proportion of the several trunks to their branches will next be necessary, to find out the general ratio.

The fifth branch of the mesenteric artery was	4489
Its branches	1764
	2809
	4573

The least of those branches 1764

Divided into four { 576, 1225, 576, 1024 } = 3401

The biggest branch 2809

Divided into three { 961, 1764, 1521 } = 4246

One of these, to wit, 1521

Divided into two { 1369, 961 } = 2330

The eighth branch of the mesenteric artery was 3136

Its branches { 1521, 1225 } = 2746

The biggest branch 1521

Divided into two { 900, 900 } = 1800

The least 1225

Divided into two { 729, 900 } = 1629

The tenth branch of the mesenteric artery was 3025

Its branches { 1936, 1600 } = 3536

The biggest branch 1936

Divided into two { 1089, 1296 } = 2385

Of these the biggest 1296

Divided into two { 676, 676 } = 1352

The 14th branch of the mesenteric artery was 1846

Its branches { 900, 900, 900 } = 2700

The 15th branch of the mesenteric artery was 1936

Its branches { 1089, 1369 } = 2458

Of these the biggest branch 1369

Divided into three { 784, 676, 676 } = 2136

Of which branch 676

Divided into two { 400, 529 } = 929

From all which numbers we shall take the general ratio of the trunks to their branches, to be as the sum of all the trunks to the sum of all the branches: that is, as 28749 to 36221, or as 10000 to 12687. Now a calculation upon this ratio will find 36 series of divisions in the mesen-

teric artery; and that in the last of these the blood moves 5261 times slower than it does in the trunk of the mesenteric artery.

As the trunk of the mesenteric artery bears a lesser proportion to its branches than the aorta does to its branches; so the branches of the mesenteric artery are likewise less in proportion to their conjugate veins, than the aorta is to the vena cava. The descending trunk of the aorta, below the emulgents, is to the vena cava at the same place, as 324 is to 441: but a branch of the mesenteric artery is to its corresponding branch of the porta, as 9 to 25; and therefore the blood in the branches of the porta moves 14613 times slower than it does in the trunk of the mesenteric artery, and that only upon the account of the increase of the diameter of the vessels; so necessary was it to abate the rapid intestine motion of the blood, which might hinder the coalescence of the particles for the formation of the bile.

The velocity of the blood thus decreasing as it passeth to the *liver*, it is next to be known what time it takes in passing. If a blood-vessel divides into any number of branches of equal lengths, and the orifices of the branches of each division increase in a certain given ratio, the time the blood will take to run through such a vessel may be thus had: because the velocity of the blood is reciprocally as the sections of the vessels, and the length the blood runs being given, the time is reciprocally as the velocity: the time the blood moves through each length will be directly as the section of the vessel, that is, directly as the sum of the section of the branches: and therefore if the sections are in a geometrical progression, the time will likewise be so too. Supposing then that the time increases at each division of the vessel in the proportion of 1 to r, the times will be in this geometrical progression, $1, r, r2, r3, r4, r5$, &c. Now if the last term be called u, the sum of the progression, that is, the sum of all the times will be $= \frac{ru-1}{r-1}$: And if the proportion of the branches of the mesenteric artery be taken to be on one another as 10000 to 12687, the number of divisions will be 36: and, consequently, supposing an equal distance between each division, the blood moving with an uniform motion, will require 37 times the time to run through the whole length of the mesenteric artery, that it does to move through the aorta to the first division of the mesenteric artery. In this proportion r is equal to 1.2687, whose log. is 0.103589, which multiplied by 36, gives the log. of the number 5259, which is the last term of the progression, equal to u, and $ru = r3 = 6672$, therefore $ru - 1 = 6671$: now if from the log. of 6671 be abstracted the logs. of the number of r $1-1$, or of 0.2687, there will remain the log. of the number 24826, which is the sum of all the times the blood takes in moving through all the divisions of the mesenteric artery: and therefore the time it takes in moving through the mesenteric artery is to the time it would run along it with such an uniform motion as it has at the beginning of the artery, as 27826 to 37. or as 670 to 1. Now the blood in the aorta, or beginning of the mesenteric, runs at the rate of 78 feet in a minute; and therefore if the mesenteric artery be supposed to be 10 inches long, the blood will, with an uniform motion, run along it in the space of 0.64 of a second: and, consequently, it must now take up near 7 minutes in passing through the mensenteric artery. But the velocity in the porta is to the velocity in the mesenteric artery as 9 to 25; and therefore if the porta be supposed likewise to be 10 inches long, the blood will be 19 minutes in passing through it: so

that the time the blood takes in passing from the aorta to the *liver*, is at least 26 minutes; whereas, if an artery had gone directly from the aorta to the *liver*, according to the usual method of nature, it had passed in a little more than half a second, that is, in 2437 times less than it now requires in passing. All which does evidently demonstrate, that the blood was not in a state to yield bile, if it had gone directly from the aorta to the *liver*: that a much greater time, and a much more languid motion than so direct a passage could have allowed, was absolutely necessary to get the bilious particles in a readiness to be separated from the rest of the blood in the *liver*. The divisions of the arteries have been supposed of equal length, which indeed they are not, but may, for the easier calculation, without any considerable error, be taken equal to one another.

After this care taken for the formation of the bile in the blood which passes the mesenteric artery, a very considerable piece of mechanism of the like nature is also employed for its conveyance by the cœliac artery to the *liver*, for the same end: for it seems it was necessary to send a larger quantity of the blood to the *liver* than could be disposed of through the intestines. Part of the blood of the cœliac artery is spread upon the stomach and caul, and its velocity diminished, as we have seen, in the intestines; but still, all the blood which these parts could receive, was not sufficient for the *liver*: and there was no room for the dividing and expanding the vessels through such a large space as the mesentery, and a long tract of guts. Here, therefore, is another extraordinary contrivance, by emptying the blood entirely out of the vessels into a large spongy bowl, or cistern, provided for that purpose. The dimensions of the splenic artery are uncertain; but the circumference of the cœliac being half an inch, or .5, its square is .25; and therefore the square of the splenic, which is a branch of it, cannot be above .18. Now the dimensions of the spleen are six inches in length, three or four in breadth, and two in thickness. This easy supposition therefore may be made for the more easy calculation, that it is a cylinder of two inches diameter; and therefore the square of its circumference being 36, the blood must move 200 times slower in the spleen than in the beginning of the splenic artery. From all which contrivance it is evident the velocity of the blood was to be diminished; and that such a slow motion was absolutely necessary for the secerning of the bile in the *liver*. If the humours which are separated by the glands, are at all times and places the same in the blood, and not formed after this manner, there would have been no occasion for this diminution of the blood's velocity. And from the contrivance of the porta particularly, the bile receives another advantage besides the diminution of its velocity, and that is, by running through so many different parts before it comes to the *liver*, it loses the greatest part of the lymph; by which means the particles that compose the bile, approaching nearer to one another, are by their mutual attraction sooner united. And the consideration of these two contrivances together yet more firmly maintains the truth of this doctrine. For other new and modern doctrines on the functions of the liver and on the bile, see Dr. Mitchill's remarks, in page 292 of vol. ii. and page 117 of vol. v. of the Medical Repository.

Jecur Uterinum. The *Placenta* is by some thus called, from the supposed similitude of its office with that of the liver.

Jecoraria Vena, the hepatic vein.

Jejunum. So called because it is generally found empty. It is one of the small intestines. Where the duodenum ends it begins. See *Intestines*.

Jesuit's Bark, i. e. *Peruvian Bark.*

Jesuit's Powder. The Peruvian bark, when powdered, was thus named, because that father de Lugo, a Jesuit, first brought it to Rome, and the Jesuits there powdered it, and kept it among themselves as a lucrative article.

Jet. It is that species of coal which is of a fine black colour; very light, resembling wood in appearance, bearing an elegant polish, and of a solid structure, but sometimes having a grain like wood. Edwards.

Jonquilla, jonquil, a species of *Narcissus.*

Juba. In *Botany* it is a panicle, so called from its resemblance to a horse's mane.

Judaicum Bitumen, i. e. *Asphaltum.*

Judaicus Lapis, Jew's stone. It is the petrified spine of a sea urchin, and hath the same properties as spar.

Jugale Os, from *jugum, a yoke*, the *Zygoma.*

Jugalis Sutura. The *Sagittal Suture* is sometimes thus called. It is also the suture by which the os jugale is articulated to the bone of the upper jaw.

Jugamentum, the os jugale.

Jugular Arteries and *Veins.* See *Arteries* and *Veins.*

Julap, from the Persian word *Juleb*, which signifies a sweet potion. This is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water, sweetened, and serves principally for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone.

Juncture, is any kind of joint, or closing of two bodies.

Juniperus, juniper-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and three varieties. The college have retained the berry and top of the Juniperus communis, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia; an essential oil, Oleum essential. Baccæ Juniperi, is directed; a compound spirituous water, Spiritus Juniperi Compositus, formerly called Aq. Junip. Comp.

Jupiter, a name for tin, because supposed under the government of that planet.

Juvantia. Whatever relieves under a distemper, whether it is aliment, medicine, or either of the non-naturals, are thus named.

Juxtinga. The species of *Quinsey* called *Cynanche*, or rather *Paracynanche.*

Juxta-position, from *juxta, nigh*, and *pono, to put;* is that disposition of parts in any body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

K

KALE *(Scotch).* See *Brassica Sabellica.*

Kale (Indian), a species of *Arum.*

Kali, i. e. *Salsola.* Also the prickly glasswort, a species of *Salsola.*

Kalmia, American laurel. A genus in Linnæus's botany.

Kalmii, a species of *Hieracium.*

Kandel of the Indians. See *Rhizophora.*

Kanki, a species of *Mimusops.*

Karabitus, an Arabic term for a phrenitis, or delirium.

Karatas, wild pine-apple, a species of *Bromelia.*

Karfe. By this the Arabians understand the best sort of true cinnamon.

Kayl, sour milk.

Keiri, i. e. *Leucoium luteum vulgare.*

Kelp, the rough or unpurified mineral alkali. It is the soda obtained from marine plants by burning, not yet filtered, purified and crystallized, but blended with ashes and carbone.

Kelp-wort. See *Salsola.*

Keratophyton, the name of a submarine plant, which is of a viscid consistence, pellucid like horn, and often covered with a cretaceous

crust, sometimes of elegant and various colours. The coral. nigr. is a species, and the only one noticed as a medicine.

Kermes, i. e. *Chermes*.

Kermes Mineral. It is produced by throwing into boiling alkaline ley, by small quantities, the crude antimony, finely levigated. Thus the *kermes* forms instantly; the liquor is filtered, and the same process is repeated for the rest. Beaumé.

Kermes, oak-tree. See *Coccifera*.

Ketton-stone, a variety of calcareous stone, of a brown colour, and of a granulated structure.

Keyser's Pills. According to an account in the Edinburgh *Medical Commentaries*, they consist of quicksilver reduced to a red calx, which, being dissolved in vinegar, is mixed with manna, and made into pills.

Kibes, is a stagnation of the blood in the hands or feet, but especially in the heels, attended with inflammation, heat, pain, tumefaction, and itching. They sometimes suppurate, but often go away of themselves without breaking, if the part be defended from the external cold.

Kidneys, or *Reins*. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. In a fœtus their external substance is divided into several lobes joined together, which, in adults, become more close; therefore their superfices is equal and smooth. They have two membranes, the one common from the peritonæum, the other proper: they are ordinarily covered with much fat; their colour is a dark red.

There are in the *kidneys* lymphatic vessels, which discharge themselves into Pecquet's reservatory, i. e. the common receptacle; nerves which come from the intercostals; veins which go to the cava; and their arteries come from the aorta. The veins and arteries are called *Emulgents;* they pierce the *kidneys* on their concave sides (which lie near the cava and aorta), included in one capsule, and are divided into several branches, which surround the pelvis. These branches are again divided into an infinity of others less, which go to the external part of the reins, where they inosculate, and form a sort of net, from which their extremities coming, terminate in an infinity of little glands. These glands are of a round figure, and compose the outer substance of the reins, which is half a finger thick; from each of these goes a long small tube, which tube composes the inner substance of the reins. As they approach the pelvis, or bason, they gather together in little bundles, whose extremities piercing the membrane of the pelvis, form those little protuberances on the inside of the pelvis, celled *Papillæ*. The pelvis or bason is a cavity in the middle of the *kidneys*, formed for a dilatation of the ureters. It sends out several ramifications, which divide the urinary tubes into bundles, and which make a sort of capsula to the blood-vessels.

The use of the *kidneys* is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serocity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. The blood which could not enter the glands is brought back by the emulgent veins. The urine thus separated consists of much salt floating in water; on which account it is that the *kidneys* have their situation so near the heart: for, were they at a greater distance, other particles must have united with the salts and aqueous particles (as in the present station some terrestrial particles do) and disturbed their secretion; besides the

impossibility of their having such a quantity of blood wash through them at a more distant station.

In the middle between the aorta and kidneys, a little above the emulgent vessels, are situated the glandulæ renales, or capsulæ atrabiliares; they are two in number, one on each side, wrapt up in some fat; they sometimes change their situation, and their figure is also various; for in some they are round, in others square, triangular, or of an irregular figure; the right is ordinarily bigger than the left, and each about the bigness of a nux vomica. In a fœtus they are almost as big as the *kidneys*. They are covered with a fine membrane, and within they have several small sinuses, which contain a blackish sort of liquor. Their blood-vessels are branches sometimes of the vena cava and aorta, and sometimes of the emulgents. The intercostal nerve furnishes a branch which makes a plexus upon them. Their use is not yet known: some think they separate a liquor from the arterial blood, for diluting the blood, which is two thick after it comes from the *kidneys*.

The ureters are two long and small canals which come from the bason of the *kidneys*, one on each side; they lie betwixt the doublings of the peritonæum: and descending, they pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space between its coats, and then they open in its cavity: they are composed of three coats; the first is from the peritonæum; the second is made of small oblique muscular fibres; and the third, which is very sensible, has several small glands which separate a slimy liquor, to defend it against the acrimony of the urine. The neighbouring parts furnish them with blood-vessels, and their nerves come from the intercostals, and from the vertebræ of the loins. Their cavity is contracted sometimes in three or four places, especially toward the bladder. Such as are subject to the gravel, and given to excessive drinking, have them sometimes so much dilated, that you may put the end of the little finger into them. Their use is to carry the urine from the *kidneys* to the bladder. Their obstruction causes a suppression of urine.

Kina, or *Kini-kina*, i. e. *Cort. Peruv.* This name is taken from the Countess of Cinchon, whose cure by its means first occasioned it to be known in Europe.

Kino, i. e. *Gumm. rubrum astringens Gambiense.* The college have introduced this resin into their Pharmacopœia.

Kriebel Krankheit. So the Germans call the *Raphania*, which see.

Kynanche, a species of *Angina.*

L

LABIA, or *Labra*, strictly signifies the lips; but it is used figuratively to express many other parts of a human body, that, by their figure, have any resemblance thereunto; as the *labia pudenda*, are the exterior parts of a woman's privities, &c. and the lips of wounds are also thus called. See *Mouth.*

Labium, or *Labia*, a lip. The *lips* are all that are loose before the gums: the red part is called *Prolabium:* when the cuticula is taken off, there is a villous appearance, as in the glans penis.

Labia Leporina, the hare-lip.

Labial Glands. See *Mouth.*

Labiate Flowers. See *Flower.*

Labiales Arteriæ. See *Maxillaris Arteria Externa.*

Labis, λαβις, any forceps, from λαμβανω, *to lay hold on.*

Laboratorium, from *labour*, *work*, is any work-room, but is chiefly given to those of chemists, where their furnaces, &c. are built.

Labrisulcium, a chap in the lip; or the same as cheilocace. It is a scrophulous symptom.

Labrusca, the wild Virginian vine. A species of *Vitis*.

Laburnum, a species of *Cytisus*.

Labyrinth. A cavity in the ear is thus named. See *Ear*.

Lac, milk. See *Breasts*.

Lac Amygdalæ, milk of almonds. So the almond emulsion is called.

Lac calcis, milk of lime. So some call the water which is whitened by lime suspended in it. It is an excellent remedy in many cases of eruption and ulceration, neutralizing the acids into which the humours degenerate after secretion. It is also a good eye-wash, and is excellent in the stone and other internal diseases.

Lac Lunæ, white stone marle. It is much of the nature of chalk. In reality it is calcareous earth.

Lacca, lac or gum lac. The best is brought from Ceylon. It is supposed to be the produce of some kind of insect; and that placed on sticks is called *Stick Lack*.

Laceratura, a lacerated wound made by tearing.

Lacertuli, bundles, e. g. of fibres, &c.

Lacertus, that part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

Lacerum Foramen. It is one of the inner holes in the head, through which the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves pass.

Lachryma Jobi, Job's tears, a species of *Coix*.

Lachryma, a tear,
Lacrymal Ducts,
Lachrymale Punctum,
} See *Eye*.

Lachrymalia Ossa, i. e. *Ossa Unguis*.

Lachrymal Gland. The ancients called it *Glandula Innominata*. In the upper part of the socket, a little above the external angle of the eye, is a depression which receives the superior part of the glandula lachrymalis. It is situated behind the tunica conjunctiva of the upper eyelid, near the outer angle; the duct pierces obliquely and opens on the inside of the tunica conjunctiva, near the superior part of the tarsus. The use is to secrete a fluid for keeping the eye continually moist, and for washing away such foreign bodies as may accidentally be lodged there.

Lachrymalis Nervus, the fifth pair of nerves from the head, divided into branches; the first of which is called the orbitary branch; this is divided into three more, the third of which is called the *Lachrymal Branch;* it goes off chiefly to the lachrymal gland.

Laciniæ. In *Botany* it signifies the incisions, or jags, on the borders of leaves or flowers; hence they are said to be laciniated.

Lactates, are salts formed by the union of the lactic acid (see *Acids)*, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Lactation, from *lac*, *milk*, giving suck; and signifies the time a woman does that office to a child.

Lactea, the milk fever.

Lacteæ primi generis. The lacteals from the intestines to the mesenteric glands are thus named.

Lacteæ secundi generis. The lacteals from the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct are thus named.

Lacteals,
Lacteal Veins.
} So Asselius first called them, from those which he observed passing from the intestines, circulating a milk-white fluid.

Lacteal Veins. These are long and slender pipes, whose coats are so thin as to become invisible when they are not distended with chyle or lymph. They arise from all the parts of the small guts, by fine capillary tubes, which, as they run from the sides of the guts to the glands in the mesentery, unite and form larger branches; these are called *Venæ lacteæ primi generis*. The mouths of these lacteals, which open

into the cavity of the guts from whence they receive the chyle, are so small as not to be seen by the best microscope. It was necessary they should be smaller than the finest arteries in the body, that nothing might enter which might stop the circulation of the blood. The same extremity of the *lacteals* has likewise communication with the capillary arteries of the guts, by which they receive a lymph that dilutes and propels the chyle forwards, and washes the *lacteals* and glands, that they may not fur, and be obstructed by the chyle's staying in them upon fasting. The other extremity of the *lacteals* discharges the chyle into the vesicular cells of the glands dispersed up and down the mesentery. And from these arise other *lacteals* of a larger size, which carry the chyle immediately into the receptaculum chyli; they are called *Lacteæ secundi generis*. The *lacteal veins* have valves at several distances, which hinder the chyle from returning back into the intestines. Asselius, who first discovered the *lacteal* vessels in the year 1622, and his followers, thought they carried the chyle to the liver, till Pecquet, in the year 1651, found out the receptaculum chyli, or common receptacle, and ductus thoracicus, or thoracic duct; though both were accurately described by the learned anatomist Bartholomæus Eustachius many years before the discovery of the *lacteal veins*.

The receptacle of the chyle is easily found in living bodies, but with greater difficulty in those that are dead. It lies between the descending trunk of the great artery, and the vertebræ of the loins, and is biggest between the cæliac and emulgent arteries, surrounded by several vesicular glands, called *Glandulæ Lumbares*, which discharge their lymph into it. The receptacle receives all the second order of *lacteals*, as well as all the lymphatic veins, both of the legs, and of all the parts of the abdomen; so that it seems to be indeed only a bag (which will contain about one ounce of water), formed by the union of these vessels. The bottom of it contracts to the smallness of a lymphatic vessel; the middle is sometimes divided into two or three parts, and the upper part stretches itself out into a duct about the bigness of a goose quill. This duct ascends into the thorax behind the great artery; and about the heart it frequently divides into two or three branches, which immediately unite again into one, and creeping along the gullet, it marches to the left subclavian vein, where it opens at one or two orifices, which are covered with a semilunar valve, that the blood may pass over them, and the chyle run from underneath it, and mix with the blood in the veins. The ductus thoracicus has valves at several distances, which hinder the chyle that has once passed them from falling back. It receives the lymph-ducts from the several parts in the chest, as it passes along to the subclavian vein. By its running up to the left side, the chyle receives a new impetus from the pulsation of the great artery; whereas, on the right side it must have ascended only by the pressure of the diaphragm and muscles of the lower belly upon the receptacle which it equally enjoys in its present situation.

Lactescence, in *Botany*, is when a copious milky juice flows out on any injury done to the plant.

Lactiferi Ductus. The glandular body of the breast contains a white mass, which is merely a collection of membraneous ducts; they are narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, and contract again as they approach the papillæ, near which they form a kind of a circle of communication. These are *lactiferous ducts*.

Lactiferi Tubuli, i. e. *Lactiferi Ductus*.

Lactiferus. Lactiferous plants are those which abound with a milky juice, as full grown lettuces.

Lactuca, lettuce. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Lactumina, little ulcers, or crusty scabs in the skin, so called because they chiefly happen to children at the breast.

Lacunæ, any drains or furrows; from *lacus*, *a standing pool;* any small holes within another cavity; but particularly those in the urethra, or vagina uteri. They are the excretory orifices of certain glands situated there.

Ladánum. The college have retained this resin in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Emplastrum Ladani, formerly called Empl. Stomachic: and the Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ, formerly called Emp. Cephalic.

Lædantia, those things which do injury to the living frame; the counterpart of the juvantia, or those which do it good. The doctrine of these two classes of agents constitutes the most valuable part of practical medicine. See *Juvantia*.

Læsio, hurt, interruption, a disorder of any of the offices, &c. of the different parts of the human body.

Lætificans, strictly signifying making joyful, hath been applied to many compositions under the intention of cordials: but both the medicine and distinction are now almost quite disused.

Lagocheilos, from λαγωὸς, *a hare*, and χειλος, *a lip;* a person with a hare-lip.

Lagophthalmia, λαγωφθαλμια, retraction of the upper eye-lid, or hare's eye.

Lambdacismus, a defect in speech, which consists in an inability to pronounce certain consonants, or is that stammering or difficulty of speech called *Psellismus Lallans*, that is, when the letter L is pronounced too liquid, and often in the place of R.

Lambdoides, the suture which runs betwixt the occipitis and ossa parietalia. It is so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter Λ, *Lambdas*. It is also a name of the os hyoides.

Lamellæ. See *Laminæ*.

Laminæ, plates, signify pretty much the same; but the former is generally applied to the division of shells, and the latter to that of the skull, which are also called *Tables*, being only two in number: though most shells are divisible into a great many such plates lying over one another.

Lamina Cribrosa, the cribriform lamella. It is the horizontal plate of the os ethmoides, through which the olfactory nerves pass.

Laminæ Spongiosæ Inferiores, i. e. *Conchæ Narium Inferiores*.

Laminated, plated; signifies such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

Laminated stone, an order in the class of stones. It is of a laminated structure, and cannot be referred to any other order of this class. Edwards.

Lana, wool. Burnt wool is escharotic.

Lana, wool; a species of pubescence which covers the surface of many plants, serving, according to Linnæus, as a kind of veil to secure them from the too intense rays of the sun; as in horehound, mullein, &c.

Lana Sucoida, sordid wool, or that which is greasy with the sweat of the sheep.

Lancet, the common instrument of the surgeons, with which they let blood.

Languor, and *Lassitude*, signify a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. The first is remedied by stomachics and cordials, and the latter by timely evacuation. Though frequently the word *languor* is used for debility of spirits; and *lassitude*, for muscular debility.

Languor Pannonicus, i. e. *Morbus Hungaricus.*

Lanigerous Trees. They are such as bear a woolly or downy substance, as is commonly contained in the catkins of the willow.

Lanuginosus, lanuginous, or downy, as the quince, &c.

Lanugo, signifies a down, or soft woolly substance which grows upon some plants; which therefore are called *Lanuginous.*

Lapathum acutum, sharp-pointed dock. It is the Rumex acutus, Lin.

Lapathum aquaticum, great water-dock. It is the Rumex Hydrolapathum, Linn.

Lapidescent, from *lapis*, *a stone*, is that which has a property of turning any bodies into a stony nature, as many spring-waters will do to pieces of wood and other like substances: and is the same as petrifying. Paracelsus calls the same faculty in an human body thus.

Lapis, *stone.* The chemist considers stones and earths, as earth: the fossilist divides them into two classes. With the fossilist, the characters of stone are, that they are fossil bodies, whose component parts do not imbibe water; which neither fall down into a loose mass, nor, when rubbed gently between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water; without inflammability; containing no metal, at least no larger quantity than barely tinges them; and without a saline taste, and solubility in water.

Lapis Lazuli, a species of *Copper Flos*, of a blue colour. It is said also to contain silver.

Lapis Lydius. It is of the species of *Black Jasper.*

Lapis Ollaris, a variety of the fibrous species of *Talc.* It is chiefly composed of short fibres, of a greenish cast, and employed for culinary utensils; hence its name.

Lapides Suilli. Under this name are included several fossils of different kinds; some are of a calcareous kind, of a black colour, containing inflammable matter, the fetor of which can easily be excited.

Lardum, bacon.

Larix, the larch-tree, a species of *Pinus.* It affords the Venice turpentine.

Laryngææ Arteria et Venæ. See *Gutturalis Superior.*

Laryngotomia, λαρυγγοτομια, from λαρυγξ, *the throat*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, i. e. *Tracheotomy.* It is that operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided, to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsey, &c. though the common prejudices against this are so strong that many are lost for want of it. Aquapendens particularly directs this operation, *De Oper. Chirur.* under the title *De Perforatione Asperæ Arteriæ in Angina;* and Aurelius Severinus does the same, *Chir. Efficac.* part ii. cap. 40.

Larynx, λαρυγξ, is the upper part of the *Trachea*, and lies below the root of the tongue before the pharynx. It is composed of five cartilages, which sometimes in old men become as hard as bones. The first in the thyroides, or scutiformis, because of its figure, θυρεος, signifying *a shield*, and ειδος, figure. It makes that protuberance in the fore part of the *larynx*, called *Pomum Adami.* It is a thin cartilage, about an inch broad, but not so long; it is concave within, and convex without. Its four angles have each a small production; the two upper, which are longer, are tied to the horns of the os hyoides, and the two lower to the second cartilage, which is called *Annularis*, because it resembles a ring. It is very large and thick behind, which part resembles the stone of a ring, and it grows narrower towards its fore part. It is situated below the other cartilage of the *larynx*; they stand upon it as upon a basis, and by it they are tied to the trachea. The third and fourth are alike, and have one common name, which is the *Arytænoides.* They reach from

the middle of the concave sides of the thyroides to the upper and back part of the annularis; and they make that chink, or rimula, which is the mouth of the *larynx*, called *Glottis*. Betwixt those and the sides of the thyroides, there are two small cavities on each side, formed by the muscles and membranes which join them together: in which, if a little drink or bread fall, as sometimes happens when one laughs or speaks, in eating or drinking, it causes a violent cough, and a great tickling. The fifth and last cartilage is the epiglottis; it is of as ofter substance than the others, and resembles a little tongue. It is tied by its basis to the upper and middle part of the concave side of the thyroides. Its use is to cover the glottis in eating and drinking; for the aliments by their weight press it close down upon the glottis, and they pass over without entering the larynx, into the œsophagus; but when the aliments are past, the epiglottis, by its natural effort, which is common to all cartilages, rises up again, and gives way to the air in breathing. While we speak or laugh, the glottis must necessarily be open for the passage of the air in breathing; therefore it is not convenient to speak whilst we swallow.

The *larynx* has two pair of common muscles, and five pair proper. The first of the common muscles is the sternothyroideus. It arises from the upper part of the inside of the sternum, and ascending on the sides of the trachea, it is inserted to the lower part of the sides of the cartilago scutiformis. When these muscles act, they pull this cartilage downward. The second is the hyothyroideus. It arises from the lower part of the os hyoides, and descending, is inserted in the lower part of the scutiformis, near the former. They pull up the *larynx*. The first of the proper muscle is the cricothyroideus. It arises from the fore part of the cartilago cricoides, and running under the thyroides, it is inserted into the inside of that cartilage. The second is the crico-arytænoideus lateralis. It ariseth from the lateral part of the cricoides, and ascending is inserted into the lateral part of the arytænoides. This dilates the arytænoides. The third is the crico-arytænoideus posticus. It arises from the back part of the cartilago cricoides, and is inserted into the arytænoideus, near the former. The fourth is the thyro-arytænoideus. It arises from the internal and concave side of the scutiformis, and is inserted into the fore parts of the arytænoideus. It contracts the rimula. The fifth muscle is the arytænoideus. It runneth upon the upper part of the cartilago arytænoideus, and with its fellow forms a sphincter for contracting the rimula.

The *larynx* receives veins from the jugular, arteries from the carotids, and nerves from the recurrent.

On the lower part of the *larynx*, upon the sides of the annular cartilages, and of the first ring of the trachea, there are two lymphatic glands, called *Thyroideæ*, of the figure of a pear; the colour is red: they have veins, nerves, and arteries, as the *larynx*.

The use of the *larynx* is not only to form the voice, but also, by the different apertures of its rimula, the lungs are more or less compressed by the air; for if the aperture of the *larynx* had been as wide as the asperia arteria, the lungs could have suffered little or no compression. Had it not been for the *larynx*, we could have received no benefit by breathing: for if the mouth of the asperia arteria had been large and wide, the air had not resisted that force by which it is thrust out in expiration, so as to make any compression upon the lungs whereby the globules of the blood could have been dissolved, or the particles of both fluids mixed together, which we find so necessary to life, that we die without it. Nor does the *larynx* only preserve life,

but it likewise conduces to render it happy and agreeable, by forming the voice, which is the sound of the air drove through the narrow chink of the glottis, with a velocity greater than in any ordinary respiration. This sound is increased by the cavities of the mouth and nose, which resound like the hollow of a violin, as is evident by the trembling to be felt in the nose while we speak. And these cavities not only increase, but also conduce to the agreeableness of the voice; for how disagreeable is the alteration of the voice, which follows a loss or stoppage of the nose. And the dimensions of the mouth are always proportioned to the notes formed in the glottis; low notes being constantly attended with a prolongation, and high notes with a contraction of its cavity. The notes themselves are formed by the different apertures of the glottis: for when the glottis is contracted, the air being driven by an equal force, must move more swiftly; and the sides of the glottis being more tense, their vibration must be quicker and shorter, and consequently the note high. The contrary happeneth when the glottis wideneth. Each note is capable of all degrees of strength: for the strength of the voice is always proportionable to the quantity of air thrown out of the *larynx* in sounding of the same note. Now, if the strength of the note is to be increased, the diaphragm, but more especially the muscular fibres of the trachæa arteria, contract more strongly, and thrust out a greater quantity of air; and the aperture of the glottis increases proportionably, that this great quantity of air may pass through with the same velocity as before, and that the same note may be continued. Now, supposing the greater distance of the two sides of the glottis to be one-tenth part of an inch in sounding of twelve notes, to which the voice easily reaches, this line must be divided into twelve parts, each of which gives the aperture requisite for such a note, with a certain strength. But if we consider the subdivision of notes into which the voice can run, the motion of the sides of the glottis is still vastly nicer; for if two cords sounding exactly unisons, one be shortened $\frac{1}{2000}$ part of its length, a just ear will perceive the disagreement: and a good voice will sound the difference, which is $\frac{1}{100}$th part of a note. But because this is a great nicety, we shall only suppose that the voice can divide a note into an hundred parts; from thence it will follow, that the different apertures of the glottis actually divide the tenth part of an inch into 1200 parts; the effect of each of which produces a sensible alteration upon a good ear. But because each side of the glottis moves just equally, therefore the divisions are just double, or the sides of the glottis, by their motion, do actually divide one-tenth part of an inch into 2400 parts.

Lassitude, *lassitudo*, weariness. This generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, because that wants no remedy but rest; and proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of that fluid which is necessary to maintain the force and spring of the solids, as in fevers and convulsions; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied either in due quantity or quality. The remedy in the first case is evacuation; in the latter, proper diet, or such alterative medicines as influence such a secretion. See *Languor*.

Lata Ligamenta. The broad ligaments of the womb are properly only a duplicature of the peritonæum, reflecting from the loins to the uterus, and are long enough to admit it to hang down into the vagina.

Lateralia (Ligam.) On the body of the os humeri there are two particular ligaments; they are long, flat,

thin, narrow, fixed on one edge along the two lower thirds of the bone, and reaching to both condyles. They are braced tight, and are very narrow at the upper part, but broader towards the condyles, from whence they are expanded like a goose's foot, and form the brachio-cubital and brachio-radial ligaments.

Lateralis Morbus, the side disease; a name of the pleurisy.

Laterales Musc. So the *Masseter Muscles* are called.

Laterales Mus. Nasi. See *Obliqui Nasi Musc.*

Laterales Process. Ossis sphenoidis. See *Sphenoides Os.*

Lateritium Ol. Oil of bricks. Hot bricks are quenched in olive oil, until all the oil is imbided; and then distilling them in a retort until all the oil is drawn off; after which the spirit must be separated. This oil is also named *Ol. Philosophorum.*

Latissimus Colli, i. e. *Platysma Myoides.*

Latissimus Dorsi (i. e. the broadest). It covereth almost the whole back. It hath a thin, broad, tendinous beginning, which comes from the posterior part of the spine of the ilium, from the superior spines of the os sacrum, from all the spines of the vertebræ of the loins, and from the seven lower of the thorax; it passes by the interior angle of the scapula, from which some of its fleshy fibres sometimes arise, and is inserted with the teres major, by a strong and broad tendon, with which it pulls the arm downwards.

Latitude. It is well known what signification this generally bears; but by *latitude* of health, to which physicians only apply it, is understood that deviation from a certain standard of weight and bulk, which a person can admit of without falling into a disease; and concerning which Sanctorius hath given some excellent aphorisms in his *Medicina Statica.*

Laudanum, from *laus, praise.* The name implies, that the medicine is worthy of praise; it is generally confined to the preparations of opium. According to the opinion of the Scotch physician, Bruno, or Brown, it ought to have been called κεντρον, stimulus, as being the most active of all the diffusible stimulants.

Laurel (Spurge). See *Daphne*, and *Laureola.*

Laureola Fœmina, mezereon, i. e. *Daphne Mezereum*, Linn.

Laurifolia Magellanica. See *Winteranus Cortex.*

Lauro-Cerasus, cherry-laurel; a species of *Prunus.*

Laurus, the bay-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species. The college have retained the leaf and berry of the *Laurus nobilis*, Linn. the leaf enters the Decoctum pro Fomento, formerly called Fotus Commun. the berry enters the Emplastrum Cumini, formerly Empl. e Cymin.

Laurus, a name for the camphor, cinnamon-trees, sassafras, and also several other trees, as the New-York spice-wood.

Lavacra, washes. Such as are used to improve the skin.

Lavandula, from *lavando, washing*, because it was used in baths on account of its fragrancy, lavender. It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species. The college have retained the flower of the *Lavandula Spica*, Lin. a Simple Spirit, Spiritus Lavandulæ, and a Compound Spirit, Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus, are directed: the Spiritus Lavandulæ Simplex, enters the Linimentum Camphoræ: the flower enters the Pulvis Asari Compositus, formerly called Pulv. Sternutator.

Lavipedium, a bath for the feet.

Laxative, signifies loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. And,

Laxative Medicines, are such as promote that disposition; which they do by some smooth softening quality, taking away all tensity of the fibres, and facilitating the passage of the contents of the intestinal tube through it: for which reason all oily substances come under this class.

Laxity of a Fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts, which a small force can alter so as to increase its length beyond what is natural: and therefore is a species of debility.

Laxator Membranæ Tympani. This muscle arises from the upper part of the bone, above the membrana tympani, runs inward, and is inserted into the thick process of the malleolus. Winslow calls it the *Internal Muscle of the Malleus.*

Laxator Externus, or *Externus Tympani Auris.* It rises in the upper sinus of the auditory passage, and is inserted into the membrana tympani with a slender tendon to the malleus, and draws the membrane upward and outward.

Lazaretto. Regulations for preserving the health of men against foreign contagions make so considerable a part of the code of several European nations, that it is very interesting to know in what state of society, and under what circumstances, they arose, that we may thereby the better judge of their value and usefulness. It will appear, on investigation, that they were originally adopted before the principles of science on which they depend had been unfolded, and in times of fanaticism and terror, when the human mind was not in a condition to judge calmly about them, if they had been unfolded.

These regulations refer to three great objects: 1. Quarantines: 2. Lazarettoes: and 3. Areas and stores for unladed goods and merchandize. On examining the history and actual condition of each of these, it will be found that in most cases they are instrumental in engendering and perpetuating that pestilence which it is their professed object to avoid. They all take it for granted that malignant and pestilential diseases are contagious—a supposition utterly groundless; and then undertake, with vast parade, to prevent the importation of this imaginary contagion. But a concise review of their history will set these establishments in the clearest light.

A quarantine, from "quarante," the French word for "forty," in its simple sense, means a duration of "forty" days. As a term of the common law, it means the time a widow is permitted to remain in the mansion-house of her deceased husband, and this is called her "quarantine." This was a reasonable regulation, that the widow might not be turned out of doors immediately by the heir; but, after funeral rites were performed, might be allowed time to make deliberate arrangements for removal, and to receive an assignment of dower.

But what could have been the reason of fixing upon "forty" days for the detention of ships suspected to be already too dirty to live in, and, consequently, to be admitted into port? The direction of plain sound judgment, in such cases, would be to hoist out the cargo as fast as possible at some convenient station, rather remote from thick population, and to remove the nuisances, corruption and poison engendered on board with all speed. The mode of removing these, and of cleaning and sweetening a room so as to make it habitable and healthy, is so perfectly and practically understood, that scarcely a washer-woman or a chamber-maid is ignorant that *lime*, *alkaline leys* and *soaps*, will destroy every particle of infection there. And as the pestilential poison could be thus destroyed in a *habitation on shore*, there can be no possible reason to doubt their efficacy in destroying it on board a ship, which is but a *human habitation afloat.* But it has been the misfortune of American and English navigators to adopt a mode of cleaning ships different from the method of cleaning houses; and great sickness and mortality have been the consequence.

Christendom is beyond a doubt the most intelligent portion of the globe. How, then, came the Christians to fix upon "forty" days

as the expiatory period? It proceeded, probably, from a religious or superstitious veneration for the number "forty:" for "forty" is a very remarkable number, as well as "three," "seven," and "twelve." In the days of Noah the rain was upon the earth *forty* days and *forty* nights (Gen. vii. 12). Moses remained on Mount Sinai *forty* days and *forty* nights (Deut. x. 10). If a wicked man was to be beaten, the number of stripes to be given, by order of the judge, was not to exceed *forty* (Deut. xxv. 3). The men sent by Moses to search the land of Canaan were engaged in that employment *forty* days (Numb. xiii. 25). And the Jews who murmured on hearing the report of the spies, were denounced to wander in the wilderness, and bear their iniquities (a year for a day) *forty* years (Numb. xiv. 33, 34). Christ fasted *forty* days and *forty* nights in the wilderness (Mat. iv. 2). And was seen by the apostles *forty* days after his resurrection (Acts i. 3). And, in the Christian Church, the season of Lent, or penitentiary abstinence between Shrove Tuesday and Easter, was continued for *forty* days.

Thus we find a term of *forty* days had been frequently noticed in sacred history. Even an opinion of sanctity had been attached to it both among Jews and Christians. It was associated with various events and usages of their religions, and had been employed as an expiatory and penitentiary period for uncleanness and sin.

The expeditions of the Franks, or Christians of the west, who, in the spirit of crusading, poured into Palestine to rescue it from the Mahometans, gave rise to quarantines for ships and sea vessels. The readers of these expeditions well know what misery, want, uncleanness and mortality accompanied them as they marched or sailed. There was an incredible destruction of the human species by diseases, independent of the numbers who fell by way-faring accidents, or perished by the sword of the enemy.

After severe and costly exertions, the faithful accomplished their purposes, and established the kingdom of Jerusalem. But they held it uneasily, and they held it not long; for, forced at length to abandon their dear-bought conquest, the infidels once more took possession of the Holy Land. During the wars which had been waged between the Christians and Mahometans for the possession of Judea, the religious animosity of the two parties had been carried to the utmost violence of opposition and hatred, by every species of private as well as public aggravation. And the Franks, as they reluctantly quitted the country of the patriarchs and apostles, charged the Turks with all their disasters, and accused them as the authors of almost every evil which they suffered. Among other miseries, and that not the least in the enumeration, the returning Europeans affirmed that the Asiatics had infected them with the PLAGUE.

They forgot that the desolation of their armies by this disease had been so great that their line of march from their places of rendezvous could be traced through Hungary, and along the route to Constantinople, by the bones of the unburied dead. On this the Orientals might have affirmed that these invaders had imported the plague from Europe. Perhaps they did; but because similar sickness attended the Franks on their return from the Levant, produced by their customary uncleanness, bad management, exposure to hardships and want of necessaries, they roundly asserted the distemper was contagious, and the contagion catched from the infidels. To countenance this notion, they affirmed the Turks were fatalists; and, as they took no pains to destroy or avoid the contagion of this horrible disease, it was always alive and active among them. They

persuaded themselves this contagion, if introduced, would spread like fire, and consume as a conflagration. A prudent government, therefore, should guard against it by every precaution.

An interdiction of all intercourse with the infected cities of the Archipelago and the Levant promised the most perfect security from the contagion. But the policy and commerce of nations forbade so strict a prohibition. It was therefore agreed that travelling and trade might be carried on, provided voyagers, merchants, and every thing they carried with them, were subjected to certain salutary restraints; and one of these restraints was a QUARANTINE, or detention of *forty days* and *nights*, to conquer the pestilential contagion, or to let it die for want of something to feed upon. Latterly "quarantines" have been shortened to *fourteen*, *eight*, or even *three* days, according to circumstances.

Thus a dirty or sickly vessel, in a hot climate, with corrupting and perishable things on board, became more foul and intolerable from inbred mischief working within her during her quarantine in one of the Mediterranean harbours, than she had been during her voyage; and by the most preposterous interpretation, all this local and domestic infection, hatched and reared by bad management in ships, and increased under quarantine regulations among the Christians, is ascribed to a *plaguy* contagion imported from Turkey, Syria or Egypt! And so, because quarantines were established in days of ignorance, prejudice, rancour and intolerance, between the Franks and the Turks, they have been adopted as matters of course by the Christian nations in their intercourse with each other: in consequence of which the ships of New-York are compelled to perform a quarantine at Cuxhaven, those of Baltimore at Cadiz, and those of Naples at Philadelphia, for fear of mutually importing yellow fever and plague. Surely these things are worthy of being better understood.

Quarantines thus arose from a desire of stopping a supposed contagion, catched, as was erroneously believed, from the Asiatics, and were tinctured with superstitious notions or ideas of religion badly interpreted. During the *forty* days detention of a ship and cargo, the persons who were actually sick, or suspected to have contagion lurking about them, were removed to an hospital, to remain until the period of danger was supposed to be past. This hospital was called by one of the most odious and disgusting names that could be thought of. It was derived from LAZARUS, the decrepit beggar, who lay covered with sores, and starving at the rich man's gate. The *Lazar-house*, or *Lazaretto*, was the place of reception for those who were suffering from pestilential nastiness and venom, and for those that were supposed to be in immediate danger of sickening by it, or of rendering others sick. Being constructed frequently of very durable materials, these Lazarettos were the receptacles of all the newly arrived persons who were thought proper subjects of detention, for a great number of years in succession. Hence they became remarkably foul and pestilential. The chambers were often much neglected, and abounded in uncleanness and corruption. From an accumulation of all manner of impurity from year to year, those hospitals themselves became the *nurseries of the plague*; not arising from contagion here any more than on ship-board, but proceeding from animal excretions, corrupting provisions, and the like, undergoing putrefaction in a hot climate. The plague, engendered and perpetuated in these direful hospitals too, was most uncharitably ascribed to the Turks!

The local and domestic origin of pestilential distempers, and of alkalies to quell their exciting cause, is strikingly proved in the benevolent

HOWARD's account of his quarantine at Venice, contained in his book on Lazarettoes, p. 11. And if he had written nothing but this, he would have deserved the approbation of all classes of men. "Soon after unloading the boat," he writes, "the sub-prior came, and showed me my lodging in the NEW Lazaretto, *which was a very dirty room, full of vermin, and without a table, chair or bed.* That day and the next morning I employed a person to wash my room; *but this did not remove the offensiveness of it, or prevent that constant head-ache which I had been used to feel in visiting other Lazarettos, and some of the hospitals in Turkey.* This Lazaretto is chiefly assigned to Turks and soldiers, and the crews of those ships which have the plague on board. In one of the enclosures was the crew of a Ragusan ship which had arrived a few days before me, after having been driven from Ancona and Trieste. My guard sent report of my health to the office; and, on the representation of our consul, I was conducted to the OLD Lazaretto, which is nearer the city. Having brought a letter to the prior from the Venetian ambassador at Constantinople, I hoped now to have had a comfortable lodging: but I was not so happy. The apartment appointed me (consisting of an upper and lower room) was no less disagreeable and offensive than the former. I preferred lying in the lower room, on a brick floor, where I was almost surrounded with water. After six days, however, the prior removed me to an apartment in some respects better, and consisting of four rooms. Here I had a pleasant view; but *the rooms were without furniture, very dirty, and no less offensive than the sick wards of the worst hospital. The walls of my chamber, not having been cleaned probably for half a century, were saturated with infection.* I got them washed repeatedly with boiling water, to remove the offensive smell, without any effect. *My appetite failed, and I concluded I was in danger of the slow hospital fever,*" &c. Strong prejudices were opposed to his having the room *white-washed with lime.* He, however, with great difficulty, got it done at last; and the consequence was, the noxious vapours were neutralized, and it was immediately rendered so fresh and sweet, that he was able to drink tea in it in the afternoon, and to sleep in it the following night. The other inhabitants of the Lazaretto admired these strange proceedings. Mr. Howard observes, that he left his successors an agreeable and wholesome room, instead of a nasty and contagious one.

Lazari Morbus, or *Malum*, the elephantiasis, or leprosy.

Lazuli Lapis, azure stone. It is of a deep blue colour, inclining to violet, often variegated with gold or silver coloured points. The ultramarine is produced from this stone.

Lead. It is a genus in the class of metals. It is an imperfect metal, of a white colour, with a bluish tinge. It has a taste and smell peculiar to itself. A leaden wire of the tenth of an inch only, is capable of supporting a weight of twenty-nine pounds and a quarter without breaking. It is the softest of all the metals. It is not sensibly elastic. It extends easily under the hammer, and is beat into thin leaves. Beaumé.

Lead (Potter) Ore. It is composed of thin square laminæ, mineralized with sulphur, and containing a small portion of silver.

Lead (Star-grained) Ore. It is of a solid structure, but consisting in appearance of little distinct pieces, which are very bright and glaring, and of the unnamed colour of metals.

Leaf, Folium, in *Botany*, is a very essential and ornamental part of a plant, whose office is to transpire and attract, like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. *Leaves* are considered in three respects, viz. first, as simple; second, compound; third, determinate. Simple *leaves* are such as have only a single leaf on a petiole

or stalk. They differ in respect to circumscription, angles, sinus, apices, margin, superfices, and substance. *Leaves* are said to be compound when there are more than one upon a petiole or foot-stalk, and are considered in respect to structure and degree. By the determination of *leaves* is meant their character, expressed from some circumstance foreign to their own particular structure or configuration; as from their place, situation, insertion, or direction.

Leather-stone. A genus in the order of gritless stone; it is flexible and elastic. It is thus named from its resemblance to leather.

Lectisternium, is used by some writers for all that apparatus which is necessary for the care of a sick person in bed. And,

Lectualis, is said of a person whose distemper requires him to be confined in bed; signifying the same as *Clinicus*, κλινικος, amongst the Greeks, from κλινη, *lectus*, *a bed.*

Lectuli, couches. In these chaff was mixed, with proper ingredients coarsely powdered, that their qualities may be absorbed into the body whilst the patient is laid on them.

Leek. See *Porrum.*

Legumen, in *Botany*, signifies that species of plants which is called *Pulse;* and these are so named, because they may be gathered with the hand without cutting. All those plants which have a papilionaceous, or butterfly-like flower, are reckoned by Mr. Ray, among the *legumina.* In the Linnæan system, a legumen is defined a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture or joining only.

Leiopodes, λειοποδες, splay, or broad-footed. It is when the middle of the inside of the foot is not hollow, but plane.

Leiphæmii, λειφαιμοι, from λειπω, *to be deficient*, and αιμα, *blood.* Those are thus called who have too little blood.

Leipodermos, λειποδερμος, from λειπω, *to be deficient*, and δερμα, *the skin.* A person is thus called who hath lost his prepuce.

Leipopsychia, λειποψυχια, from λειπω, *to leave*, and ψυχη, *the soul*, or *life;* a fainting fit, a languor, &c. It is synonymous with *Adynamiæ.*

Leipothymia, λειποθυμια, from λειπω, *to leave*, and θυμος, *the mind;* a fainting fit, a swooning.

Leipyria, λειπυριας, from λειπω, *to leave*, and πυρ, *heat* or *fire;* dangerous species of ardent fever, wherein the internal parts are scorched with heat, whilst the external parts are cold. It is a kind of *Tertian.*

Lemma, is a term used chiefly by geometrical writers, and signifies a proposition which serves previously to prepare the way for a more easy apprehension of the manner and steps by which some theorems are demonstrated, or for the construction of some problems. Thus to prove that a pyramid is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a prism, or parallelepiped of the same base and height with it; the demonstration of which, in the ordinary way, being difficult and troublesome, this *lemma* may be premised, which is proved in the rules of progression: "That the sum of a series of the squares of numbers in arithmetical proportion beginning from 0, and going on 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, &c. is always sub-triple of the sum of as many terms equal to the greatest; or is always $\frac{1}{3}$ of the greatest term, multiplied by the number of terms." Thus also to find the inflection of a curve line, this lemma is first premised: that a tangent may be drawn to the given curve in a given point. Thus likewise in *Physics* to the demonstration of most propositions, such *lemmata* as these are necessary first to be allowed: that there is no penetration of dimensions; that all matter is divisible; and the like. As also in the theory of *Medicine:* that where the blood circulates, there is life, &c.

Lemnia Terra, earth of Lemnos. It is similar to the Armenian bole. The yellowish brown sort is the best.

Lemon (Common). Citrus Limon, Linn. The college have retained the juice, the exterior rind of the fruit, and its oil called Essence: the exterior rind enters the Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, formerly called Inf. Amar. Simp. the essential oil enters the Spiritus Ammoniæ Compositus, formerly called Spir. Volat. Aromatic.

Lens, is a term in optics for a convex or concave glass that is made to throw the rays of vision into a point; whence also the crystalline humour of the eye, from its performance of the same office, is by some anatomists so called.

Lens, the lentil, a species of *Ervum*, viz. the *Ervum Lens* of Lin. It is also a name of the *Lenticula*.

Lenta, the slow fever of Linnæus; and the Synochus of Cullen.

Lenticula, a freckle, such as is seen on the face, arms, &c. of some whose skin is affected by the sun. See *Ephelis*. It is a name for *Lentills*. Tournefort names the *Lemna* of Linnæus thus.

Lenticula, is used either as a diminutive of the word *Lens*, or in the same sense as *Lentigo*, which see, or for a particular kind of fever; the same as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the skin little spots, like flea-bites, but somewhat larger; in which last sense, Langius, Forrestus, and some others, use it. Peierus likewise, *Exercit. de Glandulis Intestinalibus*, calls the glands of the larger guts, which spue out a slime for lubricating their inner membranes, *Glandulæ Lenticulares*.

Lenticular, a lenticular. It is also called a *Rugine*.

Lenticulare Os, a name of the fourth bone in the first row in the wrist. It is also called *Orbiculare*, and *Pisiforme*. The bone in the ear called *Os Orbiculare* is part of the incus.

Lenticulares (Glandulæ). They are the small glands of the intestines, and are so called on account of their size.

Lenticularis Febris. So called, because of the many eruptions that appear on the skin about the size of lentils. It is the same as *Petechialis Febris*.

Lentigo, signifies a freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in the time of child-bearing. Some authors are more nice in distinguishing several kinds of this eruption, and diversifying them by harder names, than it is worth any body's while to give regard to.

Lentiscus, the mastich-tree. It is a species of *Pistachia*.

Lentor, hath been used by some ancient writers to purposes now in neglect, and at present is chiefly retained from the example of Bellini to express that sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels, and is the chief instrument of all those mischiefs which then happen. See Bellini *De Febribus*; particularly prop. 19 and 20, but chiefly the introduction to an English translation of Bellini on that subject.

Leontodon, dandelion. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Leporina Labia, is when the upper lip hath a natural defect in the middle, like a slit towards the nose, resembling that of an hare, whence it is commonly called an hare-lip.

Leporina Labra, a hare-lip.

Leporinum Rostrum, the piece of flesh which is often seen between the divisions of the hare-lip.

Lepra, λεπρα. The leprosy seems to have been a distemper much more common among the ancients, and in warmer climates, than among us in this part of the world; or else they have been nicer in distinguishing it into several kinds than it deserved; as may be seen in most of the commentators upon the ancients, and especially the lexicographers. The greatest difference of it seems mostly to be owing to the difference of climates, and ways of living:

hence the *Lepra Græcorum*, and *Lepra Arabum*, appear differently described: but it concerns us little to know of those matters, or their method of cure, these northern leprosies requiring a more efficacious management, as they will not give way but to the most powerful mercurials; though the addition of bathing is a greater help than most by their practice seem to be sensible of.

Lepra Arabum. Blancard says it is the *Elephantiasis Græcorum.*

Lepra Græcorum, the impetigo of Celsus. Dr. Cullen ranks the *leprosy* as a genus of the order to which he gives the name of *Impetigines:* this order is of the class which he calls *Cachexia.*

Lepra Ichthyosis, a species of *Leprosy*, thus named by Sauvages, in which the skin is partially or in general covered with scales resembling those of a fish, whence the name. This species does not seem to be infectious.

Leros, λῆρος, a slight delirium.

Lethargy, λήθαργος. So called, ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, from *oblivion*, or *forgetfulness*, and ἀργος, *lazy*, or *slothful.* It is an heavy and perpetual sleep, with scarce any intervals of waking: being awakened, the patient answers, but ignorant or forgetful of what he said, immediately sinks into the same state of sleep. The *lethargy* is generally symptomatic, and often the attendant of fever. In this disease there seems to be an utter loss of all the rational powers, and inaptitude to motion, whence some have named it *Desidia Obliviosa.* Dr. Cullen thinks it is a symptomatic apoplexy.

Leucanthemum, ox-eye daisy, a species of *Chrysanthemum;* also a name of the common camomile.

Leuce, λευκη, by the Latins *Alba Vitiligo*, and *Lepra Alba*, is a species of the *Leprosy*, where the eruptions are whiter and smoother; but not so essentially differing, as to require any thing particular in its cure.

Leucoma, λευκωμα, the albugo of some. See *Albuginea Oculi.* It is a variety of *Caligo Corneæ* in Cullen's *Nosology.*

Leucophlegmatic, from λευκον, *album*, *white*, and φλεγμα, *pituita*, *phlegm;* signifies such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatic and dropsical; because, also in the green sickness, as it is commonly called, girls are of this complexion, that is frequently signified by the same term.

Leucorrhœa, from λευκος, *white*, and ῥεω, *to flow;* the fluor albus.

Leucorrhois. It is that species of *Diarrhœa*, in which there is a too copious discharge of mucus. Also when in cases of the piles the discharge is not bloody, but mucous.

Levatores Ani. They arise from the symphysis of the os pubis, the internal part of the ileum, and the sharp process of the ischium, directing their course towards the sphincter, and bending part of their fibres with those of it; wherefore they partly serve to expel the fæces, but do not (as generally supposed) compress the vesiculæ seminales in coition.

Levatores Com. Labiorum. These muscles rise from the cavity on each side under the os jugale, in the os maxillare, and are inserted with the zygomaticus major and others into the angle of the lips.

Levatores Costarum. These muscles rise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ, and are inserted into the ribs: they are divided into two classes, viz. the longiores and the breviores. The breviores are those which arise from the transverse processes, and are inserted into the next rib; the longiores run over one rib, and are inserted into the next.

Levatore Labii Inferioris. They arise from the sockets of the incisores, and are inserted into the lower lip.

Levatores Labii Superioris. They arise from the os maxillare, and de-

scend obliquely under the skin of the upper lip.

Levator Palati Mollis. This muscle rises from the basis of the skull, near the articulation of the lower jaw, runs down the fauces, passes inwards and forwards, spreads itself on the palatum molle, and goes to the uvula.

Levator Palpebræ Superioris. It arises (on each side) from the bottom of the orbit, by a small tendon, and as the fleshy fibres of this muscle pass over the globe of the eye, they gradually spread, and afterwards terminate by a broad tendinous expansion, in the superior part of the tarsus belonging to the upper lid.

Levator Scapulæ, is a muscle which rises from the second, fourth, and fifth of the transverse processes of the neck, by so many distinct beginnings, which unite, and are inserted into the superior angle of the scapula, which it draws upward, the word *levator* importing a lifter up. It is also called *Musculus Patientiæ*, because it is used to express grief.

Levigation, from *lævis*, *smooth*, is reducing hard ponderous bodies, such as coral, tutty, and the precious stones, into a light subtile power, by grinding upon a marble stone with a muller, as painters do their colours. This is much used in *Pharmacy;* but unless the grinding instruments are extremely hard, they will so much wear away, as to double sometimes the weight of the medicine so managed.

Levitas Intestinorum, i. e. *Lienteria.*

Levity, is the diminution or want of weight in any body when compared with another that is heavier, and in this sense it is opposed to gravity.

Liber, in *Botany*, the inner bark or rind of a tree or plant, distinct from the cortex, which is the outer: thus, according to Linnæus, the calyx is a continuation of the cortex, but the corolla a continuation of the liber.

Libido, strictly signifies venereal desire; but is used by some writers to express any strong inclination, as to forward the natural excretions by stool or urine, or to scratch, in some cutaneous distempers, which occasion itching.

Lichen, i. e. *Impetigo*, tettar, or ring-worm. It is the *Impetigo* of the Arabians, and of Pliny, and the *Scabies* of Celsus.

Lichen, liver-wort. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas* or *Thongs*. He enumerates one hundred and thirty species, and several varieties.

Lichen Cinereus Terrestris, ash-coloured ground liver-wort. It is the *Lichen Caninus* of Linnæus.

Lichen, λειχην, a name for a species of *Leprosy*, and of certain warts that grow on the legs of horses.

Lien, the spleen.

Lienis Inflammatio, i. e. *Splenitis.*

Lientery, λειεντερια, from λειον, *læve, smooth*, εντερον, *intestinum, gut*, and ρεω, *fluo, to flow;* is a particular looseness or diarrhœa, where the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. Its cure is performed by the warm astringents.

Lienteria Spontanea, i. e. *Diarrhœa Lienteria.*

Life, the state of animal or vegetable organization, and indispensably requisite to the capability of function. See *Vis Vitæ.*

Ligament, from *ligo, to bind;* is a white and solid body, softer than a *Cartilage* (which see), but harder than a membrane: they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint. Their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise.

Ligamentum Annulare. See *Carpus.*

Ligamentum Arteriosum, i. e. *Ductus Arteriosus.*

Ligamentum Ciliare. See *Ciliare Ligamentum.*

Ligamentum Coli Dextrum. The mesentery having reached the end of the ileum joining the colon, the par-

ticular lamina which is turned to the right side forms a small transverse fold, thus named.

Ligamentum Coli Sinistrum. The mesentery called *Mesocolon*, having passed below the left kidney, contracts and forms a transverse fold, thus named.

Ligamentum Cutaneum Ossis Coccygis. It goes out interiorly from the extremity of the os coccygis. It is slender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which run into the membrana adiposa, and are inserted in the skin on each side of the anus by a kind of expansion, and continuing to divaricate, they are lost on the two sides of the perinæum.

Ligamentum Denticulatum. Between the anterior and posterior bundles of fibres which form the spinal nerves, a ligament is connected by a number of threads to each side of the piamater covering of the spinal marrow, through its whole length, for its support. As this ligament is fixed by a number of teeth to the inner side of the sheath, formed by the dura mater, it has been called *Denticulatum.* The greater number of these teeth run transverse; some ascend, others descend, all split into fibres, which are incorporated with the fibres of the inner layer of the dura mater. From the conical under-end of the spinal marrow, a cord is produced, which reaches to the os coccygis, and there splits into threads, which may be considered as the termination of the last teeth of this ligament.

Ligamentum Hepatis Suspensorium. It is the umbilical vein in the fœtus.

Ligamentum intermaxillare. So Winslow calls a ligament on each side of the face. It connects the two jaws, and gives insertion to the posterior fibres of the buccinator muscle. It is strong and broad, fixed to the outer side of the upper jaw, above the last dens molaris, and at the side of the apophysis pterygoideus internus. By the lower end it is fixed on the outside of the lower jaw, below the last dens molaris.

Ligamentum Latum, vel Lig. Suspensorium Hepatis. It is made up of the double membrane of the peritonæum, which covers the liver on each side, and meets to be joined by the sternum.

Ligamentum Nuchæ. So the *Musculus Cucullaris* is called, where it is inseparably united to its fellow in the the nape of the neck.

Ligamentum Poupartii, Poupart's ligament. It is only the lower border of the descending oblique muscle of the belly, stretched from the fore part of the os ilium to the pubes.

Ligamentum Pubis Interosseum. It is a strong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of those bones, all the way up to their common symphysis; the third edge, which is lowest, is loose; and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is stretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch, to which it adheres very closely.

Lamentum Rotundum et Latum. See *Generation, (Parts of) proper to women.*

Ligatio, a bandage, or ligature, or stiffness of the joint; and also that impotence which is supposed to be induced by magic.

Ligatura, ligature, signifies any thing that is tied about a part of the body, much in the same sense as the surgeons use bandages. See also *Ligatio.*

Ligatura Veneris, a name for *Camphor*, from a supposition that it checks the venereal appetite.

Light. This is a phenomenon that has employed the nicest inquiries of very great philosophers, so that there has been a great deal said thereupon; but it sufficeth for our purpose to know, that it is really a body, though in extremely small particles. Mr. Roemer first demonstrated, from observations on the

eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, that its progress from the sun to our earth is not above ten minutes. Since, therefore, the earth is, at least, 10000 of its own diameters distant from the sun, therefore must the *light* run 1000 of these diameters in a minute, which is above 100000 miles in a second. And if a bullet, moving with the same celerity with which it leaves the muzzle of a cannon, requires 25 years to pass from the earth to the sun, as Huygens has computed, then will the velocity of *light*, to that of a cannon-ball, be as 25 years to 10 minutes, which is above 1000000 to 1. So that the particles of *light* move about a million of times swifter than a cannon-bullet: from which great rapidity of motion very strange effects may be produced: for the momentum of any body, in motion against another, is as a rectangle under the magnitude and celerity of the moved body: and this is surprisingly enough manifest in the common effects of a burning-glass, how great a force they have, when collected by such a contrivance into a small compass of action. Dr. Hook has demonstrated, that the power or force of *light* decreases, in a quadruplicate ratio of the distances reciprocally, or as the squared squares of the distances reciprocally taken; and, consequently, that the effect of *light*, or the motion it causes in other bodies, will be in a subduplicate proportion of the powers, and therefore only in a duplicate proportion of the distances reciprocally taken. He has shewn also that the length of the strokes of the pulses of *light* are in a duplicate proportion of their distances reciprocally. Suppose, then, that the length of the pulse, from the centre outwards at the body of the sun, should be one inch, the length of the pulse of *light* here with us, would not be the 10000000th part of the thickness of an hair; yet the eye is so contrived, that the strength of the pulse, which was destroyed by so great a distance, is restored again to a good measure of its first powers; for as in diverging rays the length of the pulse decreases in a duplicate ratio of the distance, so in converging rays it increases in that ratio, and in a contrary order.

Hence we may pronounce, that *light* is always proportionable to the density of rays that produce it; and this density always is in all places, or at all distances from the centre of radiation, as the squares of such distances reciprocally.

The generality and importance of the atoms of *light*, like other substances, appear to derive their fluidity from the repulsive operation of anticrouon. Possessing a constitution capable of being more easily acted upon by this agent than any thing we know, their usual condition is that of an extremely subtile and active fluid. Light has been generally considered as a fluid *per se*, or as being *essentially so* after the manner that anticrouon is supposed to be. This, however, seems to be a mistake; for, besides the analogy of all other cases of fluidity being caused by the repulsive principle, late experiments have shown a nearer connection between light and anticrouon than has been commonly understood. The just interpretation of these leads to a belief that the sun-beam is composed of anticrouon and light; and whenever by any means, light is attracted or fixed by another body, the repulsive principle is disengaged. From this constitution of light, abundance of the phenomena relative to the connection between heat and light can be well understood.

Lignum Campechense. See *Hæmatoxylum.*

Lilium, lily. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Lily (The most beautiful). *Amaryllis Formosissima.*

Lily of the Valley. See *Convallaria.*

Lily (Water). See *Nymphæa.*

Limb, by mathematicians, is used to signify the outermost border of any thing; and from them transferred to the same purposes in physics.

Limon, the lemon-tree, a species of *Citrus*.

Linctus, the same as *Lambative*, probably from the same derivation, or from *Lingua*, *the tongue*, because it is a form of medicine to be licked up with the tongue. See *Eclegma*.

Linea Alba, signifies a white-line, and is therefore given, by reason of its colour, to that line which reaches from the cartilago ensiformis to the os pubis, and is made by the union of the tendons of the oblique and transverse muscle, dividing the abdomen in two in the middle. This receives a twig of a nerve from the intercostals of each of its digitations, or indentings, which are visible to the eye, in lean persons especially.

Lineæ Similunares. They terminate the lower part of the external oblique muscle, and are lost at the upper part.

Lineæ Transversæ. They pass between the linea alba and lineæ semilunares, and are formed by the intendinations of the recti muscles. They are not directly transverse, as represented in figures, but are irregularly waved.

Lingodes. Fevers are so called that are much attended with a hiccup.

Lingua, the tongue. This is covered with two membranes; the external hath on its upper part, and particularly towards the tip of the tongue, a great number of papillæ, of a pyramidal figure; they stand not up straight, but incline towards the basis of the *tongue;* they appear not so plainly in men as in brutes, in some of which last they grow cartilaginous. Each papilla has a small root, which makes a small hole in the viscous substance which lies between the two membranes. In men, the chief use of these, called *Papillæ Pyramidales*, seems to be for preserving the papillæ nervosæ, which are of a softer substance, that they be not hurt by the hardness or roughness of the aliment; and in beasts which feed upon grass, which they gather with their *tongue*, these papillæ are like so many hooks for the grasping, cutting, and pulling of the grass; and perhaps by their roughness, and rubbing upon the palate, they conduce to press the spittle out of the glands. Towards the basis of the *tongue* are to be seen several small glands, like those of the cheek. See *Mouth*.

Under the external membrane there lies a thin, viscous substance, which is white on that side next the external membrane, and black on that side next the internal. When the *tongue* is boiled, this substance hardens, and is like a sieve, being full of small holes made by the roots of the papillæ pyramidales. The internal membrane is thin and soft; upon it there appear several papillæ, made of the extremities of the nerves of the *tongue*, for which reason they are called *Nervosæ*. They are situated upon the sides of the *tongue*, but chiefly towards its tip; they resemble the small horns of a snail, for their extremities are round, and bigger than the rest of their bodies. The extremity of each papilla pierces the external membrane of the *tongue*. They quit those holes, and remain on the internal membrane, when the external is raised. These papillæ are the immediate organs of tasting.

The substance of the *tongue* is muscular, being made of planes of fibres of different directions. The first, or external plane is made of straight fibres, which surround the *tongue*, reaching from its basis to its point. When they contract, they shorten the *tongue*. Under them, there are several planes of fibres, which run from one edge of the *tongue* to the other, and they draw its edges together. There are also several planes of fibres, which run from the under to the upper side of the *tongue*. When they contract, they make the *tongue* broad and thin.

These two sorts of fibres lie stratum super stratum, from the tip of the *tongue* to its basis: first, a plane of one sort, and then a plane of the other sort. There is a small portion of fat between these fibres, but chiefly towards the basis of the *tongue*.

The vessels of the *tongue* are veins from the jugulars, called *Ranulares*. It has arteries from the carotids, and nerves from the fifth and ninth pairs.

The muscles of the *tongue* are three pairs: the styloglossus arises fleshy from the processus styloides, and thence descending, is inserted into the root of the *tongue*. Its use is to draw the *tongue* upwards. The second pair is the genioglossus; it rises from the inside of the fore part of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the root of the *tongue*, which it serves to pull out of the mouth. The third is the ceratoglossus, which rises broad and fleshy from the sides of the os hyoides, and is inserted into the root of the *tongue*, which it pulls directly into the mouth. The fibres of this muscle, which are nearest the extremities of the os hyoides, are called the *Basioglossus*; but there is no reason to distinguish them, since they lie in the same plane, and their fibres have the same direction, origination, and insertion. The *tongue* is not only moved by these muscles, but also by a bone called *Os Hyoides*, which lies at the root of the *tongue*, and in figure is like the Greek letter *υ*, from whence, and εἶδος, *forma*, *shape*, it has its name. It is composed ordinarily of three bones; that in the middle makes its basis, and is shorter than the other two. It is convex without, but concave within: the other two are joined to its two ends by two intervening cartilages: they are much longer than the first; they have each a cartilage at their extremities, and are called *Cornua*, or *horns*. The basis of this bone is joined to the root of the *tongue*, and its horns are joined to the upper angles of the cartilago thyroides, and by two small round ligaments to the processus styloides, of each side. This bone is moved, and with it the *tongue*, by five pairs of muscles. The first is the geniohyoideus, so called from γενυς, *mentum*, *the chin*; and the rest as the word *hyoides*: it arises fleshy from the fore part of the lower jaw internally, and is inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, which, with the *tongue*, it pulls upwards and forwards. Its antagonist is the sternohyoideus, which arises from the inside of the clavicle, and ascending above the sternothyroideus, it is inserted into the base of the os hyoides, which it pulls downwards. The third is the mylohyoideus, and arises fleshy from the inside of the lower jaw, under the dentes molares, and is implanted into the sides of the base of the os hyoides; it draweth this bone and the *tongue* obliquely upwards. Its antagonist is the carochyoideus, which is wrongly named, because it rises not from the processus coracoides, but from the upper edge of the scapula, near its neck; and ascending obliquely under the maistoideus, it is inserted into the os hyoides, and pulls it obliquely downwards. The belly of this muscle is a little tendinous in its middle, that the vessels which go to the head be not compressed when it acteth. The fifth pair is the stylohyoideus, and rises from the styloides processus, whence descending, it is inserted into the horns of the os hyoides, which it draws to one side, and a little upwards. The belly of this muscle is perforated for the passage of the tendon in the middle of the digastricus.

Lingua avis, bird's tongue. The seeds of the ash-tree are thus named, from their being shaped like a bird's tongue.

Linguales Glandulæ. They are those of the foramen cæcum of the basis of the tongue.

Linguales, the ninth pair of nerves. See *Hypoglossi Nervi*.

Lingualis Musculus, the muscle of the tongue. It rises from the basis

of the os hyoides, and runs to the tip of the tongue. It is in general the fleshy fibre of the tongue, which runs into many directions.

Liniment, is a form of external medicine made of unctuous substances, to rub upon any part; as the word itself imports.

Linnæa. A genus in Linnæus's botany. It is thus named by the celebrated Gronovius, in honour of the immortal Linnæus. There is but one species, viz. the *Linnæa borealis*. It is an ever-green plant.

Linteum, linen. In *Surgery*, it comprehends lint, tents, rollers, and compresses.

Linum, flax. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species and eleven varieties. That of which cloth is made is the *Linum usitatissimum*, Linn. This species also affords the Semen Lini, which the college have retained in their Pharmacopœia.

Lipothymia, i. e. *Leipothymia*.

Lippitudo, is a disorder of the eyes, from a decay or obstruction of their natural moisture, which makes them feel dry, and appear angry and red, commonly called *Blear-eyed*.

Liquamen, is any thing capable of melting, and is generally used to express such unctuous substances as are procured by

Liquation, or,

Liquefaction, which signify the same, from *liquefacio*, *to melt*. See *Fusion*, which it is sometimes also confounded with.

Liquid, or *Liquidity*, is such a property in bodies as is also expressed by fluidity; but this, somewhat farther than that, also supposes a power of wetting, which all fluids have not, and proceeds from a peculiar configuration of particles, which disposes them to adhere to the surface of bodies which are immersed into them.

Liquiritia, or *Liquorice*, i. e. *Glycyrrhiza*.

Liquor Amnii. It is the fluid in which the fœtus swims during gestation.

Liriodendrum, tulip-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Litharge, λιθαργυρος. Massicot, exposed to a more intense heat, suffers a semivitrification; its particles concrete into small thin scales, which still preserve their red colour, and it then bears the name of *Litharge*. Beaumé.

Lithagogus, from λιθος, *a stone*, and αγω, *to bring away*; an epithet for a medicine that expels the stone.

Lithiasis, λιθιασις, from λιθος, *a stone*, i. e. the gravel in the kidneys, and stone in the bladder.

Lithiates, are salts formed by the union of the lithic acid, or stone in the bladder, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Lithoides, λιθοειδης, from λιθος, *a stone*, and ειδος, *form*; an epithet for the os petrosum. It is so called from its hardness.

Lithontriptieus, λιθοντριπτικος, from λιθος, *a stone*, and τριβω, *to wear*; are such medicines as, by their penetrating or deterging qualities, cut, dissolve, or wear away such substances, when generated in the body, so as to forward the discharge of the principles out of the containing vessels.

Lithotomia, λιθοτομια, from λιθος, *a stone*, and τεμνω, *to cut*; *Lithotomy*, or cutting for the stone.

Litron, i. e. *Natron*.

Lividus. So the pectinæus muscle is called, from its livid colour.

Lix, pot-ash, wood-ash.

Lixivium, is a liquor made by the infusion of ashes, or any burnt substances, which is more or less pungent and penetrating, as it is impregnated with the salts. And what is left, after the evaporation of such a liquor, is called a

Lixivial, or,

Lixiviate Salt; such as all those are, which are made by incineration.

Loam, a fat tenacious earth, a kind of marl; or, a genus of earth whose

characters are, that it is of a granulated structure, rough and harsh to the touch; consisting of a large portion of sand, which is combined with clay, or with virgin earth, and often with divers other substances. Edwards.

Lobe, signifies any body of a roundish shape. In *Anatomy*, divers parts of the body are thus distinguished; as the *lobes* of the ears, lungs, liver, and the like; which parts see.

Lobelia siphilitica, blue Virginian cardinal-flower, a species of *Lobelia*; it is famed as a cure for the venereal disease.

Lobellus, or *Lobulus*, a small lobe. The small cells of fat are called *Lobuli adiposi*, and the extremities of the bronchia, which end in little knobs, are called *Lobuli pulmonum*. Winslow calls the lobe of the ear *Lobulus*.

Locales. Thus Dr. Cullen names one of his classes of diseases. It is when a disease occupies only a portion of the system, or when a part only, and not the whole body is affected.

Localis Membrana, i. e. *Pia Mater*.

Loch, or *Lohoch*, are Arabian names for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called *Eclegmas*, *Lambatives*, *Linctuses*, or the like, which see.

Lochia, λοχεια, λοχια, signify such evacuations as are peculiar to women in child-bed. See *Placenta*.

Lochiorrhœa, an excessive discharge of the *lochia* after they become pale or whitish.

Locked Jaw. See *Trismus*.

Loculamenta, strictly signifies little pockets; and thence the term is made use of in *Botany*, to express those little distinct cells or partitions within the common capsula seminalis of any plant; as those within the head of poppies, &c.

Longanon, or *Longaon*, names for the *Intestinum rectum*.

Longevity, signifies long life, to procure which, abstinence and regularity are supposed to be highly conducive.

Longissimus Dorsi, is a muscle of the back, that, at its beginning, is not to be separated from the sacrolumbalis, arising with it from the hinder part of the spine of the ilium, and upper part of the os sacrum, and, as it ascends, it gives tendons to each transverse process of the vertebræ of the loins, thorax, and neck. In conjunction with some others, this helps to keep the body erect.

Longissimus Oculi, i. e. *Obliquus Major cum Trochlea*.

Longissimus Pollicis Manûs, i. e. *Flexor tertii internodii pollicis manûs*.

Longitudinal, is opposed to transverse.

Longus Colli, is a muscle that is fastened to the five upper vertebræ of the back, and to all those of the neck: but because the last are more moveable than the first, therefore they are its insertion, and those of the back its origination. This helps to bend the neck.

Longus Cubitæus, is a muscle, that, in conjunction with others, extends the cubitus. It arises from the inferior costa of the scapula, nigh its neck, and passeth betwixt the two round muscles. It descends on the back side of the humerus, where it joins with the brevis and brachiæus externus.

Lonicera, woodbine, or honey-suckle. A genus in Linnæus's botany; He enumerates sixteen species.

Lopeziana Radix, radix Indica a Joanne Lopez denominata, rais di Juan Lopez Lusitanis. It is the root of an unknown tree. It has lately been received in the Edinburgh *Pharmacopœia*. It is efficacious in diarrhœas, and that not from its astringency, but its antispasmodic power. The powder, or a tincture made with proof spirit, are alike useful.

Lophadia, λοφαδια, λοφια, or *Lophia*, names of the first vertebræ of the back. *Lophia* also sometimes signifies the upper part of the back of the neck.

Lordosis, λορδωσις. It is when the spine bends towards the fore parts: when applied to the bones of the legs,

it signifies bow-legged. It is a name for the *Lumbago*, and the *Tabes Dorsalis*.

Lorica, a kind of lute with which glass retorts, &c. are coated, before they are put into the fire.

Lotion, is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with; from *lavo*, to wash.

Lotus, Indian date plum, a species of *Diospyros*.

Low Spirits, i. e *Hypochondriasis*.

Loxarthrus, supple joint.

Lozenges, is a form of medicine, made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

Lubricity, is a property chiefly of fluid bodies, which makes them soft and yielding, as in oils and the like; from *lubricitas*, *slipperiness*.

Lucern, a species of *Medicago*.

Ludus Helmontii, the waxen vein. It seems to be indurated clay: it is found in pits, and is distinguished by the yellow cracks which are frequent in it, and which are filled up with yellow spar.

Lues, from *luo*, *solvo*, *to discharge*, *to pay the forfeit*, *or make amends*; is a term applicable, originally, to such diseases as men bring upon themselves, by their own indiscretion, folly, or imprudence. Hence it has been peculiarly applied to the venereal disease, thence called *Lues Venerea*. Latterly, however, its meaning has been extended to the distempers of brutes and of plants.

There are various opinions of this disease, as to its causes and propagation chiefly, which have their foundation in nothing but conjecture. And many cases that pass for a constitution-pox, separate from a gonorrhœa, are not distinguishable from some species of a scurvy; and are very often neither from infection, nor capable of communicating one: such are to be managed as the scurvy, leprosies, strumas, and the like; and seldom require any thing peculiar to venereal disorders. But where it is remarkably, and certainly from venereal foulnesses, it is to be managed according to the appearance of symptoms.

Lues Deifica, one of the pompous names for the epilepsy.

Lues Neurodes Convulsiva. It is a mild typhus.

Lumbago, from *lumbi*, *the loins*, and *ago*, *to act*; signifies pains that are very troublesome about the loins and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers. They are most commonly from fulness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shuddering, and erratic pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers.

Lumbago Psoadica. See *Arthropuosis*. It is a pain or inflammation, &c. in the loins, and under the psoas muscle. The same as *Arthropuosis*.

Lumbago Apostematosa, an abscess in the loins, which is usual in the cellular membrane under the psoas muscle. The same as *Arthropuosis*.

Lumbalis, and *Lumbaris Internus*, names for the psoas muscle.

Lumbares, arteriæ. They go up posteriorly from the inferior descending aorta, in five or six pairs or more; the upper ones send branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm, and intercostal muscles, and supply the place of semi-intercostal arteries: they are distributed also to the psoas, and other adjacent muscles, and by perforating the oblique muscles, they become external, hypogastric arteries. They also go to the vertebral muscles, and enter the spinal canal.

Lumbares Venæ. Sometimes they proceed from the vena cava, near the bifurcation, principally on the right side; sometimes they proceed from the left iliac vein: this branch communicates with the azygos, and the intercostal veins.

Lumbares Glandulæ. See *Lacteal Veins*. Some arteries, veins, &c. are also called *Lumbares*, while they are in their passage through the loins.

Lumbares, the lumbar nerves. They

pass out from the spinal marrow through the vertebræ of the loins. They become larger from the first to the last. The first lumbar nerve throws a large branch backwards, and two filaments to the intercostal; the trunk of the nerve goes through the psoas muscle, then to the spine of the os ilium, at whose anterior superior process it throws off several branches, which go to the adjacent muscles, to the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligament in women, &c. The second *lumbar nerve* lies on the side of the psoas muscle, runs along it, then goes through the annular aperture of the obliquus externus to the scrotum in males, and the liba in women. The second *lumbar nerve* joins with the third, and that again communicating with the fourth, form the crural nerve. The fourth and fifth *lumbar nerves*, and the three first sacral, form the sciatic nerve, which passing out at the great sciatic notch, runs down between the tuberculum ischii and trochanter major, along the internal and posterior part of the thigh, between the biceps and semi-nervosus, as far as the ham.

Lumbaris, the region of the loins. It is the posterior part of the abdomen, and comprehends all that space which reaches from the lowest ribs on each side, and last vertebra of the back, to the os sacrum, and neighbouring parts of the ossa ilium. The lateral parts of this region are termed the loins. The lumbar region takes in likewise the musculus quadratus lumborum on each side, the lower portions of the sacro-lumbaris, of the longissimi, and latissimi dorsi, the musculus sacer, &c. Winslow.

Lumbaris Internus, i. e. *Musc. Psoas Magnus.*

Lumbaris Externus, i. e. *Quadratus Lumborum.*

Lumbricales Musculi, called also *Vermiculares*, for the same reason; both these terms signifying any thing bearing resemblance to worms, which the muscles thus called do, by their smallness and shape, arising from the flexors both of the fingers and toes; and taking their origin from their respective tendons, they wheel about the bases of the fingers and toes, and join with the extensors. Their office is, when the extensors have done their utmost, to finish the flexion. Brown calls these muscles, *Flexores primi internodii.*

Lumbrici, the round worms,

Lumbrici Lati, tape-worms.

Lumbricorum Sem, i. e. *Sem. Santonica.*

Lumbricus Terrestris, the earth worm.

Luna, in the language of the chemists, signifies silver, from the supposed influence of that planet (the moon) thereupon. The medicinal virtues of this metal are none at all, until it has undergone very elaborate preparations. See *Dispensatory.*

Luna Cornea. If to a solution of silver in the nitrous acid, the marine acid be added, it seizes on the silver, and falls down with it in form of a thick coagulum, to which the name of *Luna Cornea* has been given. This precipitate, exposed to the fire in a crucible, easily melts, and in cooling fixes into a grey yellowish mass, which hath always been thought to be flexible like horn, but is not so in reality. Beaumé.

Luna Philosophorum, i. e. *Regulus Antimonii.*

Lunare Os, the second bone of the first row in the wrist. It is so called, because one of its sides is in the form of a crescent.

Lunatic, signifies being mad, from *Luna, the moon;* because it has anciently been an established opinion, that such persons were much influenced by that planet; and a much sounder philosophy has taught us, that there is something in it, but not in that particular manner as the ancients imagined, or otherwise than what it has in common with other heavenly bodies, occasioning various alterations in the gravity of our atmosphere, and thereby affecting human bodies.

Lungs. These are organs in the human frame of so great moment to its due preservation, that the structure and use thereof cannot be too nicely inquired into. The *lungs* are in the middle of the cavity of the thorax, and are divided into two lobes by the mediastinum; the left is also frequently subdivided into two more. The figure of both lobes together resembles, in shape, a cow's foot, being a little concave betwixt the two lobes, where they embrace the heart, and behind, where they lie upon the vertebræ; but before, where they touch the sternum and ribs, they are convex. The colour of the *lungs* in a fœtus, is of a pale red; but after the air has once entered them, they lose their red, and remain always pale, though in adults they are variegated both with the one and the other. They are tied to the sternum by the mediastinum before, to the vertebræ by the pleura behind, where it rises from the vertebræ to the heart by the vena and arteria pulmonalis; and sometimes to the pleura, where it covers the ribs, particularly in the left side, and especially after a pleurisy.

The lobes of the *lungs* are covered with a double membrane; the external, which is a production of the pleura; and the internal, which not only immediately covers the substance of the *lungs*, but its inner lamina also fills up the interstices which are between the branches of the small lobes, with little vesicular cells. The fine capillary blood-vessels are so thick upon this membrane, that it seems to be nothing but a net-work of veins and arteries. The substance of the *lungs* is composed of an infinite number of little lobes of various figures and magnitudes; but their surfaces are so adapted to one another, as to leave but very few and small interstices. These lobes are disposed like so many bunches of grapes upon the sides of the bronchi; each little lobe contains within its own proper membrane, an infinite number of small and little orbicular vesicles, which leave small interstices between them, that are full of little membranes, like those which tie the lobes together. The extremities of the branches of the wind-pipe open into the cavity of the vesicles, which are properly formed by its membranes; but the capillary blood-vessels are only spread upon the vesicles, like a net, with frequent and large inosculations.

The vessels which enter the *lungs*, are the trachea, or aspera arteria, by which we draw in the air; the arteria pulmonalis, which comes from the right ventricle; and vena pulmonalis, whose trunk opens into the left auricle of the heart: each of these divides into two branches, for the two great lobes of the *lungs*, where they are subdivided into as many branches as there are little lobes or vesicles in the *lungs*. Wherever there is a branch of the trachea, there is also a branch of the vein and artery; and upon the branches of the trachea which are called *Bronchi*, runs a small artery called *Arteria Bronchialis*, and a small vein called *Vena Pneumonica*. The artery comes from the aorta, and the vein opens into the subclavian. Upon the bronchi, even to their minutest ramifications, run likewise the fine threads of the eighth pair of nerves. Besides these, the *lungs* have lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the thoracic duct: but they are smaller, and make more frequent inosculations than are observable any where else. This is the passage of the vessels through the *lungs*; but because the trachea has a particular structure, it requires to be particularly explained. See *Aspera Arteria*.

From the structure of the *lungs* thus explained, may be mechanically deduced the great effect they produce upon the blood by means of the air: for, whilst the fœtus is in the womb, the vesicles of the *lungs* lying flat upon one another, compress all the capillary blood-vessels, which are spread

upon them: but, as soon as we are born, the air, by the dilatation of the thorax, is thrust into the branches of the trachea, and blows up the vesicles into spheres; by which means, the compression being taken off from the blood-vessels, and they equally expanded with the *lungs*, all the blood has a free passage through the pulmonary artery; but, when the air is thrust out again by the contraction of the cavity of the thorax, it being a fluid body, compresses the vesicles and blood-vessels upon them every where equally. By this compression the red globules of the blood, which, through their languid motion in the veins, were grown too big to circulate in the fine capillary vessels, are broken and divided again in the serum, and the blood made fit for nourishment and secretion. This pressure of the air upon the blood-vessels may be demonstrated to be equal to 100lb. weight, and in coughing or crying, it may exceed 400lb. weight.

But, though these are necessary consequences of respiration, yet several experiments tend to demonstrate, that some particles of the air must likewise enter the blood-vessels, and mix with the blood in the *lungs;* for, we are assured that the air will escape the pores of any number of bladders when compressed only by the weight of the water into which it is sunk; and therefore the pressure of 100lb. weight, in ordinary respiration, cannot but thrust some particles of it into the blood-vessels. It is farther shewn by the air-pump, that animals cannot live when shut up in common air, though it retains its wonted pressure. The same method also assures, that animals will live longer when shut up in compressed air; and that, when they are dying in common air, they may be revived, by pressing in more fresh air. It may likewise be demonstrated, that the difference between the gravity of the air in the city and that of the country, which the barometer shews to be very small, can never be the cause of that difficulty of breathing, which some experience in the one, and not in the other: for they are not near so sensible of the different gravities of the air in the same place, as they are of a much smaller difference in two distinct and remote places, where the contents of the air are different.

But the main purpose of respiration, and the chief office of the *lungs* being to form those elastic bodies, of which the blood does principally consist, and which are so necessary to its circulation; it deserves farther to be considered, that the blood consists of a lymph, which is the common vehicle, several salts, ramenta of a thick consistence, and those globules, of which we are now speaking; though sometimes they are different colours, as white, blue, and purple, which any one may discover with an ordinary microscope. Now, it is certain, that these globes may burst, as in obstructions, or be very much exhausted, as in violent hæmorrhages, and yet be recovered, and recruited again, so that they must be formed some where or other from the chyle. And since it is certain that they are not solid particles, as appears both by ocular inspection and other means; also, that they actually do change their globular figures into those of oblong sphæroids, as they move through the capillary vessels: from all these together, considered with their coagulation with acids, it is highly probable that they may be little bubbles, blown up from the viscid parts of the chyle, by the force of some subtile elastic air. Now, no place in the body can afford this elastic fluid but the *lungs;* and this may be the reason why the chyle enters into those two veins only, which are just returning into the heart, immediately to be sent into the *lungs*. For since in our gross element of air, there is always interspersed a finer elastic fluid, which is the principal agent in all the surprising effects commonly ascribed to the other;

though the grosser element cannot, yet this finer fluid, by the fore-mentioned force in respiration, may be thrust through the sides of those vesiculæ into the blood-vessels. And since these blood-globules must necessarily be generated some where, and that there is no place in the body besides through which this subtile fluid can be squeezed, with a force sufficient to carry it into the blood, but in the *lungs*, it is highly probable that these globules are there formed after the fore-mentioned manner. The viscous part of the chyle being by the shortest and safest course possible, brought into the returning part of the blood, is sent from the right ventricle of the heart to the *lungs*, and is spread upon the sides of the vesiculæ thereof in little fine tubes. This fine fluid, then, in the act of respiration, being squeezed through the vesicles of the *lungs*, and the sides of the blood-vessels, is forced into the viscous part of the chyle now running by in the serum; and by its perpendicular pressure on the sides of that cavity it forms, produces a little small bubble of a determinate magnitude, and thickness of shell, from whence it has its colour. After this, by the force of the succeeding fluid, this little bubble is broken off from the pore, and carried along the artery; and the cohesion of the parts of the shell of this bubble being greater than the force from without, whereby the thin serum acts upon it, it is preserved in its figure through all the various motions of the compound fluid of the blood. And, if it happen that these bubbles should be burst (as they most certainly are by manifold causes), whenever they come to the *lungs* they are new formed again, whereby the texture of the blood and the circulation thereof are preserved constant and uniform: for, should these bubbles be all destroyed, there must of necessity arise a general obstruction in all the capillary arteries. A mixture of oil and vinegar admirably exhibits the like formation of bubbles; for, when it is looked upon through a microscope, it appears to be nothing else but an infinity of such globules formed by the immission of air and vinegar into little shells of oil. Modern Chemistry has thrown admirable light on this function, and shewn how oxygen is thereby imparted to the blood, and how thence the blood acquires its stimulating or irritating quality. See *Blood*.

Lupia, is a small, soft, round tumour, seated in a tendinous part of the joints of the fingers or toes, moveable every way, but unattended with pain; being of much the same nature with a ganglion.

Lupus, strictly signifies the wolf, or wild dog; but some persons have figuratively applied it to a grievous eating ulcer, like the *Phagedæna*. The *Cancer* is thus named by some.

Lute, is a mixture of several adhesive substances together, to close the juncture of vessels in distillation, from *lutum*, *clay*: such compositions being on any other account of a mean value, and not much unlike to dirt in appearance.

Luxatio, } i. e. *Luxation*, is a slip-
Luxatura, } ping of any thing out of its place, and is used to signify the disjointing the bones in any parts whatsoever; which is done various ways, and they are to be reduced by as many, according to the particular formation and articulation of the joint: for which see the *Books of Practical Surgery*.

Luz. Some of the Jewish rabbins relate strange stories of a bone thus named, and which they say is found betwixt the last vertebra of the loins, and the os sacrum; but as there is not any such bone, it is supposed that one of the sesamoid bones has been mistaken for it. They relate, amongst other stories, that God will make use of this bone at the last day to raise the dead, making the body to grow again from it, as a plant does from the seed.

Lycanthropia, from λυκος, *a wolf*,

and ανθρωπος, *a man*, lycanthropy. It is a species of melancholy, or of madness. Some call it *erratic melancholy*, because the patient wanders about, and cannot rest in any one place. Aëtius, in his *Tetrabib*, calls it *Cynanthropy*. Oribasius informs us, that "these patients leave their houses in the night time, and in every thing imitate wolves, and wander about the tombs until break of day."

Lycoperdon, Puff-ball. The ancients gave it this name, because they thought it sprung from the dung of wolves. *Puff-ball* is a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates nineteen species.

Lycoperdon Vulgare. It is the *Lycoperdon Bovista*, Linn. the dusty mushrooms, or common puff-balls. Dr. Bisset says, this is the most powerful vegetable styptic yet known, when externally applied. Gooch prefers it to the agaric of the oak. It is softer and more absorbent than lint.

Lycopodium, club-moss. A genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Musci*, or *Mosses*. He enumerates twenty-nine species.

Lygmos, λυγμος, a hiccough.

Lygismos, λυγισμος, from λυγιζω, *torqueo*, a luxation.

Lymph, or *Lympha*, is generally used for such a transparent fluid as water; and therefore, in *Anatomy*, is used for the contents of the vessels called

Lymphe ducts, from *lympha*, *water*, and *duco*, *to convey*; i. e. *Lymphatics*.

Lymphatic Glands, i. e. *Conglobate Glands*.

Lymphatics, are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances, by two opposite semilunar valves, which permit a thin and transparent liquor to pass through them towards the heart, but which shut like flood-gates upon its returning. They arise in all parts of the body; but after what manner needs no great dispute: for, without doubt, all the liquors in the body, excepting the chyle, are separated from the blood in the fine capillary vessels, by a different pipe, from the common channel, in which the rest of the blood moves: but, whether this pipe be long or short, whether it be visible or invisible, it is still a gland, whilst it suffers some part of the blood to pass through it, denying a passage to others. Now, the glands, which separate the lymph, must be of the smallest kind, for they are invisible to the finest microscope; but their excretory ducts, the *lymphatic* vessels, unite with one another, and grow larger as they approach the heart; yet they do not open into one common channel, as the veins do: for, sometimes we find two, or three, or more *lymphatics*, running by one another, which only communicate with short intermediate ducts, and which unite and immediately divide again. In their progress they always touch at one or two conglobate or vesicular glands, into which they discharge themselves of their lymph. Sometimes the whole *lymphatic* opens at several places into the glands, and sometimes it sends in only two or three branches, whilst the main trunk passes over, and joins the *lymphatics*, which arise from the opposite sides of the glands, exporting again their lymph to their common raceptacles. Now, the glands of the abdomen, which receive the *lymphatics* from all the parts it contains, as likewise from the lower extremities, are the glandulæ inguinales, sacræ, iliacæ, lumbares, mesentericæ, and hepaticæ; all which send out new *lymphatics*, which pour their contents into the receptaculum chyli, as those of the chest, head, and arms, do into the ductus thoracicus, jugular and subclavian veins. These glands are round and smooth bodies, about the bigness of an hazle-nut, bigger or less, according to the number of *lymphatics* they receive. Their substance is membraneous, which divides the whole bulk into little cells, which receive the lymph from the *lymphatics*; and therefore they are improperly called glands, because they separate no

liquor from the blood. It is true, that their exporting *lymphatics*, communicating with their arteries, do receive a lymph from them; but this is done without the help of conglobate glands, as the lacteal veins do with the capillary arteries with the guts: and the chief use of these vesicular bodies seems to be, that the slow moving lymph may receive a greater velocity from the elastic contraction of their membraneous cells, as well as from the new lymph immediately derived from the arteries. If the lymph be chemically examined, it will be found to contain a great deal of volatile, but no fixed salt, some plegm, some sulphur, and a little earth.

The use of the lymph may be gathered from the consideration of the parts into which it discharges itself. That which comes from the head, neck and arms, is thrown into the jugular and subclavian veins. All the *lymphatics*, which the parts in the cavity of the thorax send out, empty themselves into the thoracic duct, and the lymph from all the rest of the body flows to the common receptacle; so that there can be no doubt, but that its chief use is to dilute and perfect the chyle before it mixes with the blood. Now the whole lymph, which is separated from the blood, being requisite for this use, it is plain, that there could be no glands in the abdomen appropriated for the separation of the whole lymph, but what must have had a very great share of the blood, which passes through the aorta, in order to separate so great a quantity of lymph. But the liver and kidneys requiring likewise a great quantity of blood, and which could not be avoided, nature chose to separate the lymph from the blood, which goes to all the parts of the body, rather than appoint particular glands for it in the abdomen, which would have been more at hand, but would have robbed the other parts of a large quantity of blood, and occasioned a very unequal distribution of it.

Thus far Dr. Quincy relates; but a more satisfactory account of these vessels will be met with in the writings of Hunter, Monro, Hewson, Sheldon, or Cruickshank.

Lymphatics (Superficial). The superficial set of *lymphatics* consists of those that lie between the skin and the muscles, and belong to the surface of the body or the skin, and to the cellular membrane which lies immediately under it.

Lynceus, from *lynx*, a creature of a quick sight; is used by some for a collyrium to strengthen the eyes; and hence also a person is said to be *lynceus*, or lynx-eyed, who hath a quick, strong sight.

Lyncourion, from λυγξ, *a lynx*, and ουρον, *urine*. Various are the opinions of writers concerning this substance; but the most probable is that of Dr. Watson, viz. that it is *Tourmaline*.

Lyngodes, λυγγωδης, the hiccuping quotidian fever.

Lyra, λυρα. Thus the ancients called the inferior surface of that part of the brain which is called the *Fornix*, because it is full of medullary lines, resembling the strings of the lyre.

Lyssa, λυσσα, or λυτη, strictly signifies the madness of a dog, which is communicable by his bite, but is more laxly applied to the bite of any venomous creatures; whence the *Pulvis Antilyssus* in the former *London Dispensatory* takes its name, as being accounted good against such evils.

Lythron, λυθρον, dust mixed with sweat; but Hippocrates occasionally expresses by it the menstrual blood.

M

THIS letter in prescription is frequently used to signify an *handful*, and is sometimes also put at the end of a recipe for *misce*, *mingle*, or *mixtura*, *a mixture*. Thus *m. f. Julepum*, signifies mix and make a julep.

Macer, Grecian macer. It is brought from Barbary; its thick yellow bark is astringent, as is also the dried root. Its fruit is called *Macre*. M. Jussieu thinks that the *macer* of the ancients is the simarouba of the moderns.

Maceration, is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

Macha Mona, a sort of calabash in Africa and America; the pulp of it is agreeable, and serves instead of rennet for curdling milk with.

Machaon, is the proper name of an ancient physician, said to be one of the sons of Æsculapius; whence some authors have fancied to dignify their own inventions with his name, as particularly a collyrium described by Scribonius, entitled, *Asclepias Machaonis;* and hence also medicine, in general, is by some called *Ars Machaonia*.

Machine, from *machina*, *an engine*, is applied frequently to such contrivances with which surgeons assist their operations, chiefly in reducing dislocated bones. It is a term in mechanics, where it is divided into simple and compound; the first is the balance, lever, &c. and the latter is made of the former in an infinite variety: hence also,

Machinulæ, a diminutive of the same word, is sometimes used by physical writers to express those little compositions which are parts of more compouud bodies, and which, by their peculiar configuration, are destined to particular offices. Thus, in *Anatomy*, the various textures, combinations, and decussations of the fibres compounding the muscles, nerves, or membranes, often are expressed by this term.

Macies, diseases in which the body, or particular parts, waste or wither.

Macis, mace. It is the middle bark of nutmegs. It is of a lively red colour when fresh, but grows paler with age; it envelopes the shell which contains the nutmeg. Its qualities are similar to those of nutmeg, both as the subject of medicine and pharmacy; but the *mace* sits easier on the stomach.

Macrocephali, μακροκεφαλοι, the long-heads, from μακρος, *long*, and κεφαλη, *the head*. They seem to have been a nation in some part of Cappadocia. Hippocrates says, in his treatise on air, &c. that the length of their heads was at first owing to a law or custom, which arose from an opinion that those who had the longest heads were the most noble; whence, as soon as the child was born, they fashioned its tender head with their hands, and by the use of bandages, &c. forced it to grow lengthwise: thus the natural spherical figure of the head was perverted, and the length increased. He adds, that in time nature conformed to the custom, but in a farther period, nature had again recovered her usual mode. *Physeter macrocephalus*, is the great-headed or spermaceti whale.

Macrocosm, μακροκοσμος, from the same as the first part of the foregoing, κοσμος, *mundus*, *the world;* expresses the whole world, or visible system.

Macropiper, long-pepper.

Macropnœa, μακροπνοια, } from μα-
Macropnus, } κρος, *long*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. It is one who fetches his breath at long intervals.

Macula, a spot, a blemish, a cutaneous efflorescence, which changes

the colour of the cuticle. *Macula Lata*, a name for the shingles. *Maculæ*, a name for the nævi materni, or *macula matricis*, or the spots or marks supposed to be impressed by the mother's imagination on the fœtus. *Maculæ Albæ*. See *Albugo*. *Maculæ Hepaticæ*, hepatic spots, proceeding from an ichorescence in the blood, attended with a sort of coagulation. *Maculæ Oculorum*, a cataract or suffusion. *Maculæ Pestilentes*, pestilential spots. *Maculæ Volaticæ*, volatic, or soon-vanishing spots, such as are often seen in children.

Mad Apple, *Melongena*.

Madarosis μαδαρωσις, from μαδος, *without hair*, a falling off of the hair from the eye-lids, from a defluction of acrid humours there.

Madder. See *Rubia*; also a name of several species of *Galium*.

Madefaction, is properly receiving so much moisture, that a body is quite soaked through by it; whence *madida* is said by some of any thing made tender by infusion or decoction.

Madness. See *Mania*.

Mador, such a sweat as arises during faintness.

Madrepora. It is distinguished from coral only by several perforations in its branches, which are often disposed in the form of a star.

Magellanica Aromatica Arbor. See *Cortex Winteranus*.

Magia, μαγια, *magic*, anciently expressed only an uncommon extent of knowledge in natural things; as the distinctions of Magician, Brachman, Druid, and Prophet, were ascribed, by different nations, in the same sense, to persons supposed to excel in it; but chemistry and enthusiasm have latterly much corrupted this term, by calling in the assistance of some supernatural power, and commonly that of an evil spirit, for the obtaining such acquirements; and chiefly Paracelsus, Crollius, and Helmont, have treated it in this manner, alledging much to be done in medicine by *magic*, or inchantment; and hence arise likewise our modern legends of witchcrafts and exorcisms.

Magistery, is a term made use of by chemists to signify a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c.

Magistery of Lead. If to a solution of lead, fixed alkali be added, it seizes on the acid, taking the place of the lead, which falls down in a white powder, named thus. Beaumé.

Magna Arteria, i. e. *Aorta*.

Magnes, μαγνης, the load-stone, the wonderful properties of which have greatly puzzled and employed the inquiries of many great men; but their opinions thereupon are of no great use in medicine. It is an ore of iron.

Magnesia Alba. It is real earth; rarely found pure, but for the most part a constituent of a great variety of fossil bodies: the sea is its chief source; in the sea-salt it is united with the marine acid. After separating the salt for our tables from that of the sea, the *magnesia* is found in the residuum, from which, by a farther process, is obtained what is called *Sal Catharticus Amarus*; and from this last named salt, the *magnesia* is precipitated by addition of a fixed alkaline salt, both being first in a state of solution. It is highly probable, that Dr. Lewis's opinion is just respecting the origin of *magnesian-earth*, viz. that it is the earth of vegetables. See a paper on the *Natural History*, &c. of *Magnesian Earth*, by Tho. Henry, F. R. S. &c. in the first vol. of *Memoirs of the Literary Society of Manchester*.

Magnesia Opalina. In making the hepar antimonii, some add to the antimony and nitre decrepitated sal ammoniac, and thus make the opalin. It is a weaker emetic than the liver of antimony.

Magnetism, and,

Magnetical Virtues, are much used by some who find their account more in amusement than in useful knowledge; and some affect to explain or recommend, by such terms, those remedies, for the application and opera-

tion of which they have no better reasons at hand.

Magnolia, laurel-leaved tulip-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Magnum Os. Thus the third bone of the second row in the wrist is named. It is the largest of all the bones there.

Maize, i. e. *Zea*.

Majorana, sweet marjoram, a species of *Origanum*. The college have retained this plant in their Pharmacopœia; its leaf enters the Pulvis Asari Compositus, formerly called Pulv. Sternutator.

Mala, the prominent part of the cheek.

Mala Assyria, the citron.

Mala Aurantia, the orange.

Mala Aurea, the orange; also the amoris poma.

Mala Cotonea, the quince.

Mala Insana Nigra, the fruit of the black-fruited night-shade. See *Melongena*.

Malachites, a variety of the green species of *Copper flos*. It is hard and compact, admitting of a fine polish, glossy, and of an elegant green colour. Edwards.

Malacia, μαλακια, is a depraved appetite, when such things are coveted as are not proper for food; but the etymology of the term seems doubtful, unless it be from μαλασσω, *mollio, to soften*, because too lax a tone of the stomach is generally the occasion of indigestion, and unusual cravings.

Malacosteon, a softness of the bones.

Malacticos, μαλακτικος, emollient.

Malagma, μαλαγμα, from μαλασσω, *to soften*. It is synonymous with cataplasma, from the frequency of making cataplasm to soften; but formerly, *malagmas* were made of many other ingredients.

Malanders, } are cracks or chaps
Malenders, } in the bending of a
Mallenders, } horse's knee, that discharge a sharp indigested matter, and are often the occasion of lameness, and stiffness before, as the salenders are the like distemper situate on the bending of the hough, and occasion a lameness behind

Malarum Ossa, the cheek-bones. They are the irregular square bones placed on the outside of the orbits.

Malates, are salts formed by the union of the Malic Acid, or Acid of Apples, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Malax, } the softening of any
Malaxatio, } thing, from μαλασσω, *to soften*.

Malicorium, *Mala Granata Corium*, is the pomegranate peel.

Malignant, from *malignus*, signifying such a disease as is greatly aggravated, and is generally applied to such fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and are attended with spots and eruptions of various kinds. See *Poison*. Those disorders, in general, may be called *malignant*, which suddenly destroy the strength of the patient, and in which the flame of life seems at first to be almost quenched.

Malis, a purulent ulcerous tumour, with pain from an insect in it, or a pungent pain from an insect lodged in a part without ulcer or tumour.

Malleable, *Malleability*, from *Malleus, a hammer*, signifies any thing that is capable of being spread by beating; and is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, that being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness. It depends upon a particular configuration of parts, and in many instances is not unlike what is described under *Fibre*, which see.

Mallei Musc. Extern. vel Superior, i. e. *Tensor Membranæ Tympani*.

Malleoli, the ankles.

Malleolus, by some taken for the talus, or ankle-bone, where it means the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula, or the protuberances there.

Mallei Internus Musc. i. e. *Musc. Externus auris du Verney.*

Malleus, signifies a hammer, or mallet, and is applied to one of the bones of the ear, from its resemblance thereunto.

Mallow. See *Malva.*

Maltha, a genus in the class of inflammables. It is soft, pliable, unctuous, and coarse. Edwards.

Malum, an apple.

Malum Mortuum, a malignant species of *lepra*, or scab, which renders the body livid, with crusty ulcers, void of sanies and of pain.

Malum, a disease. In a strict sense, it is the disease called *Procidentia Oculi.* It is when the eyes exceed the bounds of the eye-lids.

Malus, the apple-tree. It is a species of *Pyrus.*

Malus Agrestis vel Sylvestris, the crab-tree, the welding, or wilding. It is the *Pyrus Malus* of Linnæus.

Malum Malabaricum, the nux vomica fruit.

Malum Medicum, the citron, lemon, and peach.

Malum Persicum, the peach.

Malum Punicum, the pomegranate.

Malva, of μαλαχη, from μαλασσω, *to mollify*, the mallow. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-six species. The college have retained the leaf and flower of the *Malva sylvestris*, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia; the leaf enters the Decoctum pro Enemate, formerly called Dec. Commun. pro. Clyster.

Malva Verbenacea, vervain mallow.

Malvasia, *Malmsey.* It is a generous kind of wine. It is supposed to be the arvisium of the island of Scio.

Mammæ. See *Breasts.*

Mammiformis Processus, the mastoid, or breast-like process. See *Mastoides.*

Mancinella, manchineel-tree, a species of *Hippomane.*

Mandibula, from *mando*, *to chew*, a jaw. See *Maxilla.*

Mandioca, *mandihoca*, *mandiiba*, *mandiibabura*, *mandiibparata*, *mandiibumana*, *mandiipeba*, *mandiipuca*, *mandiopiba.* All these are names for the preparations of the root of the cassada-plant, in order to make it into bread.

Mandragora, common mandrake, a species of *Atropa.*

Manducation, signifies the action of the lower jaw, in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach.

Manducatorii Musculi, are the same as the *Masseters*, which see.

Manganese, one of the metals. It is generally of a dark or black colour, and then called oxyd of manganese. Oxygen unites with it in common temperatures. Great quantities of oxygenous air can be obtained from it by heat alone, and by sulpuhric acid.

Mania, madness. This is a delirium without a fever; whence it is necessary also to explain what a delirium is. To which purpose it is therefore proper to observe, that as often as the species of things, wherewith we have been acquainted, are hurried together, we may be said to dream; and thence in sleep they are added with other things, and variously confounded, from the manifold repercussions of the animal spirits, which arise from the cause producing sleep, and pressing the nerves so as to revert the fluctuations of their juice. A delirium is therefore the dream of waking persons, wherein ideas are excited without order or coherence, and the animal spirits are driven into irregular fluctuations. If, therefore, the cause, inducing a delirium, be of that nature, that it can excite ideas or motions of a considerable impetus, without any manner of certainty or order, such a delirium will be attended with boldness and rage, and violent motions of the body; that is, a *madness* will be produced. Now it is plain, that all the known causes of this distemper give a greater disposition to the

blood for motion, and render it fluxile, but not consistent and uniformly thick enough: and therefore that they dispose persons likewise to continued fevers; since they occasion the blood to be thrown out of the heart, with an increased force, unless some other cause intervenes, whereby the efficacies of these are interrupted in disposing the blood to febrile motions; and the blood is so disposed as often as it can be rarefied into its minutest parts; that is, so uniformly rarefied, that it can easily, with any force, by the motion received from the heart, go into parts divisible at the occursions of those orifices into which it ought to be distributed; for then the cohesion of the parts, which can be but very small, will not be any obstruction to the increase and propagation of the blood's velocity. But if it happens, that the efficient cause, or the heart, throws the blood with a greater force, or that the blood can more easily be propelled in any given time, it will occasion, at the same time, that some parts of the blood be more nearly united, so as to form moleculæ, consisting of cohering particles; which moleculæ will cohere to one another, and not so easily obey the direction of the heart's propelling force. The blood hereupon cannot be uniformly rarefied, nor enter so easily into the small orifices of the vessels, and so soon travel through them, and therefore there will no fever arise, but a delirium without a fever, wherein the heat of the blood will be greater, and the pressure in the brain uncertain: whence uncertain recursions of the spirits, inordinate undulations, confused vibrations of the nerves, and a remarkable energy of imagination; whence will proceed audacity and passion beyond measure. The cure of this is in refrigerating diet, evacuation, and especially by strong emetics and cathartics.

Manica Hippocratis, *Hippocrates's Sleeve*, which see.

Manihota, i. e. *Cassava*, a species of *Jatropha*.

Maniodes, maniacal.

Manipulus, a handful.

Manna, the produce of the Fraxinus Calabriensis; but, according to some, of the Fraxinus Ornus: it is a sweet juice, obtained from ash-trees, in the southern parts of Europe, particularly in Calabria and Sicily; exuding from the leaves, branches, or trunk of the tree, and either naturally concreted, or exsiccated and purified by art. It is a safe, mild, and agreeable laxative. The college have retained it in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Electuarium e Cassia.

Manna Grass. The Festuc a fluitans is so called in Germany, because its seed has a sweet and agreeable taste, particularly before it comes to its full growth. *Manna-grass* is also a name of the *Panicum Sanguinale*.

Manna-Grout, the seeds of the manna-grass.

Mansorii Musculi, from *mando*, *to eat*, the same as *Masseters*, which see.

Mantile, the name of a bandage.

Marasmodes, μαρασμωδης, from *marasmus*, *a consumption*, and εἶδος, *forma*, *shape*; is used by some for such fevers as leave the body greatly wasted.

Marasmus, μαρασμος, from μαραινω, *marcesco*, *to grow lean*; is for that reason used for a consumption, where persons waste much of their substance.

Marble. See *Marmor*.

Marble (Egyptian), a kind of *marble* of a greenish colour, with a mixture of white; its substance is not uniform, some part of it not being calcareous. Edwards.

Marcasite, a genus in the class of metals: it is a compound metal, consisting of one or more metals, and sulphur, with the assistance of moisture and air, spontaneously and readily decompounding into a metallic earth, and a metallic vitriolic salt; and striking a purple colour, when kept moistened with the tincture of galls, and exposed to the air a certain

fine. It is perhaps difficult to give the just characters of *marcasite*, and it may yet remain a desideratum. However, *marcasites* do contain iron and sulphur, or copper and sulphur, or both iron and copper with sulphur: they not unfrequently contain arsenic; also any other metal, lead excepted, along with iron, copper, and sulphur. Edwards.

Marcasite (Blistered), a variety of the species of *Marcasite* that is in planes laid over one another; it consists of small tubercles, composed of little thin planes, of a yellow colour.

Marcost, i. e. fixed vegetable alkaline salts.

Marcor, a preternatural drowsiness.

Marcores, diseases in which the body wastes considerably. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Cachexiæ*.

Marga, marle. It is an earth composed of different proportions of argillaceous earth.

Margaritæ, pearls. They are small morbid excrescences, of a calculous kind, formed on the inside of the shell of the concha margaritifera, or mother-pearl-fish, and other shell-fish. The oriental are the best, and have a shining silver-like hue.

Marginatus, bordered. The seeds of plants which have a thin leafy border round them, are said to be marginated.

Marine Acid. It is obtained by decomposing sea-salt, by means of the vitriolic acid. With a basis of soda, it forms culinary or common salt. It is also called muriatic acid, and is a very agreeable, healthy, and antiseptic substance. It is excellent both in food and medicine. It is always fluid, and cannot be procured under a concrete form. The most concentrated weighs nine drams and a half, in an ounce measure of water. Beaumé. Or, according to Dr. Farr, its specific gravity is to water, as 12 to 10. The vapours which fly off from this acid are white. For a theory of the manner in which sea-salt acts in preserving animal substances from putrefaction, see Dr. Mitchill's letter to Dr. Woodhouse, inserted in the *Med. Rep.* vol. ii. p. 274.

Marinus vel Marinum Sal, sea-salt.

Maripendam. It is a plant in the island of St. Domingo; its tops are distilled, and thus a water is obtained, which is much esteemed as a remedy against pains in the stomach.

Marisca, an excrescence about the anus; the piles in a state of tumour; the *Hæmorrhois tumens* of Cullen.

Mariscus, long-rooted bastard-cyperus, a species of *Schœnus*.

Maritus. Authors who have written about the philosopher's stone, call sulphur the *Maritus*, or husband, and mercury the *Uxor*, or wife.

Marjoram. See *Origanum*.

Marjoram (Pot). See *Onites*.

Marjoram (Sweet). See *Majorana*.

Marle. See *Marga*.

Marle (Stone). It differs from the earth marle only in the properties that characterize stones as differing from earths.

Marmalade, is the pulp of quinces, oranges, or any other fruit, boiled into a consistence with sugar.

Marmolaria, i. e. *Branca Ursina*.

Marmor, marble, a genus of calcareous stone: it is neither transparent nor figured, but capable of a fine polish, and is beautifully coloured. Edwards.

Marmor Metallicum, varieties of different species of *Fluor*. Edwards.

Marmoreus Tartarus, the hardest species of *Human Calculus*.

Marmoracea Venena. Such poisonous substances are thus named which are fatal in doses not exceeding the quantity of a grain of wheat.

Marrow. All the bones of the body, which have any considerable thickness, have either a large cavity, or they are spongy, and full of little cells. In both the one and the other, there is an oleaginous substance called *marrow*, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, like

the fat. In the larger bones, this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some of the canals excavated in the substance of the bone, according to its length; and from these, other cross passages (not directly opposite to the former, lest they should weaken the bone too much in one place) carry the *marrow* still farther into more longitudinal canals placed nearer the surface of the bone. All this contrivance is, that the *marrow* may supple the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. This term, and *medulla*, the Latin for it, are frequently used in a figurative sense, to signify the internals, or principles of any thing; as the *marrow*, by the ancients, was judged a main principle of life.

Marrubium, horehound. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species. The college have retained the *Marrubium vulgare*, Linn. or White Horehound, in their Pharmacopœia.

Mars, denoted by this character, ♂, among the chemists, signifies iron, because imagined under the influence of that planet. Naturalists abundantly inform us concerning the production of this metal; and physical writers sufficiently prove how much it is preferable, for all medicinal purposes, to steel, which is only a more hardened compact iron, made so by art; whereby it is rendered more unfit to yield those principles, or parts, in preparation, which the physician requires to be drawn out. And because this has so great a share in medicine, it is worth explaining by what manifest properties this metal comes to afford so much of moment for such uses. And to this purpose, thus far in common may be concluded, as from all other metalline particles: That such as can be mixed with the blood, and made part of the circulating fluid, must of course, by the necessary laws of motion, from their superior gravities, be of great force to break their way, where particles of less gravities cannot get through: for mechanics teach nothing more plainly, than that "the momenta of all percussions are as the rectangles under the gravities and celerities of the moving bodies." The more gravity, then, a metallic particle has, beyond any other particles in the blood, if their celerities are equal, so much the greater will the stroke of the metallic particle be against every thing that stands in its way, than of any other not so heavy; and therefore, will any obstructions in the glands and capillaries be sooner removed by such particles than by those which are lighter. This is a way of reasoning that is plain to the meanest capacity; and although it may be called mathematical, a name shocking to some in physic, yet it has no conjuration in it, unless to force assent by demonstration. But, if steel or iron has this property, by virtue of the solidity and specific weight of its particles in common with some other metals, it has also somewhat farther of an advantage of being a very powerful deobstruent, from the shape of its component parts: for both our sight and taste convince us of their pointed angular figure, and especially if we view them in their shoots into crystals, in making the vitriol, or salt of iron. For another reason, therefore, that is, the sharp and pointed figures of the particles of iron, will they be efficacious to cut their way through many hindrances: so that upon a double account we see how this metal deserved its esteem of being a noble deobstruent. What has been observed likewise concerning fermentation, or intestine motion being increased by particles elastic, does also plainly account how this medicine comes to heat the blood: for the resilition of an elastic particle, upon its occursion against any thing that stops it, contributes to increase another kind of motion in a circulating fluid than that which is parallel to the axis of the

vessel through which it is propelled; and it is this mixed motion upon which the heat and fluidity of the blood depends. So that the chalybeate particles being also elastic, they do heat and thin the blood, by promoting its intestine motion, as well as help it through passages, by increasing its weight and force against them.

There is another obvious property of *iron*, and many of its preparations, which we have never yet had tolerably accounted for, and that is, its astringency in the bowels, and its promoting of urine: which may to some, at first sight, seem to be different effects from the same cause. But this will not appear strange, when we consider its styptic corrugating taste upon the tongue, which cannot but arise from the points and angles of its particles. When, therefore, it comes into the bowels, as often as those particles touch any of the fibres of their inner coat, those fibres, by the same mechanism, will contract; and so by the passage of a chalybeate through the intestines, will they be gently drawn into such corrugations, as to retain their contents longer, by the passages being rendered straighter. And, that these medicines have this effect in the bowels, by this means, is farther evident from the twitches they give the stomach sometimes at their first admission, insomuch as to draw it frequently into a general contraction, and occasion their ejectment by vomit.

Upon another account, also, does *iron* astringe in those parts, and that is, by hardening the fæces themselves, whereby they are longer retained. In the crude contents of the bowels there are many particles gross and large in their surfaces, which may be the fibrous part of food not digested enough to go off any other way but by stool. Now, these filaments, or little shreds of fibres, though in themselves inanimate, are capable of contraction, or rather corrugation, upon the contact and impulse of a sharp-pointed particle; as we see in leather, vellum, or any membraneous substances, how they will shrink up, at the contact of particles of fire, or any subtile acid. So that besides hardening the coats of the intestines, the particles of a chalybeate medicine astringe; that is, occasion more consistent and less frequent stools by hardening the contents of the bowels, and rendering them more slow of expulsion. But the case is very different when these particles are strained into a fluid as fine as themselves, and are propelled in canals with a great velocity. The smart and frequently repeated vibrations of an artery prevent any such contact as was admitted of in the bowels, and only serves to forward their motions; so that they can do nothing here but go on with the current until their force strikes them through some secretory outlet: but by their rapidity and more forcible resilitions upon all occursions, they cannot, in this scene, but greatly contribute to thin the fluid of which they make a part, and dispose it more to supply the thinner secretions, of which that by urine is chief: as also does the gravity of their parts, so far as the circulating force will admit its influence, more dispose them to go off that way, as it does most of a saline nature, and such as are akin thereunto.

After this, there can need but little to explain, how chalybeate medicines answer so effectually that known intention of promoting the menstrual discharges: for, by heating the blood, that is, rendering it more swift and fluid, the blood must take up more room and press harder against the sides of the vessels; and, by increasing its quantity of impulse, it also presses or strikes harder against whatsoever opposes it, insomuch as sometimes to break the vessels themselves. And these effects it is most likely to have, of breaking the vessels, where their contorsions or obliquities are greatest, in proportion to their capacities and distances from the heart. Whereso-

ever, therefore, the vessels turn off nearest to right angles, and their capacities are greatest, at such a place the blood is most likely to break through; and such is the contexture of the uterine blood-vessels.

Marsupiales, i. e. *Obturator Externus* and *Internus;* though by some the two *Gemini* are so named, as they resemble *marsupium, a purse.*

Martagon, a species of *Lilium.*

Martial, is sometimes used to express preparations of iron, or such as are impregnated therewith; as the *Martial Regulus* of antimony, &c.

Massa, applied generally to the compositions out of which pills are to be formed. It is likewise, in a figurative sense, applied to some collections of fluids, and particularly that of the blood; for which it is frequently used.

Masseter, μασσητηρ, from μασσαομαι, *manduco, to chew;* because it is a muscle that helps to pull the jaw upwards, in eating. It is thick and short, arising from the zygoma, and from the first bone of the upper jaw, and is inserted into the lower edge of the lower jaw, from its external angle to its middle. Its fibres run in three directions; those from the zygoma obliquely to the middle of the jaw; and those from the first bone of the upper jaw cross the former, and run to the angle of the lower jaw: and the fibres that are in its middle run in a perpendicular direction from their origin to their insertion.

Massicot. Lead exposed to the fire enters into fusion long before it is red-hot; when melted, its surface acquires a pellicle, which is reproduced as fast as it is taken off. This pellicle is called the *Calx of Lead.* This calx exposed to a red heat, is more and more calcined, acquires at first a pale yellow colour, and at length becomes of a deep aurora yellow. In this state it is called *Massicot.* Beaumé.

Mastication, or chewing, is the action whereby the aliment is broke and divided into small pieces by the teeth, and mixed with the spittle or saliva, in order to its being more easily digested in the stomach. And

Masticatories, are such medicines as are intended for chewing, in order to evacuate more than ordinary by the salival glands.

Mastich-Tree. Pistacia Lentiscus, Linn. Mastiche, or Mastich, is retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Mastodinia, from μαστος, *a nipple*, or *breast*, and οδυνη, *pain;* sore or pained nipples; but more commonly pain in the breast from inflammation, and terminating in abscess. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of *Phlogosis Phlegmone.*

Mastoidæus Musculus, the mastoid muscle. Dr. Hunter calls it *Sterno-Mastoides*, and says it rises by two distinct portions from the sternum and that part of the clavicle which is articulated to the sternum, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

Mastoidæus Lateralis, i. e. *Musc. Complexus Minor.*

Mastoidæum Foramen, i. e. *Stylo-Mastoidæum Foramen.*

Mastoidæus Processus. See *Temporum Ossa.*

Mastoides, μαστοειδης, from μαστος, *mamma, a breast*, or *dug*, or *nipple*, and ειδος, *forma, shape;* are processes so called from their figure: and also, for the same reason, *Mamillares*, or *Mammiformis.*

Mater, μητηρ, a mother. In *Anatomy*, two membranes take this name, viz. the dura and the pia mater. They were so called by the Arabians, because they thought them the origin of all the other membranes of the body. In *Chemistry*, quicksilver is known by the name of *Mater Metallorum.*

Mater Tenuis. So called from its thinness, i. e. *Pia Mater.*

Materia Medica, the whole collection of remedies; in a more limited sense, it is the pharmaceutic remedies commonly called *Drugs.*

Materia Perlata. If instead of crystallizing the salts contained in the liquor separated from diaphoretic antimony, an acid be poured into it, a

white precipitate is formed, which is nothing else but a very refractory calx of antimony. Beaumé.

Matrass, is the name of a chemical glass vessel, made for digestion, or distillation, being somewhat bellied and rising gradually taper into a conical figure.

Matricalia, medicines appropriated to disorders of the uterus.

Matrix, μητρη, the womb of a female. Some chemical philosophers thence figuratively apply it to any thing that gives nourishment and increase to any bodies; so the earth is a *matrix* to the seed sowed in it. It is also the same as *Gangue*, which see.

Matter, or *body*, is an impenetrable, divisible, and passive substance, extended in length, breadth, and thickness. This, when considered in general, remains the same in all various motions, configurations, and changes of natural bodies, being capable of putting on all manner of forms, and moving according to all manner of directions and degrees of velocity. The quantity of *matter* in any *body*, is its measure, as to its absolute weight.

Matter, subtile. This is a figment of the Cartesians, to avoid the inconveniences which they thought themselves encumbered with, in allowing a vacuum, for that was what they thought nature had an abhorrence to; and because, without this refuge, they had no other way to account for motion, and many phenomena, upon the supposition of a plenitude. But it is easy to shew their mistake therein; for, were there any such *matter*, and the air full therewith, the density of air would be equal to the density of quicksilver, and it would as much resist the motion of a piece of iron downwards, as quicksilver itself: and therefore, could neither iron, or any other body fall through it, which is contrary to all experience. But yet to make this *matter* more clear, it is worth taking notice that there is in every body a power of resistance, whereby, as much as possible, it preserves itself in its present state of rest, or an uniform direct motion. By this natural property, it becomes a difficulty either to put a body into motion when at rest, or to stop it when in motion. Hence we find that a sphere of lead upon a plane will, in some measure, resist being put into motion. And whereas a motion parallel to the horizon, towards the east, for instance, is not opposite to that towards the centre, i. e. its gravitation (for a body may be moved either way), that resistance cannot arise from its gravitation; therefore, since nothing else is in this sphere of lead, to which can be attributed its power of resistance, but the quantity of *matter* contained therein, that must be accounted the cause of resistance. Now, if two bodies, which have equal quantities of *matter*, be moved horizontally, in directions opposite to one another, and meet with equal velocities, they stop together, or the moment of their resistance is equal, so that they must be equally heavy. Whence it follows, that such bodies are equally heavy, that have equal quantities of *matter*. And, if there be no vacuities, all bodies under equal superfices (as, for instance, all spheres of equal diameters) will also contain equal quantities of *matter*; and therefore, from the foregoing, will be equally heavy; that is, a sphere of lead would be no heavier than a sphere of wood of equal bigness, if there were no vacuities in the sphere of wood, which is contrary to all experience: and therefore there can be no such thing as a *subtile matter* filling the pores of all bodies.

Maturation, is most properly said of the ripening of fruit, but by some physical writers is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. Medi-

cines thus procuring *maturation*, are generally called *Ripeners*, which see.

Maxilla, from *μασσω*, *to chew*, the cheek, or the jaw.

Maxilla inferior, the lower jaw. It is made of one bone, the fibres of which at the chin do not ossify in children, till they are about two years old. It is composed of two tables, which are pretty hard and smooth; but betwixt these laminæ it is porous, and full of little cavities. Its figure resembles the letter U. At each extremity it has two processes; the uppermost is called *Corona*; it is thin and broad at its beginning, but ends in a sharp point, which passing under the processus zygomaticus, has the tendon of the crotaphite muscle inserted into it. The other, which is shorter and lower, has a round head, lined with a cartilage, which is articulated into the sinus of the os petrosum; but betwixt the cartilage which lines the sinus, and that which covers the head of this process, there is a third, which adheres to the ligamentum annulare, which surrounds this articulation. The motion of the jaw sideways, absolutely necessary in chewing, is much facilitated by the loose intervening cartilage. The lower edge of this jaw is called its *basis*, and each end of it called the *angle* of the lower jaw. This jaw has four holes; two on its inside near its processes, and two on its outside near its middle. By the internal holes enter a branch of the fifth pair of nerves, an artery from the carotids, and a vein from the jugulars, whose branches are spread in the roots of the teeth. By the external holes these vessels pass, and are distributed upon the chin. It has also sixteen sinuses, into which the teeth are set.

Maxilla Superior, the upper jaw. The bones of this jaw are two, common to it, and the skull, called *Os Malæ*, which see under *Cranium*; and eleven proper, that is, five on each side, and one in the middle. They are joined to the bones of the skull by the three common sutures, and joined to one another by a fine but true suture. The first of the proper bones is the os malæ or zygoma, which is of a triangular figure. Its upper side makes the lower and external part of the circumference of the orbit, where it joins the os phenoides. Its internal side joins the os maxillare. Its external has a long process, which, joining that of the ossa temporum, forms the processus zygomaticus. It joins the os frontis at the little angle of the eye. It is concave within, and sticks out a little forwards, making the highest part of the cheek. The second is the os maximum, or maxillare, so called because it is the principal bone of this part, and hath set in it all the teeth of the upper jaw. It is of a very irregular figure. On its inside it joins the os malæ. Its upper sides make the lower and internal part or circumference of the orbit. At its great canthus it joins the os unguis and frontis. The lower side of the os nasi is joined to it. Under the upper lip it joins with its fellow on the other side, and both joined together, make the fore and greatest part of the roof of the mouth. It is very thin, and between its two laminæ it has a large cavity, which opens by a small hole into the nostrils. In its lower end it has sixteen sinuses or sockets, in which the teeth are set. It has a small hole called *Orbiter externus*, in that part of it which makes a part of the orbit, through which the nerves of the fifth pair, which come from the teeth, pass. Behind the dentes incisivi, where it joins with its fellow, it has another, which comes from the nostrils. The third is the os unguis. It has a little thin bone which lies in the great angle of the orbit, and has a hole in which the lachrymal bag lies. There does not appear any good reason for accounting this a bone of the upper jaw, because it lies entirely in the great angle of the orbit; and there is more reason to call

it a lamina of the os spongiosum, than the os planum. The fourth is the os nasi: this is a thin, but solid bone, which makes the upper part of the nose. Its upper part is joined to the os frontis by the sutura transversalis. One of its sides joins its fellow, where they are supported by the septum narium. Its other side joins the os maxillare. Upon its lower end the cartilages of the nostrils are fastened. Externally it is smooth, but internally rough. The fifth bone of the upper jaw is the os palati. It is a small bone almost square, and it makes the posterior part of the roof of the mouth. It is joined to that part of the os maxillare, which makes the fore part of the palate; it is also joined to its fellow, and to the processus pterygoideus. It has a small hole through which a branch of the fifth pair of nerves goes to the membrane of the palate. The last is called the *Vomer*, and is situated in the middle of the lower part of the nose. It has a cleft in its upper side, in which it receives the lower edge of the septum nasi. In its farther end it receives a small apophysis of the os sphenoides, and its under side joins the os palati.

Maxillary Glands. See *Mouth.*

Maxillariæ Arteriæ, maxillary arteries.

The external *maxillary artery* is a branch from the external carotid artery. It runs to the basis of the lower jaw, just close to the upper attachment of the masseter; it gives a branch to the maxillary glands; it passes over the lower jaw, it goes up upon the buccinator, it gives off a branch to the lower lip, which anastomoses with the other on the other side, and is continued to the upper lip, where it anastomoses likewise; there they are called *Labial Arteries;* it then gives off branches to the nose, goes to the inner canthus of the eye, is lost on the forehead, and communicates with the temporal artery.

The internal *maxillary* is a branch from the external carotid; it rises there from just at the origin of the temporal, and is distributed to both the jaws; it is very much convoluted, and gives branches to all the deep-seated parts: one branch of it runs through the lower jaw, which is called the *Inferior Maxillary Artery*, whilst the main trunk of it runs up to the bottom of the orbit, to the foramen orbitale lacerum inferius, winds about the antrum, and sinks into the nose behind the upper *maxillary bone*, and before the pterygoid process of the os sphenoides, to be spent upon the inside of the nose.

The inferior *maxillary artery* is a branch of the internal *maxillary artery.*

Maxillaris Inferior Nerv. The lower maxillary nerve is the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves which pass from the head. It passes through the foramen ovale of the os sphenoides, where it gives off several branches to the muscles of the lower jaw, then throws a remarkable branch through the lower jaw, to supply the teeth, which comes out at the anterior part of the channel, and branches upon the lip; from this a capital branch is detached to the tongue, called the *Lingual*, which runs between the two pterygoid muscles, and passes to the top of the tongue, going along with the duct of the maxillary gland. It is this which gives off the chorda tympani.

Maxillaris Superior Nerv. the upper maxillary nerve. It is the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which pass from the head. It passes through the foramen rotundum of the os sphenoides, where it throws off a branch to the palate, but the trunk passes on in the fulcus of the upper maxillary bone, and goes to the upper jaw, and to the antrum there, when, having given off these branches, it comes out below the orbit, and is diffused upon the face, particularly upon the nose, the upper-lip, and cheek.

Mayze, Indian corn.

Mean, expresseth the middle of any two extremes.

Meatus, a passage, is used for any outlet, as,

Meatus Auditorius, opening of the ear. See *Auditorius Meatus*.

Meatus Urinarius, the passage of the urine, &c.

Mechanical, from *machina*, *an engine*, is a term much of late introduced into physics and medicine, to express a way of reasoning conformable to that which is used in the contrivance, and accounting for the properties and operations of any machine. And this seems to have been the result and consequence of rightly studying the powers of the human mind, and the ways by which it is only fitted to get acquaintance with material beings; for, considering an animal body as a composition out of the same matter from which all other material beings are formed, and to have all those properties which concern a physican's regard only by virtue of its peculiar make and conſtructure, it naturally leads a person, who trusts to proper evidences in such affairs, to consider the several parts according to their figures, contexture, and use; either as wheels, pullies, wedges, levers, screws, cords, canals, cisterns, strainers, and the like; and throughout the whole of such inquiries to keep the mind close in view of the figures, magnitudes, and *mechanical* powers of every part or movement, just in the same manner as is used to inquire into the motions and properties of any other machine. For which purpose it is frequently found helpful to decypher or picture out in diagrams, whatsoever is under consideration, as it is customary in common geometrical demonstrations; and the knowledge obtained by this procedure, is called *Mechanical Knowledge*, for which see *Introduction to Sanctorius explained*.

Mechanic Powers. These are the balance, the lever, the wheel, the pulley, the screw, and the wedge; to which some add the inclined plane.

Mechanics, is a science which teaches the proportion of the forces, motions, velocities, and, in general, the actions of bodies upon one another; or, is a science that shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines; and these are the lever, &c. which see in the article *Mechanic Powers*.

Mechanical Affections, are such properties in matter or body as arise from its figure, bulk and motion: and

Mechanical Causes, are used in the same sense: and

Mechanical Solutions, are accounts of things upon the same principles.

Mecon, μηκων, the Greek name for a poppy.

Meconium, μηκωνιον, from μηκων, *papaver*, *a poppy*; is properly the condensed juice of poppies, or opium: but it is used also for the excrements of a fœtus which adhere to the intestines after birth, because they have been imagined to have some resemblance to opium in colour.

Medena Vena. According to Castellus, it is the same as *Vena Medinensis*.

Mediana, a vein of the cubit is thus called from its situation in the middle between the cephalic and basilic.

Medianus, the median nerve. See *Cervicales*.

Mediastina, inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mediastinæ Arteriæ, the arteries of the mediastinum. They arise from the subclavian arteries, and are spread about the mediastinum.

Mediastinæ Venæ, the veins of the mediastinum. The right comes out from the trunk of the superior vena cava anterior, a little above the azygos: the left from the subclavia.

Mediastinum, *quasi in medio stare*, to stand in the middle. This is a double membrane, formed by the continuation of the pleura, which comes from the sternum, and goes

straight down through the middle of the thorax to the vertebræ, dividing the cavity in two. It contains in its doublings, the heart in its pericardium, the vena cava, the œsophagus, and the stomachic nerves. The membranes of the *mediastinum* are finer and thinner than the pleura, and they have a little fat. The *mediastinum* receives branches of veins and arteries from the mammillary and diaphragmatic, and one proper called *Mediastina;* its nerves come from the stomachic; it has also some lymphatics, which open into the thoracic duct. The *mediastinum* divides the thorax into two parts, to the end that one lobe of the lungs may officiate, if the other be hindered by a wound on the other side. Sometimes there is matter contained betwixt its membranes immediately under the sternum, which may occasion the trepanning of this place.

Mediastinum Cerebri, is the same as *Septum transversum*, which see.

Medica, medicaco, Linn. medic. fodder. The French call it *Lucerne*. Pliny says it is called *Medica*, because it came from Media into Greece, when Darius Hystaspis invaded it.

Medicamentaria, pharmacy. It is the art of making and preparing medicines.

Medicaster, a false pretender to the knowledge of medicine; the same as *Quack*.

Medicine. The ordinary use of this term needs no explanation; but it is also frequently used to express the whole art of healing, and includes all the parts belonging thereto. By the schools it is divided into, 1. *Physiologia;* 2. *Pathologia;* 3. *Semeiotice;* 4. *Hygieine;* 5. *Therapeutice;* which see under their respective names.

A general idea of the operation of *medicines*, Dr. Keil has given, in his *Account of Animal Secretions*, to the following effect. A few different sorts of particles variously combined, will produce great variety of fluids; some may have one sort, some two, some three, or more; and perhaps the aqueous fluid is the common base of all secretions. If we suppose only five different sorts of particles in the blood, and call them *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, their several combinations, without varying the proportions in which they are mixed, will be these following:

a b : *a c* : *a d* : *a e* :
b c : *b d* : *b e* : *c d* :
c e : *d e* : *a b c* : *a d c* :
a b d : *a b e* : *a c e* : *a d e* :
b d c : *b d e* : *b e c* : *d e c* :
a b c d : *a b c e* : *a c d e* : *a b d e* :
b c d e : *a b c d e* :

but whether more or less need not be determined. No theory of secretion has hitherto been able to give any tolerable account of the operation of such *medicines* as promote evacuation. For if the humours are equally mixed with the blood, that is, if the blood is in every part of the body the same, and its particles are not more apt to form certain humours in some certain parts of the body than in others; or if they are not forced by the power of some medicine to form such humours, then the quantity of humour, separated in equal times, will always be as the velocity of the blood; but the velocity of the blood is doubled by any medicine, and never tripled by the most acute fever. The quantity of humours, however, drawn off by evacuating *medicines*, is often twenty times greater than the natural quantity; and therefore upon supposition that the humours are every where equally mixed with the blood, the operation of evacuating *medicines* can never be accounted for.

Though this argument has the strength of a demonstration, yet there are some who explain the operation of purgative and other evacuating *medicines*, by a stimulating faculty, whereby the sluggish juices are not only forced out, but the obstructed canals opened, and the motion of the blood quickened. But though such a power be allowed, it would remain to be explained, why certain *medi-*

cines do only stimulate certain glands: For it is evident, that evacuating *medicines* have some other power besides that of squeezing out stagnant juices, because when they are all squeezed out, they still evacuate as much, if they are repeated, as they did before; as is plain by continuing a salivation for many days. Secondly, We cannot suppose that all bodies have every where, and at all times, juices stagnating; but these *medicines* constantly produce their effects, more or less, at all times. Thirdly, If the vessels be supposed to be obstructed, an evacuating *medicine* could but double the quantity that was evacuated before it was taken. Fourthly, If these *medicines* operate only these ways, then in an healthy body, where there were no obstructions, they would have no effect at all. Fifthly, If the removing obstructions were the cause of a greater quantity evacuated, then the evacuation should still continue in a greater degree than before the obstruction was removed; whereas, in fact, we constantly find it less, as the *medicine* works off. Sixthly, Though a *medicine*, by stimulating a vessel, may quicken the motion of a fluid in that vessel, yet it can never increase the quantity of fluid running through it in equal spaces of time, because it quickens the motion of the fluid only by contracting the vessel; and therefore the faster the fluid is made to run through the vessel, the less fluid the orifice of the vessel admits: and, consequently, after the vessel is contracted by the stimulating *medicine*, the secretion will be less instead of being greater. That a stimulus causes the part upon which it acts to contract, is matter of fact, and that purgative *medicines* do stimulate the bowels; but likewise it may perhaps be said they stimulate the heart and arteries, and increase their force, seeing they not only quicken, but raise the pulse; so that a greater quantity of blood is sent to the glands of the guts. This may be granted, but not that it is the principal action of purgative *medicines*, because that by the same force a greater quantity of blood is sent to all the other glands of the body, whose fluids are not however sensibly increased; and the glands of the intestines receive a less quantity in proportion than any others, because they cannot be so much dilated by the greater force of the blood, as others which are not so much stimulated by the *medicine*.

There are others who will have evacuating *medicines* endued with an attenuating quality, by which they dissolve all the cohesions of the particles of the blood, and so set the several humours at liberty to pass through their proper glands: but if these *medicines* have a power universally to dissolve all the cohesions of the blood, then every evacuating *medicine* would equally and indifferently increase the quantity of every secretion. Mercury would as constantly purge as salivate, and nitre promote perspiration as well as it does urine; but this is repugnant to experience. If they have a power to dissolve certain cohesions, and not others, this is but setting certain particles at liberty to pass through their proper glands, which were not so before, and is a preparing the humours, in order to increase the quantity of secretion. Evacuating *medicines* must, therefore, have a power to affect some particles and not others; that is, to repel some, and attract, retain, and alter others; and this is what may be affirmed to be in all *medicines*, and is what a thousand chemical experiments demonstrate.

The several humours, then, being formed by the different cohesion of the particles of blood, the quantity of humour secerned by any gland must be in a proportion compounded of the proportion that the number of the particles cohering in such a manner as is proper to constitute the humour, which passes through the gland, bears to the mass of blood,

and of the proportion of the quantity of blood that arrives at the gland. And hence it follows, that where there is a determinate quantity of a certain humour to be separated, the number of particles proper to compose the secerned liquor must be reciprocally proportional to the quantity of blood that arrives at the gland: and therefore, if the quantity of secretion is to be increased, the number of particles is to be increased; if the secretion is to be lessened, the number of particles proper for such a secretion is to be lessened in the same proportion. *Medicines*, therefore, which can alter the cohesions and combinations of the particles, can either increase or diminish the quantity of any secretion. Thus, suppose the humour which passeth through the glands of the intestines to be composed of three or four several sorts of particles; that *medicine* which will easily cohere to those particles, and cohering, increase their mutual attractions, so as they unite in greater numbers, at or before they arrive at the intestines, than they would have done if the *medicine* had not been given, must necessarily increase the quantity of humour which passes through the glands of the intestines, if the quantity of blood which arrives at the glands is not diminished in the same proportion as the number of particles increased. After the same manner do diuretics, sudorifics, and *medicines* which promote all other secretions, operate.

Why increasing the quantity of some secretions should diminish that of others, is not easy to explain upon any other footing: for if the blood be equally mixed in every part of the body with all the humours which are separated from it; that is, if the mixture of the blood is every where alike, so that every humour bears the same proportion to the rest of the arterial blood, in one part of the body that it does in another; and if every humour has its own proper gland through which it is separated, then what is separated by one gland is not subtracted from another, and, consequently, does not diminish the quantity of humour which flows to this other, but does, indeed, rather increase the quantity of this other secretion: for the more any one humour is carried off, the greater proportion any other remaining in the blood bears to the remaining blood; and, therefore, the more any one secretion is increased, the more all the rest should be increased likewise. But if all the humours are composed by a combination of a few different sorts of particles, then the more apt these particles are to run into any one sort of combination, the less all other combinations must be; and, consequently, the increasing any one secretion must necessarily diminish the quantity of all others; but more especially of that which has the most of the same sort of particles.

Medicinal Days. Such are so called by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines, in order to wait nature's effort, and therefore require all assistance from art to help forward, or prepare the humours for such a crisis: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is most conveniently complied with.

Medicinal Hours, are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken to the greatest advantage, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and at going to bed; but in acute cases, the times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.

Meditullium, is that spongy substance between the two plates of the cranium, and in the interstices of all laminated bones.

Medium, signifies that particular space or region through which bodies move, as air, water, &c. And whatever density or tenacity there is in the parts of the *medium*, whereby bodies moving in it are retarded or

stopped, is called the *Resistance of the medium*. This Dr. Wallis has asserted to be always as the square of the velocity of the moving body; but in a very dense *medium* it must be in a less ratio. For in the former computation it is considered, that by the action of a swift body, there is communicated to the same quantity of the *medium* a greater motion in proportion to that greater velocity. As to the different resistances resulting from the different figures of moving bodies through the same *medium*, they are too various to be here recited: for which, therefore, consult the works of mathematicians on that head. See also *Projectiles*.

Medius Venter, the middle venter; the thorax, or chest.

Medulla. See *Marrow*.

Medulla, in *Botany*, signifies the pith or heart of the tree or plant.

Medulla Cassiæ, the pulp of the cassia fistularis.

Medulla Cerebri, is the white soft part of the brain, covered on the outside with the cortical substance, which is of a more dark or ashy colour. See *Brain*.

Medulla Oblongata, is that part within the skull which is the beginning of the spinal marrow; it is about three or four inches in length within the skull, and then it descends to the os sacrum, through the hole of the hinder part of the head and the vertebræ: it sends out ten pair of nerves to the chest, the abdomen, and the limbs. This is accounted the common sensory, or seat of sensation, whereunto all the impressions made upon the nerves, by external objects, are returned.

Medulla Spinalis, or the spinal marrow, is the continuation of the *Medulla Oblongata*, without the skull, and which passing through all the vertebræ of the back, ends in the os sacrum. It is the origin of most of the nerves of the trunk of the body, sending out thirty pairs on each side to the limbs, to the great cavities, and other parts. By a nice hand it may be severed into many small fibres, which may be traced up to its original, the *Medulla Oblongata*.

Medullary Oil. The finer and more subtile part of the marrow of the bones is thus called. Dr. Clopton Havers, in his *Osteology*, says, it passes not into them by ducts, but by small pores formed into the vesicles or glandules, which are conglomerated into distinct lobules, contained in several membranes investing the whole marrow; all which vesicles or bags are propagated from the outward coat of the arteries; and by which it passes from one to another till it arrives at the sides or extreme parts of the bones. That part of it which is supplied to the interstices of the joints, goes into them by passages penetrating through the bone into those cavities, and formed for that end. The use of this *oil* is either common to all the bones, whose temper it preserves and keeps from being too brittle; or more peculiar for the joints, where it is very serviceable, 1. To lubricate the bones at their extremities, that they may move more easily and freely. 2. To keep the ends of the articulated bones from growing hot with motion. 3. To preserve the joints from wearing by attrition, and rubbing against one another. And, 4. To preserve the ligaments of the joints from dryness and rigidity; and lubricate those parts which slide upon the bones, and keep the cartilages which are joined to them flexible.

Megrim, i. e. *Hemicrania*.

Meibomius's Glands, i. e. *Ciliary Glands*.

Mel, honey. The college have retained honey in their Pharmacopœia; it is employed in several compositions.

Melæna, } black bile, or
Melaina, μελαινα, } the disease the matter of which is black bile. The same as *Melaina Nosos*, or *Morbus Niger*.

Melaina Nosos, the black disease.

Hippocrates applies this name to two diseases. In the first the patient vomits black bile, which is sometimes bloody and sour; sometimes he throws up a thin saliva; and at others a green bile, &c. In the second the patient is as described in the article *Morbus Niger*.

Melampodium, black helebore. So called from Melampus, who first used it in medicine.

Melanagogues, are such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler; from μελας, *niger, black*, and αγω, *duco, to lead;* but there is no such distinction of choler now much regarded, and, consequently, this term is but little used.

Melanchlorus, μελαγχλωρος, livid colour of the skin, the black jaundice.

Melancholy, μελαγχολια, from μελας, *niger, black*, and χωλη, *bilis, choler;* thus called, because supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid a blood, which permits not a sufficiency of spirits to be separated in the brain to animate and invigorate the nerves and muscles. Its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli.

Melas, μελας, black, an epithet applied to the colour of the skin, and also to some particular medicines. So the *Vitiligo* is called when of a dark black colour.

Melas Ictterus, the black jaundice.

Meliceris, μελικηρις, from μελι, *mel, honey;* is a tumour enclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: it gathers without pain, and gives way to pressure, but returns again. It is to be cured by warm discutients.

Melilotus, from μελι, *honey*, and λωτος, *a kind of lotus;* melilot. It is the *Trifolium Melilotus* of Linnæus.

Melissa, from μελι, *honey*, because bees gather much honey from it; balm, or baum. A genus in Linnæus's Botany. He enumerates six species. The college have retained the *Melissa officinalis* Linn. or *Common Balm*, in their Pharmacopœia.

Melitæa, or *Melitea Terra*, earth of Malta. It is a kind of white marle, alkaline, calcareous, absorbent, and, by virtue of its antacid properties, excellent against fevers, small-pox, and diseases of the alimentary canal.

Melitismos, μελιτισμος, a linctus prepared with honey.

Melitites, μελιτιτης, honey-stone. It differs from the galactites only in sweetness and colour.

Mellago. Any medicine is thus called which hath the consistence and sweetness of honey.

Melo, the melon, a species of *Cucumis*.

Melocactus, the great melon thistle, a species of *Cactus*.

Melongena, egg-plant, or mad-apple, a species of *Solanum*.

Melopepo, buckler-gourd, or squash, a species of the *Cucurbita*.

Membrane. This is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts. The fibres of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain; and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. In their texture there is a number of small glands, which separate an humour fit for moistening the parts which they contain. By reason of the thickness and transparency of the *membranes*, the ramifications of the blood-vessels are more apparently to be seen in them than in any other part of the body: here the innumerable divisions, windings, and turnings, serpentine progressions, and frequent inosculations, not only of veins and arteries together, but also of veins with veins, and arteries with arteries, make a most agreeable embroidery and delicate net-work, covering the whole *membrane*. Nor is nature always constant to the same disposition, but delights in variety here as well as

in the disposition of the branches and leaves of plants and trees. Those that cover the solid parts are properly called *membranes;* and they have their particular names, as the *Peritonæum*, which wraps up all that is contained in the abdomen; the *Pleura*, that which is in the thorax; the *Periosteum*, the bones; and the *Pericardium*, the heart. Those which form the coats of vessels, and which contain the humours, as those of the veins and arteries, stomach, bladder, intestines, testicles, &c. are called *Tunicles*, or coats: and those which cover and embrace the brain, as the dura mater, and the pia mater, are called *Meninges*. Of all these kinds of *membranes*, some are thin, and some are thick; and the same *membrane* is thick in some places, and thin in others, as in the *membrana* adiposa, which is thicker in the neck than in any other part of the body. The use of the *membranes* is to cover and wrap up the parts, and strengthen them, to save them from external injuries; to preserve the natural heat; to join one part to another; to sustain small vessels, and the nerves which run through their duplicature; to stop the returning of the humours in their vessels, as the valves stop the returning of the blood in the veins and heart; of the chyle in the lacteal and thoracic duct; and of the lymph in the lymphatic vessels. By the *membrana adiposa* is most commonly understood that part of it only which lies next the flesh, and which contains but little fat in its cells; and therefore, appearing more membranous than the rest, is said to be the basis of the cellulæ adiposæ. And even some part of this hath been taken by anatomists for the *membrana* carnosa, on account of its redness; for here the blood-vessels lie very thick, the vesicles not being distended with fat. Anatomists do generally assert, that there is a *membrana communis musculorum*, being led into that mistake by the aponeurosis of several muscles; whereas, upon stricter observation, there is no such thing to be found. The *membrana propria musculorum*, is that which immediately covers all and every one of the fibres of a muscle, and is closely tacked to them. There is another called *membrana communis vasculorum*, which is a thin *membrane*, and accompanies almost all the vessels of the body. All these *membranes* receive veins, arteries, and nerves, from the parts which are nearest to them.

Membrana Adiposa. See the preceding, and *Adiposa Membrana.*

Membrana Carnosa, the same as *Panniculus carnosus.*

Membrana communis musculorum. See *Membrane.*

Membrana propria musculorum. See *Membrane.*

Membranologia, membranology. It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

Membrana Tympani. See *Ear.*

Membranosus Musculus, is a muscle of the leg, so called from the large membranous expansion it is continued with, enclosing all the muscles of the tibia and tarsus; whence it is also called *Fascia lata.* It hath a sharp fleshy beginning from the fore part of the spine of the os ilium, between the origination of the sartorius, and tendinous beginning of the glutæus magnus; and being dilated to a fleshy belly, which fills the interstice made by the first of the two last named muscles, and upper part of the rectus, and fore part of the glutæus medius, in its oblique descent becomes tendinous, four fingers' breadth below the great trochanter, whence it passes directly over the vastus externus to its proper termination at the superior appendix of the fibula; but in its progress thither it is conjoined with the tendinous expansion of the glutæus magnus, which ariseth from the spine of the ilium, covering the external part of the glutæus medius, and all the external muscles of the tibia, as those of the thigh-bone; and descending over the patella, comprehends all the

muscles of the tarsus, and joins with the ligamentum anulare, which retains the tendons of the toes and feet. When this muscle acteth, the leg and thigh are drawn outwards.

Membrum, a member, or limb.

Memory, is that faculty whereby the mind repeats things received by former sensations; or is the calling to mind known and past things; as when we conceive heat or light, sweet or bitter, &c. when the object is removed; and it is in a manner the storehouse of our ideas. Many philosophers, as well as physicians, have been at great pains to give some intelligible account of this power, but without any farther success than to puzzle themselves and others more than they were before.

Menagogues, are such medicines as promote the flux of the menses.

Mendosus, is used by some in the same sense as spurius, or illigitimus; *Mendosæ Costæ*, false or spurious ribs; *Mendosa Sutura*, squamous suture in the skull, or bastard suture, from *mendax counterfeit.*

Meninges, μηνιγγες, } meninges, or
Meninx, μηνιγξ, } matres, from being the supposed origin of all the other membranes. Both these words are used particularly for the dura and pia mater.

Meningos Arteriæ, i. e. *Arteriæ Duræ Matris.*

Meningophylax, μηνιγγοφυλαξ, from μηνιγξ, *a membrane*, and φυλασσω, *to guard;* is an instrument used in wounds of the head, largely described by Celsus, but more accurately, with its use, by Scultetus, *Arm. Chirurg.* part i. tab. 2. fig. 10. Gorræus takes notice of somewhat like it under the name *Vectis*, the same as the *Mochlion* of the Greeks.

Menorrhagia, excessive or extraordinary discharge of the menses. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Hæmorrhagiæ*. He distinguishes six species, 1. *Menorrhagia Rubra.* See *Menses Excessive.* 2. *Menorrhagia Abortus*, when floodings happen to pregnant women, or miscarriage. See *Abortus.* 3. *Menorrhagia Lochialis.* See *Lochia.* 4. *Menorrhagia Vitiorum*, when the appearance of the menses are unusual, as by an ulcer, &c. 5. *Menorrhagia Alba.* See *Fluor Albus.* 6. *Menorrhagia Nabothi*, when there is a serous discharge from the vagina, or the whites in pregnant women.

Menorrhagia Difficilis, difficult menstruation, as when attended with pain.

Menorrhagia Gravidarum, flooding miscarriage.

Menses. These are the monthly evacuations of women from the uterus; and as nice an affair rightly to understand as any thing that concerns the human mechanism. In order hereunto, therefore, besides what was said before under *Generation, parts of, peculiar to women*, which see, it may be necessary farther to observe, 1. That the vagina, or passage to the womb in women, as well as the whole body, is perpendicular to the horizon, whereas in all brutes it is in a parallel situation. 2d. That the membrane covering the womb on the inside, as well as the vagina, and into which there are diffused a great number of veins and arteries, is very thin, and without fat; so that these vessels are less guarded than in other parts, where they are enclosed with muscles and fat. 3. That the blood-vessels in this part are prodigiously numerous, and particularly in the womb; where also their large ramifications inosculate with one another, the arteries with the arteries, and the veins with the veins; and likewise the branches of one side of the womb with those on the other, which meet not one another in straight lines, but are folded and curved into a multitude of serpentine windings. Which constructure is necessary at the time of being big, else the vessels would be so pressed as to burst or obstruct; whereas this contrivance helps them to give way, and keep always the passage of some free. 4. That the descending

trunk of the aorta is much larger in women in than men. And, 5. That the uterine veins have no valves.

Now, in order to know why these vessels are so frequently broke through, it is of consequence to premise, that women are of a more tender frame than men, and that therefore, when they are at, or near full growth, the quantity taken in by diet is not digested, and broke enough to go away in a due proportion by evacuation; and therefore in the vessels there is an accumulation of humours, or a plethora. But then to understand how this overplus is carried off by this discharge, it will be needful also to attend to these following propositions, which mathematicians teach us.

Prop. 1. The moment of every body, or that force by which every body endeavours to press forward, is increased by increasing the velocity or quantity of matter, or both.

2. If the moment of any body is greater than the impediment in its way, it will remove that impediment.

3. In all percussions the stroke is proportional to the force lost.

4. The force lost is as the resistance.

5. If a body is projected against any impediment with a given force, the stroke will be as the sign of the angle of incidence.

6. In every fluid there is not only a pressure downwards, but every way.

7. A fluid presses upon enclosing bodies on every side, with a force equal to that by which its parts endeavour to recede from one another.

8. The lateral pressure is as the height of the incumbent fluid.

9. The direction of such pressure is perpendicular to the sides of the vessels which are pressed upon.

The two first propositions shew why the blood breaks through the vessels in a plethora; and the rest, why through the uterine vessels. Nothing is more plain than that the moment of the blood is increased in a plethora, if its velocity continues the same, because its quantity is increased. To which, if an increased velocity be added, its moment will be still much greater. And, in a plethora, both the quantity and velocity of blood is increased, if there is no lentor, or viscidity; for, in a blood rightly digested, the quantity of spirits secerned will be as its quantity; and the more they are separated, the more forcibly will the heart contract, and consequently throw the blood with greater force against any impediment: for, in this case, the blood-vessels are looked upon to be such, and will continue to be so, as long as their resistance is greater, or equal to the blood's moment; but when that moment exceeds such resistance, the blood will break through them. And the uterine vessels, because they are not guarded with muscles or fat, are the most easy to be thus broken through.

Because, by *prop.* 3. the stroke in all percussions is as the force lost, let it be examined, whether there is any diminution of velocity in the uterine vessels, and which may easily be deduced from the structure of those vessels already taken notice of: for they go on not in straight lines, but in various windings over the whole uterus. And therefore, since, by *prop.* 4. the diminution of velocity is as the resistance, if in them there is a greater resistance, the stroke upon them will be the greater. And that there is a greater resistance in those vessels, may be thus demonstrated: if a fluid be propelled in a straight canal, there can only be a lateral pressure, so far as the fluid thrusts against the sides of the vessels, by *prop.* 7. for the sides oppose not its direct motion. But if a fluid be propelled through a curved canal, it then not only presses against the sides of the canal, but its moment, as much as can be, bears against them; and by how much the greater this impediment is, by so much the more will be the stroke upon them. And the greater the curvity is of such a vessel,

that is, the more opposite it is to the direction of the fluid, the greater will be its resistance; and, consequently, will the fluid be propelled against it with the greater force, or the greater will its stroke upon it be; and by this means will the fluid have a greater advantage in breaking through it.

From the fabric of the womb, as to its perpendicular position to the horizon, it will also farther appear what necessity there is for the blood to break through the vessels there, rather than any where else, in these circumstances: as also from the same position of the great artery, which carries the blood to the womb: for, by *prop.* 7. the pressure of a fluid upon its containing vessel is not only downwards, but against its sides; and by *prop.* 8. such lateral pressure is as its altitude: and therefore the whole column of blood in the descending artery will press upon the uterine vessels; and because that pressure is, by *prop.* 9. perpendicular to their sides, it will distend them. And, if such distension be joined to the advantage which the blood has against the uterine vessels, by means of their inflections, it can be no wonder why the blood breaks through them sooner than any where else. For, by reason of the plethora, and the weight of a fluid pressing perpendicularly against the sides of the vessels, the sides of those vessels become stretched so that their constituent fibres are at greater distances from one another; and by how much the more they are so divided, by so much the easier will any force break quite through them. And hence arises very naturally the reason why brutes, which have the same fabric of parts, have not these discharges, because their situation, with regard to their principal canals, are parallel to the horizon, which entirely takes away all that perpendicular pressure against the sides of the vessels from the column of blood in the descending trunk of the aorta, and which is none of the least causes of its happening to women.

The want of valves to these vessels is also another argument for their being fitter for this discharge than any other; because all that force which the blood has from the heart, remains without any check, which it has from them in other parts. What farther relates to this curious mechanism of nature, and the accounting for the periods from a plethora, and for that plethora, from a defect in evacuation, and chiefly perspiration, may be met with at large, treated of in a manner uncommonly elegant, and demonstrative, in Dr. Friend's *Emmenologia*. See also *Mars*.

Menses, Deficient, } See *Amenorrhœa*.
Menses, Difficult, } See *Amenorrhœa*.
Menses, Suppressed, } See *Amenorrhœa*.

Mensis Philosophicus, a philosophical or chemical month. According to some, it is three days and nights; others say it is ten, and there are those who reckon it to be thirty or forty days.

Menstrua, the menses in women, and the bleeding piles in men.

Menstrual Discharge, the same as *Menses*.

Menstrua Alba, i. e. *Fluor Albus*.

Menstruum. All liquors are so called, which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues or ingredients by infusion, decoction, &c. The principal *menstrua*, made use of in *Pharmacy*, are water, vinous spirits, oils, acid, and alkaline liquors. Water is the *menstruum* of all salts, of vegetable gums and of animal jellies. Of the first it dissolves only a determinate quantity, though of one kind of salt more than of another; and being thus saturated, leaves any additional quantity of the same salt untouched. It is never saturated with the two latter, but unites readily with any proportion of them, forming, with different quantities, liquors of different consistences. It takes up likewise, when assisted by trituration, the vegetable gummy resins, as ammoniacum and myrrh; the solutions of which, though imperfect, that is, not transparent, but turbid

and of a milky hue, are, nevertheless, applicable to valuable purposes in medicine. Rectified spirit of wine is the *menstruum* of the essential oils and resins of vegetables; of the pure distilled oils of animals, and of soaps, though it does not act upon the expressed oil and fixed alkaline salt of which soap is composed. Hence, if soap contains any superfluous quantity of either the oil or salt, it may, by means of this *menstruum*, be excellently purified therefrom. It dissolves, by the assistance of heat, volatile alkaline salts; and more readily the neutral ones, composed either of fixed alkali and the acetous acid, as the sal diureticus, or of volatile alkali and the nitrous acid. Oils dissolve vegetable resins and balsams, wax, animal fats, mineral bitumens, sulphur, and certain metallic substances, particularly lead. The expressed oils are, for most of these bodies, more powerful *menstrua* than those obtained by distillation; as the former are more capable of sustaining without injury a strong heat, which is in most cases necessary to enable them to act. All acids dissolve alkaline salts, alkaline earths, and metallic substances. The different acids differ greatly in their action upon these last; one dissolving some particular metals, and another others. The vegetable acids dissolve a considerable quantity of zinc, iron, copper, and tin; and extract so much from the metallic part of antimony as to become powerfully emetic: they likewise dissolve lead, if previously calcined by fire; but more copiously if corroded by their steam. The marine acid dissolves zinc, iron, and copper; and though it scarce acts on any other metallic substance in the common way of making solutions, may, nevertheless, be artfully combined with them all except gold. The corrosive sublimate and antimonial caustic of the shops, are combinations of it with mercury and the metallic part of antimony, effected by applying the acid in the form of fume, to the subjects, at the same time strongly heated. The nitrous acid is the common *menstruum* of all metallic substances, except gold and the antimonial semi-metal, which are soluble only in a mixture of the nitrous and marine. The vitriolic acid easily dissolves zinc, iron, and copper; and may be made to corrode, or imperfectly dissolve most of the other metals. Alkaline lixivia dissolve oils, resinous substances, and sulphur. Their power is greatly promoted by the addition of quick-lime, instances of which occur in the preparation of soap and in the common caustic. Thus assisted, they reduce the flesh, bones, and other solid parts of animals, into a gelatinous matter. Solutions made in water and spirit of wine, possess the virtue of the body dissolved; whilst oils generally sheathe its activity, and acids and alkalies vary its quality. Hence watery and spirituous liquors are the proper *menstrua* of the native virtues of vegetable and animal matters. Most of the foregoing solutions are easily effected, by pouring the *menstruum* on the body to be dissolved, and suffering them to stand together for some time, exposed to a suitable warmth. A strong heat is generally requisite to enable oils and alkaline liquors to perform their office; nor will acids act on some metallic bodies without its assistance. The action of watery and spirituous *menstrua* is likewise expedited by a moderate heat, though the quantity which they afterwards keep dissolved is not, as some suppose, by this means increased. All that heat occasions these to take up more than they could do in a longer time in the cold, will, when the heat ceases, subside again. The action of acids on the bodies which they dissolve, is generally accompanied with heat, effervescence, and a copious discharge of fumes. The fumes which arise during the dissolution of some metals in the vitriolic acid, prove inflammable; hence, in the preparation of

the artificial vitriols of iron and zinc, the operator ought to be careful, especially where the solution is made in a narrow-mouthed vessel, lest, by the imprudent approach of a candle, the exhaling vapour be set on fire. There is another species of solution in which the moisture of air is the *menstruum*. Fixed alkaline salts, and those of the neutral kind, composed of alkaline salts and the vegetable acids, or of alkaline earths, and any acid except the vitriolic, and some metallic salts, on being exposed for some time to a moist air, gradually attract its humidity, and, at length, become liquid. Some substances, not dissoluble by water in its grosser form, as the butter of antimony, are easily liquified by this slow action of the ærial moisture. This process is termed *Deliquation*. The cause of solution assigned by some naturalists, namely, the admission of the fine particles of one body into the pores of another, whose figure fits them for their reception, is not just or adequate, as Dr. Shaw very well remarks, but hypothetical and ill-presumed; since we find some bodies will uniformly dissolve their own quantity of others, as water does of Epsom salt, alcohol of essential oils, mercury of metals, one metal of another, &c. whereas the sum of the pores or vacuities of every body, must be necessarily less than the body itself, and, consequently, those pores cannot receive a quantity of matter equal to the body wherein they reside. See the articles *Affinity*, *Dissolution*, *Extraction*, *Fusion*, &c.

How a *menstruum* can suspend bodies much heavier than itself, which very often happens, may be conceived by considering, that the parts of no fluids can be so easily separated, but they will a little resist or retard the descent of any heavy bodies through them: and that this resistance is, *cæteris paribus*, still proportionable to the surface of the descending bodies. But the surface of bodies do by no means increase or decrease in the same proportion as their solidities do: for the solidity increases as the cube, but the surface only as the squares of the diameter; wherefore it is plain, very small bodies will have much larger surfaces, in proportion to their solid contents, than larger bodies will, and, consequently, when grown exceeding small, may easily be buoyed up in the liquor.

Mensura, a measure, in *Botany*. Plants are generally so various in their dimensions, that their parts can only be measured relatively to each other; Tournefort, however, introduced positive geometrical *mensuration*: but Linnæus, thinking it inconvenient for a botanist to carry an artificial scale in his pocket, makes a natural scale of the human body, the degrees of which are these: *capillus*, *linea*, *unguis*, *pollex*, *palmus*, *dodrans*, *spithama*, *pes*, *cubitus*, *brachium*, *orgya*.

Mensurable, or

Mensurability, is when a body is reducible to any certain measure.

Mentales, alienation of the judgment, in which the functions of the mind are disturbed.

Mentha, mint. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species. The college have retained the *Mentha viridis*, Linn. or *Common Spearmint*, and the *Mentha piperita*, Linn. or *Peppermint*, in their Pharmacopœia; of the *former*, a simple Water is directed, called Aqua Menthæ Sativæ, formerly called Aq. Menth. v. Simpl. a Spirituous Water, called Spiritus Menthæ Sativæ, formerly called Aq. Menth. v. Spir. its essential oil enters the Emplastrum Ladani, formerly called Empl. stomach. of the *latter*, a simple Water is directed, called Aq. Menthæ Piperitidis, formerly Aq. Menth. Pip. Sx. and a Spirituous Water, called Spiritus Menthæ Piperitidis, formerly Aq. Menth. Pip. Spir.

Mentula, a name for the penis.

Mentum, is so much of the lowest part of the face as we distinguish by the name of *Chin*.

Mephites, μεφιτις, and,

Mephitical Exhalations, are poisonous or noxious steams, issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever, The most remarkable place of this kind is in the Grotto del Cani, near Puzzuoli, about two miles from Naples, in Italy; the steams of which kill dogs or other animals, when brought within its reach: a very curious account of which, and the manner of its efficacy, is given by Dr. Mead, in his essay on Poisons. The Saratoga springs in New-York afford a similar vapour. Both here and at Naples the noxious gas is carbonic acid. See *Poisons*. The word *mephiticus*, signifies stinking, particularly such a smell as arises from brimstone and water, or from corrupt water mixed with earth and brimstone. It is applied to fixed air also.

Mercury, with the chemists, is the third hypostatical principle, and seems not to differ from what is called *Spirit*. They also talk much of the

Mercuries of Metals: but they conceal their notions in such a peculiar cant and jargon, as to run no hazard of being contradicted, by being understood. Mr. Boyle, indeed, speaks of a running *mercury*, which he obtained from antimony; but that must be a mercury in a much grosser sense than these obscure philosophers seem to aim at.

Mercury, properly so called, or quicksilver, is an opaque silver-coloured metallic fluid, appearing to the eye like melted lead or tin, about fourteen times heavier than an equal bulk of water; totally exhaling, by a heat below ignition, in subtile fumes, which condense into running *mercury* again. This fluid, supposed by the Greeks to be poisonous and corrosive, was introduced into medicine by the Arabians, as an ingredient in external applications against different cutaneous maladies. It is now regarded as a specific in venereal distempers, and is used with success in sundry other complaints.

But though this method has long had a share in medicine, yet it seems not rightly to have been understood, either as to the true manner of its preparation, or its operation in a human body, till of late. The following remarks will set both in a clearer light. The fluidity of *mercury* is easily understood from the sphericity of its parts, which makes them so readily roll over one another; and its gravity, from the solidity of those parts, containing so much matter in proportion to their surfaces; for a sphere of all figures has the least surface with respect to the matter it contains. The only difficulty, therefore, is to know how it comes about, that a body so extremely heavy should be sooner raised by fire than those which are much lighter. And this we are soon taught to understand, from the help which *Geometry* affords, teaching us, that upon the division of solid spheres, their gravities decrease in a triplicate proportion of their diameters; but the superfices only in a duplicate. So that a body circumstanced as *mercury*, if it be divisible into very small parts, may be rendered prodigiously light, i. e. specifically so; for the farther it is divided, it grows comparatively lighter, as the same quantity of matter, which determines its absolute weight, comes to exist after such division under much more surface; which determines its relative weight; and if this division is continued till it is specifically lighter than air, then will it rise in air by the known laws of nature. Because, therefore, the sphericity of mercurial particles gives them less contact with one another; and that by the force of so minute, though active an agent as fire, its globules are to be broken into almost an infinite number of more globules, their specific gravities will soon be rendered so much less than those of air, that they cannot but fly upwards in imperceptible vapour, when other bodies specifically lighter in larger coalescences,

because they are not so divisible, and their figures admit not of such a decrease of substance so much faster than their surfaces, as those of *mercury* do, cannot be rendered so much specifically lighter, and, therefore, cannot so soon rise in vapour.

But this solution is much more to our purpose, as it gives great light into some effects of this metal, when it comes into medicine. For which very reason it may be also necessary to examine into those properties which arise from its gravity; and whereby it occasions such prodigious alterations, in rendering the animal fluids thinner, and breaking open the secretory passages. But what it does by its gravity, in common with other metalline substances of the like properties, may be collected from what has been said concerning chalybeates under the word *Mars*, which see. But here, on that account, it may be convenient to add, that the same reasons which make it so powerful a deobstruent, give us certain rules wherein to avoid its use, as in hectics, and all cases where the constitution is reduced low by too large evacuations, because *mercurials* will keep up the excess of impetus in the fluids, and that over-capacity in the secretory orifices, on which such an extreme of constitution depends.

To understand more distinctly the manner of operation, and particularly how a metal of no remarkable efficacy is changed into a violent poison, in making it into the common sublimate, and again into a safe cathartic, in the *mercurius dulcis;* it is necessary diligently to attend to the procedure in those processes. In the first the *mercurial* globuli are, as it were, stuck full of sharp salts from aqua fortis, so that each particle comes to be like a ball stuck round with sharp needles. The first manifest quality, or alteration made hereby, is the loss of fluidity in the *mercury;* for their rolling about in such an acid menstruum, until they become full of spiculæ, changes their smooth surfaces into very unequal ones, whereby they will not slide over another, but become permanent and fixed. In this, therefore, these two circumstances seem to concur, to change those things into mischievous dispositions, which separately had none. The salt being drove into the mercurial globules, gives them points which they had not before; and the mercurial globules add to the saline particles a gravity and force, which they had not without them; that is, crude *mercury*, by its weight, when in circulation in the juices, would strike hard upon whatsoever it met with, but for want of angles, or points, could not vellicate the parts; and the saline particles, though they had points, have not force enough to drive them into the membranes, so as to do much harm. But when, by this process, they are joined together, the weight of the *mercury* drives in the saline spiculæ like wedges, and makes them cut and tear to pieces whatsoever comes in their way. So that those crystals, or armed balls, as so many knives and daggers, wound and stab the tender coats of the stomach and guts, and all parts they pass through, whereby they abrade their natural mucus, tear off the extremities of the vessels, and draw blood itself.

This being the nature of sublimate, from such a contexture of parts, it will not be difficult to apprehend how, in making it into *mercurius dulcis*, the same re-sublimed with fresh live *mercury*, especially if it be repeated three or four times, loses its corrosiveness to that degree, that it not only becomes a very safe, but in many cases an excellent medicine. To this end it is to be considered, that the action of these saline spiculæ depending upon their gravities and largeness, they must necessarily, by every subsequent sublimation, be broken into smaller and smaller parts; whereby those points, which were before so sharp, will be almost lost, so as not to make wound

deep enough to be mischievous and deadly; and therefore will only vellicate and twitch the sensible membranes of the stomach to that degree, as to excite them to an excretion of their contents and glandulous juices, upwards or downwards, according as the force of the irritation is greater or less. The few salts remaining in these *mercurial* globuli may, perhaps, be much taken off in their passage through the primæ viæ, but not altogether; so that when these globules get into the blood by their motion and weight, they must necessarily dissolve the preternatural cohesions of all the liquors; particularly of those which circulate in the smallest canals, and are more viscid and tenacious, making them more fluxile and thin, or of more easy secretion; whereupon all the glands of the body are set to work, and scoured of their contents: but the salival ones, especially, being many in number, very large and wide, and the juice they separate of a tough and ropy consistence, so that a considerable quantity of it is accumulated, before it is forced out of the orifices of the ducts; these effects will be most remarkable in them, and a salivation or spitting must continue so long, till the active mineral particles are, through these and other passages, discharged quite out of the body. See *Salivation*.

Mercurials, are all medicines prepared with quicksilver.

Meridian, is a great circle passing through the poles of the world; it crosseth the equinoctial at right angles, and divideth the sphere into two equal parts, one east, and the other west; and has its poles in the east and west points of the horizon. It is called *meridian*, because, when the sun cometh to the south part of this circle, it is then *meridies*, midday, or high noon: and then the sun hath its greatest altitude for that day, which is therefore called the *Meridian Altitude*. The *meridians* change, and are various according to the longitudes of places; so that they may be said to be infinite in number, for that all places from east to west, have their several *meridians*: but there is, or should be, one fixed, which is called the *First Meridian*.

Merocele, the femoral rupture.

Meron, μηρος, the thigh.

Merus, is applied to several things in the same sense as genuine, or unadulterated, as *merum vinum*, *neat wine*.

Mesaraica Vasa, and

Mesenterica, μεσεντερικα, *Vasa*, all signify the same thing, from the situation and fabric of those parts.

Mesaraica Minor Vena, i. e. *Hæmorrhoidalis Interna*.

Mesenterium, μεσεντερον, the mesentery, from μεσον, *medium*, *the middle*, and ενλερον, *intestinum*, *a gut*, because it is in the middle of the guts: for all the guts lying in a little space, they are kept from entangling with one another by the *mesentery*, which is a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almost of a circular figure, with a narrower production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied. It is about four fingers breadth and a half in diameter; its circumference, being full of plaits and foldings, is about three ells in length. The intestines, which are tied like a border on this circumference, are about eight or nine ells long; so that to every inch of the circumference of the *mesentery*, there are three inches of the intestines fastened. The *mesentery* itself is strongly tied to the three first vertebræ of the loins. It is composed of three laminæ; the inner, upon which the glands and fat lie, and the veins and arteries run, is its own proper membrane; and the other two, which cover each side of the proper membrane, come from the peritonæum. Between the two external laminæ of the *mesentery* run the branches of the arteria mesenterica superior and inferior, which bring the blood to the intestines, and the vena mesaraicæ, which, being

branches of the portæ, carry the blood back to the liver. Here all the large branches, both arteries and veins, communicating with one another, march directly to the guts, where, with the nerves from the plexus mesentericus, they divide into an infinite number of small branches, which spread themselves exceeding finely upon the coats of the intestines. The venæ lacteæ and lymphatic vessels run likewise upon the *mesentery*, in which there are also several vesicular glands, the biggest of which, in the middle of the *mesentery*, is called *Pancreas Asellii*. These glands receive the lymph and chyle from the *Lacteal Veins*, which see.

Mesocolon, μεσοκωλον. It is that part of the mesentery which belongs to the great guts.

Mesogastrion. It is the substance on the concave part of the stomach, between the orifices, which attaches it to the adjacent parts.

Mesoglossi, the muscles called *Genioglossi*.

Mesomphalion, μεσομφαλιον, from μεσος, *middle*, and ομφαλος, *navel*; the middle of the navel.

Mesopleurios, μεσοπλευριος, intercostal muscles.

Mesorectum. It is a production of the peritonæum, which invests the intestinum rectum. About the middle of the fore side of this intestine it forms a semicircular fold, which appears when the intestine is empty, but it is lost when it is full.

Mesothenar. It is a flat, and nearly a triangular muscle, lying between the first phalanx of the thumb and the bottom of the palm of the hand, It is inserted into the ligament which connects the os magnum of the carpus to that which supports the thumb, and it is inserted into that bone of the metacarpus which supports the middle finger, as well as to that which answers to the index; from thence the fibres, contracting to an angle, form a tendon, which is inserted into the head of the first phalanx of the thumb.

Metabasis, and *Metabole*, μεταβασις, μεταβολη, signifies any change from one thing to another, either in the curative indications, or the symptoms of a distemper.

Metacarpius, a fleshy muscle, situated obliquely between the large internal annular or transverse ligament of the carpus, and the whole inside of the fourth metacarpal bone. It is fixed by a tendon to the os orbiculare, and to the neighbouring part of the large ligament of the carpus, and at its other end is fixed in the outer edge of the fourth metacarpal bone.

Metacarpus, the outer wrist; and

Metacarpium, μεταχαρπιον, from μετα, *post*, *behind*, and χαρπιον, *manus*, *the hand*; is made up of four bones, which answer the four fingers; that which sustains the first finger is the biggest and largest: they are round and long, a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, and concave and plain towards the palm. They are hollow in the middle, and full of marrow: they touch one another only at their extremities, leaving spaces in the middle, in which lie the musculi interossei. In their upper end there is a sinus which receives the bones of the wrist, and their lower extremity is round, and is received into the sinus of the first bones of the fingers.

Metacondyli, μεταχονδυλοι, from μετα, *after*, and χονδυλος, a *knuckle*; the last joints of the fingers next the nails.

Metals. They form a class amongst fossils. *Metals* are the heaviest bodies in nature; they are always opaque: they all have a brilliancy and splendor peculiar to themselves, which chemists have termed *Metallic Lustre*; they are ductile and malleable; they resist the action of fire, without being dissipated or volatilized; they are fusible in the fire, and after being cooled, they concrete in the same form as before.

Metals are divided into *metals* and *semimetals*; the *metals* are subdivided into the perfect and imperfect. The perfect *metals* are so called, because

they undergo the utmost violence of fire, without suffering any alteration. The imperfect *metals* are ductile as well as the perfect *metals*, but they are destroyed and converted into earth by the action of fire. The *semimetals* are void of ductility, are volatilized by fire, and undergo calcination like the imperfect *metals*. The imperfect *metals* and *semimetals* have one property in common, which is to emit an odour when rubbed or when only warmed by the hand. Beaumé. The ancient chemists, or rather the alchemists, who fancied a certain relation or analogy between *metals* and the heavenly bodies, bestowed on the seven *metals*, reckoning mercury one of them, the names of the seven planets of the ancients, according to the affinity which they imagined they observed between those several bodies; which names, though chimerical at first, are still met with in the writings of the best chemists. There is another kind of metallic substance, which has obtained the name of *semimetals*, and may be defined *metallic fossils*, fusible by fire, but not malleable in their purest state; such as antimony, bismuth, cobalt, &c.

Metalline Particles; how they operate in human bodies, see *Mars*.

Metallurgy, stands for the art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

Metals (Unnamed Colour of). There is a colour frequently occurring in *metals* and their ores, which has never yet been named. It is not blue, it is not white, it is not black. Its different shades sometimes nearly approach to the different shades of the three colours above mentioned, but they really are perfectly distinguished and separated from them. This colour is present in lead, whose colour cannot be said to be black, blue, or white. The *unnamed colour of metals*, on exposure to the air, frequently becomes tarnished, but re-appears upon cutting afresh. Edwards.

Metallum Fluidum, i. e. *Argent. Viv.*

Metamorphosis, μεταμορφωσις, is applied by Harvey to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silkworm, and the like.

Metastasis, μεταστασις, from μεθιστημι, *transfero, to change*, or *translate;* signifies the removal of a humour from one part to another, which is most commonly known in nervous cases; and it is sometimes also in grosser humours, the refluent blood taking up digested matter from one part, and depositing it upon another.

Metasyncrisis, μεταυγκρισις, from μετα, importing *change*, and συγκρινω, *to collect*, or *mix together*. The word is applied differently by different authors, but they all mean a change in the part to which the word is applied. Asclepiades thought every thing was formed by concourse of atoms, for which reason he called all bodies *Syncrimita*, or *Syncriseis*, *mixtures;* and alterations in the congeries of atoms, he called *Metasyncrinesthai*.

Metatarsius, a fleshy mass lying under the sole of the foot; it is fixed by one end in the fore part of the great tuberosity of the os calcis, and running forward from thence it terminates in a kind of short tendon, which is fixed in the tuberosity and posterior part of the lower side of the fifth bone of the *metatarsus*. It moves the last bone of the *metatarsus*, and draws the fourth bone along with it, and contracts the sole of the foot, increasing the convexity of the upper side.

Metatarsus, μεταταρσιον, from μετα, *post, behind*, and ταρσος, *crates*, or *tarsus, the foot*. This part consists of five bones; that which sustains the great toe is the thickest, and that which sustains the next toe is the longest; the rest grow each shorter than another. They are longer than the bones of the metacarpus. In other things they are like them, and they are articulated to the toes as those of the metacarpus are to the fingers.

Meteoros, μετεωρος, from μετα, and αειρω, *to elevate;* elevated, suspended, erect, sublime, tumid. Galen expounds pains of this sort, as being those that affect the peritonæum, or other more superficial parts of the body; these are opposed to the more deep-seated ones.

Methodica Medicina, signifies that practice which was conducted by rules, such as are taught by Galen, and his followers, in opposition to the empirical practice; and therefore,

Methodici, methodists, where those who followed such rules; and,

Methodus, method, was the means such rules directed to.

Metra, μητρα, the womb.

Metritis, inflammation of the womb.

Metrocelides, from μητηρ, *a mother*, and κηλις, *a spot*, or *mole;* a mole or mark impressed upon the child by the mother's imagination on the fœtus.

Metro mania, a rage for reciting verses. In the *Acta Societatis Medicæ Havniensis*, published 1779, is an account of a tertian attended with remarkable symptoms; one of which was the *metro-mania*, which the patient spoke extempore, having never before had the least taste for poetry; when the fit was off, the patient became stupid, and remained so till the return of the paroxysm, when the poetical powers returned again.

Metropolis, μετροπολις, signifying properly a chief city, castle, or the like, is, by some, applied to the head, as the principal part of an animal.

Metrorrhagia, excessive menses.

Mexicanum Bals. i. e. *Bals. Peruv.*

Mezereum, mezereon, a species of *Daphne*. The college have introduced the root of this plant into their Pharmacopœia: the part directed is the bark of the root, which enters the Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum.

Miasm, μιασμα, from μιαινω, *inquino, to infect;* is made use of to signify such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.

Miasma, is derived also from μιαινω, *to pollute* or *befoul;* and, by the exquisite refinement and copiousness of the Greek language, μιασμα signifies both *nastiness* and *criminality*—uncleanness of body and defilement of soul. Therefore it may be inferred, that in ancient times, when the word begun to be employed medically, and the constitution of the gases was unknown, it could only apply in its literal sense to the grosser and more palpable forms of matter. The words or names, *miasm*, *miasma*, and *miasmata*, are of such usefulness and power, that in the present fashion of thinking, both speech and writing would be deficient and inexpressive without them. In modern science they must be deprived of the empire they have held in the schools ever since the days of Galen, and be reduced to the common level of plebeian words. It would conduce eminently to the interest of medicine that they should. But are there not, it may be asked, atoms which fly off from natural bodies under the heat and pressure of the atmosphere? Do not human excretions emit such atoms? and why may not these be called *human* miasmata? Because the phrase is indistinct, and conveys no precise idea to the mind. By the same rule, the excretions of horses and cows ought to emit *brutal* miasmata; roses and pinks ought to discharge *floral* miasmata; turpentine and tar ought to afford *piny* miasmata, &c. There is nothing correct or scientific in these ways of expression. It is true, indeed, that particles of pulverized earth may be raised into the atmosphere by wind; particles of carbone, &c. may be carried aloft, and collect into soot on the sides of a chimney; and particles of powdered wheat may float through a manufactory of flour. These are proper illustrations of this term: for they are *miasmata of dirt*, *of charcoal*, and *of meal*, which, having never undergone chemical solution in caloric or in air, but being

merely mechanically attenuated and subdivided, retain their opacity, and reflect light, unaltered in their constitution and nature.

Miasms thus mean particles of matter, *like motes in the sun-beams*, which have undergone a *mechanical*, but not a *chemical* change: and the ideas corresponded to the ruder state of philosophy, when the term was brought into use.

But since that remote era the constitution of *permanently elastic fluids* has been explored; the volatilization and solution of bodies by heat has been investigated; and the weight and measure of *aërial* compounds detected, though their perfect transparency eludes all examination by the eye. These invisible compounds, of which the ancients had no proper conception, are the result of *chemical agency*, and they indicate or accompany an intestine alteration among the constituent ingredients of the substance.

Mica, a genus of laminated stone, in the form of thin plates, of great splendour and glitter, not scraping with the knife. Edwards.

Mica Argentea, a variety of the white species of *Mica*, in the form of small flakes, of a silver colour, whence its name. Edwards.

Mica Aurea, a variety of the yellow species of *Mica*; it is found in small flakes. Edwards.

Mica Thuris. Small bits of frankincense, or of olibanum, are thus called.

Micranthus, a species of *Rhamnus*.

Microcosm, μικροκοσμος, from μικρος, *parvus*, *little*, and κοσμος, *mudus*, *world*. Man is thus called, in regard to the excellency and symmetry of his make, bearing as great and remarkable testimonies of the wisdom of his Maker, as does the whole visible world, called the *Macrocosm*, or greater world.

Micography, from μικρος, *parvus*, *little*, and γραφω, *scribo*, *to write*; is the description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

Microscope, μικροσκοπιον, an optic instrument, contrived various ways to give a large appearance to the eye, of many objects, which could not otherwise be seen.

Micrometer, is a term invented by Dolæus, in his *Encyclopædia*, for an universal spirit in nature, of which every animal life had some participation: but it is now chiefly used to signify an instrument applied to telescopes, in order the more exactly to take the angular measure of remote objects.

Midriff. See *Diaphragm*.

Mictio, or *Mictus*, signifies excretion by urine, from *mingo*, *to make water*.

Miliary Glands. See *Cutis*, and *Sebaceous Glands*.

Miliaria, } miliary fever.
Miliaris, }

Miliariæ Gland, sebaceous glands.

Miliaris Nautica, a kind of typhus, called by Huxham *Febris Nautica Pestilentialis*. It is caused by the nastiness which is suffered to accumulate and grow pestilential on shipboard.

Miliaris Purpurata. It is a kind of typhus.

Miliolum, a small tumour in the eye-lids, of the size of a millet-seed.

Milium, millet. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Milk. See *Breasts*.

Millstone, a variety of the coloured species of *Crystalline Saxum*, consisting of granules, transparent, of rather a large size, and blended with some smaller and opake granules, of a brown colour. Edwards.

Mimosa, sensitive plant. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifty-three species: the tera Japonica is obtained from the Mim. Catechu.

Minera, is properly a mine, from whence is dug the ore of metals; and from hence, in a figurative sense,

Minera Argenti Cornea, horn silver ore, a species of *Silver Flos*. It is a compound of silver and the muriatic

acid, frequently semi-transparent, and having a resemblance to horn. It is of various colours, as whitish, greenish, red, brown, and purple. Edwards.

Minera Argenti Grisea, grey silver ore.

Mineral Crystal. Nitre exposed to the fire, melts before it comes to be red-hot. If, in this state, it be poured into a flat vessel, it fixes, and is then thus named.

Minerals, are hard bodies dug out of the earth or mine (whence the name), being, in part, of a metalline, and in part of a stony substance; though in a more lax signification, some include under it all that is dug out of the earth.

Minimæ Naturalia, is by some made use of to express the last possible division of matter, and out of which all bodies are compounded; the same as *Atoms*.

Minium, red lead.

Minium. Massicot, calcined in a reverberatory furnace, with a heat not sufficient to melt it, has its colour continually heightened, and acquires at length a fine red, approaching to that of vermilion. It is then called *Red Lead*, or *Minium*. Beaumé.

Minium Græcorum, native cinnabar.

Minorativa, are the lesser or weaker purges, such as manna, lenitive electary, and the like.

Mint. See *Mentha*.

Miserere mei. This is applied to some colic, where the pains are so exquisite as to draw compassion from a bye-stander; the term importing so much.

Mysochymicus. Thus some were called, who professed themselves enemies to the chemists, and their enthusiastic conceits.

Mispickel, a species of *Arsenic*. It is found in various forms, in rude pieces, and in both regular and irregular figures; and is mineralized by iron. It is also found of a white colour, and mineralized with sulphur.

Mistura, a mixture. It differs from juleps in not being transparent, having some powders, or other substance, dissolved or mixed with it, as a part of the whole.

Mitchella. A genus in Linnæus's botany. It was so named in honour of John Mitchell, the celebrated physician and diligent botanist of Virginia. This is an American plant, and grows near Powles-hook. It is an ever-green, is very delicate, and creeps on the ground: hence called *M. repens*. Had it not been that the name was thus forestalled by Linnæus, it was the intention of Professor Wildenow to have named a new genus after Samuel L. Mitchill of New-York, in a new edition of the Linnæan writings he was preparing for the press.

Mithridatium, the electary called *Mithridate*, from Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, who experiencing the virtues of the simples separately, afterwards combined them; but then the composition consisted of but few ingredients, viz. twenty leaves of rue, two walnuts, two figs, and a little salt; of this he took a dose every morning, to guard himself against the effects of poison.

Mitrales Valvulæ, the mitral valves. See *Heart*.

Mixtio, mixtion. Stahl used this expression to signify the union of the first principles in the most simple compounds. In the English language those principles of bodies are emphatically called a *Mixt*, which are so intimately united to each other, as hardly to manifest themselves on the severest trials (as in case of alkaline salt in glass, acid in flint, &c.), to distinguish them from aggregates or compounds, where the texture is loose, and the parts more easily separated.

Mocoa Stone, a species of *Agate*, interspersed with aborescent delineations.

Moderns. The revival of learning in Europe was caused by the destruction of the Greek empire at the

taking of Constantinople by Mahomet the Great; for on that occasion many learned Greeks retired from that city, and brought with them the sciences into Italy. The day therefore in which Constantinople was taken, may be called the birth-day of learning with respect to the western parts of Europe, and this was on the 27th of May, 1453. All before this are *ancients*, all since are *moderns*.

Modiolus, is that part of the trepan which cuts the bone circularly, and is distinguished into male and female, as it hath, or hath not, a point in the middle, to fix it the better in its operation. Its description and use is given by Scultetus, *Arm. Chir.* part i. tab. 2. fig. 3, 4, 5, and tab. 27. fig. 6.

Moisture. See *Water*.

Mola, a mole, or a formless concretion of extravasated blood in the uterus, without a placenta. It hath a fibrous appearance on its outside, from the compression of the womb, but this fibrous appearance is not within also.

Molares, grinders, from *molaris*, *a grind-stone*. See *Teeth*.

Molares Glandulæ. They are two glands, nearly of the same kind with the sublingual glands, each of them being situated between the masseter and buccinator, and in some subjects they may be easily mistaken for two small lumps of fat. They send out small ducts, which perforate the buccinator, and open into the cavity of the mouth, almost opposite to the last dentes molares, and from thence Heister, who first described them, called them thus.

Molecules, little masses of matter, formed by the attraction termed *Cohesion*.

Mollities Ossium, a softness of the bones.

Molybdæna, μολυβδαινα, a particular metal.

Molybdates, are salts formed by the union of the Molybdic Acid, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; there are twenty-three species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry.

Moments, in the mathematical acceptation, are such indeterminate and instable parts of quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual flux, i. e. continually increasing or decreasing; and they are looked upon as the generative principles of magnitude; and are, in themselves, supposed to have no magnitude, but to be inceptive only of it. And because it is the same thing, if, in the room of these *moments*, the velocities of their increases or decreases are made use of, or the finite quantities proportionable to such velocities; this method of proceeding, which considers the motions, changings, or fluxions of quantities, hath come to be called *Fluxions*. *Moments* also, in a physical sense, as they are used in reference to the laws of motion, signify the quantities of motion in any moving body, and sometimes simply the motion itself; and they define it to be the *Vis insita*, or power by which any moving bodies do continually change their places: and, in comparing the motion of bodies, the ratio of these *moments* is always compounded of the quantity of matter, and the celerity of the moving body: so that the *moment* of any such body may be considered as a rectangle under the quantity of matter into the celerity. And, since it is certain, that all equal rectangles have their sides reciprocally proportionable, therefore, if the *moments* of any moving bodies are equal, the quantity of matter in one to that of the other, will be reciprocally as the celerity of the latter to the celerity of the former: and, on the contrary, if the quantities of matter are reciprocally proportionable to the celerities, the *moments* or quantities of motion in each will be equal. The *moment* also of any moving body may be considered as the aggregate or sum of all the *moments* of the parts of that body; and, therefore, where the

magnitudes and number of any particles are the same, and where they are moved with the same celerity, there will be the same *moments* of the whole.

Momentum. Some writers on mechanics use this word for *Motion*, *(Quantity of,)* which see, and *Moments*, above.

Momiscus, the part of any of the dentes molares next the gum. The dentes molares are themselves called *Momisci*.

Momordica, balsam apple. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Monadelphia, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the sixteenth in order, so called from μονος, *unicus*, *one only*, and αδελφος, *frater*, which signifies *a brother*. This relation is employed to express the union of the filaments of the stamina, which, in this class, do not stand separate, but join at the base, and form one substance; and the title of the class expresses a single brotherhood, meaning that there is but one set of stamina so united, which distinguishes the class from the sventeenth and eighteenth.

Monandria, in *Botany*, from μονος, *unicus*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, a class of plants, the first in order, having only one stamen or male part in each flower.

Monk's-hood, i. e. *Aconitum*.

Monoculus, or *Monopthalmus*, a roller of ten or twelve feet in length, and two or three fingers in breadth. It retains the dressings on the eyelids or eyes. It also signifies a person with only one eye, or with one less than the other. See *Monopia*.

Monoecia, in *Botany*, a class of plants the twenty-first in order. The word here οικος, compounded with the numerical term, signifies *a house* or *habitation*, alluding to the circumstance that in this class the male and female flowers are found on the same plant.

Monopetalous, from μονος, *solus*, and πεταλον, *folium*, *a leaf;* is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones; and these fall off together. See *Petala*.

Monophyllon, one blade, one leaf.

Monopia, from μονος, *alone*, or *one*, and ωψ, *an eye*. The ancient Scythians were fabulously said to have only one eye; hence were called by the Greeks *Monopia;* by the Latins *Monoculi;* and in the Scythian language *Arimaspes*, *Ari* in that language signifying *alone*, and *Maspe*, the *eye*. But these words are also used as expressive of those who have one *eye* less than the other.

Monops. Thus a person is called who hath but one eye, or one less than the other.

Monorchis, from μονος, and ορχις, a person who hath but one testicle.

Mons, is figuratively applied to many things by physical writers, and more especially to any prominent fleshy parts about the body; whence

Mons Veneris, the hill of Venus, is that little turgescency of flesh and fat that arises just above the vulva in women.

Monstrum, is generally applied to preternatural productions amongst animals, with instances of which some writers very much abound, as Schenckius, Parry, and others.

Morbi Organici, diseases of particular organs of the body. It is synonymous with Dr. Cullen's *Locales*.

Morbid, is rather said of an unsound constitution, or one inclinable to diseases, than of any actually under a distemper.

Morbilli, the measles. This is a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice, and bearing this name, which is a diminutive of *Morbus*, because it hath been accounted a species of such malignant or pestilential fevers, to which, comparatively, this is so in a much inferior degree. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease under the name *Rubeola*, and distinguishes two species, viz. *Rubeola Vulgaris*, that is, when the eruptions are confluent, and hardly rise above the skin; and

Rubeola Variolaris, that is, when the eruptions are distinct and elevated. The small-pox and the *measles* appeared in Europe about the same time.

Morbillosa, i. e. *Morbilli*.

Morbus, a disease. Hippocrates says, "a *disease* is that which afflicts a man." Galen defines it to be "such a preternatural disposition or affection of the parts of the body, as primarily, and, of itself, hinders their natural and proper action." But so various are the modes of defining *disease*, that much perplexity and uncertainty are met with on this subject.

Morbus Arquatus, the jaundice.

Morbus Attonitus, the epilepsy.

Morbus comitialis, is the epilepsy, thus called by the Romans, because, when in any of their public assemblies persons fell down with this distemper, they immediately broke up the *Comitia*, which was the common appellation for such courts.

Morbus Coxarius. See *Arthropuosis*.

Morbus Gallicus, the venereal disease.

Morbus Herculeus, the epilepsy.

Morbus Hispanicus, the Spanish disease, i. e. the *Venereal Disease*.

Morbus Hungaricus, a kind of Tertian intermittent fever. Juncker calls it *Febris Hungarica sive Castrensis*, which is of the typhus kind.

Morbus Infantilis, the epilepsy.

Morbus Indicus, the Indian disease, the venereal disease.

Morbus Magnus, the epilepsy.

Morbus Niger, the black disease. So Hippocrates named it, and thus described it. This disorder is known by vomiting a concrete blood of a blackish red colour, and mixed with a large quantity of insipid, acid, or viscid phlegm. This evacuation is generally preceded by a pungent, tensive pain in both the hypochondria, and the appearance of the disease is attended with anxiety, a compressive pain in the præcordia, and fainting, which last is more frequent and violent when the blood which is evacuated is fœtid and corrupt. The stomach and the spleen are the principal, if not the proper seat of this disease.

Morbus Regius, the jaundice.

Morbus Sacer, the epilepsy.

Morbus Strangulatorius, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*.

Morbus Truculentus Infantum, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*.

Morel. See *Phallus*.

Moro, an abscess in the flesh resembling a mulberry.

Morochthus, French chalk, or white marking stone. It is an indurated clay, of an olive colour, clouded with white, is smooth and fattish.

Morosis, μωρωσις, from μωρος, *folly, stupidity;* stupidity, idiotism, defect of imagination. The Greek word *morosis* corresponds most with our English word *foolishness*, which is, when reason is rendered somewhat defective. See *Amentia*.

Morositates, diseases which render it difficult to please, to gratify, or to satisfy. Dr. Cullen makes it synonymous with *Dysorexiæ*.

Morphæa, morphew, is that freckle or scurf which breaks out sometimes on the skin, particularly about the forehead.

Morpiones, crab-lice. They are so called from their resembling crab-fish. They are in the arm-pits, eye-lids, eye-brows, and pudenda of grown persons.

Morselli, and

Morsuli, are ancient names for those forms of medicine which were to be chewed in the mouth, as a lozenge, the word signifying *a little mouthful*.

Morsura, a venomous bite, as that of a viper, &c.

Morsus, a bite. Figuratively it is used to express a sort of pain resembling that which is excited by a *bite*, or by gnawing.

Morsus Diaboli, the devil's bit. In *Anatomy* it is the jagged extremity of the Fallopian tubes of the uterus. In *Botany* it is a species of *Scabious*, viz. the *Scabiosa Succisa*, Linn.

Mortariolum. In *Chemistry* it is a

sort of mould for making cupels with, also a little mortar. In *Anatomy* it is the sockets of the teeth.

Mortificatio, a mortification, from *mors*, *death*, and *facio*, *to make*, is when, in any part, the natural juices quite lose their proper motions, so that they fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the texture of the parts.

Mortiferous, is said of any thing that forebodes death, as the Facies Hippocratica, or the like.

Morum, an excrescence on the surface of the skin in any part of the body, resembling a mulberry.

Morus, mulberry-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species. The college have retained the fruit of the *Morus Nigra*, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia. A syrup, Syrupus Fructus Mori, is directed.

Moschus, musk, an odoriferous grumous substance. The animal which affords it is the *Capreolus Moschi* of Gesner, *Moschus Moschiferus*, Linn. the *musk* animal of Le Brun, &c. The best musk is brought from Tonquin, in China. The college have retained this substance in their Pharmacopœia. A mixture, Mixtura Moschata, is directed, formerly called Julep e Moscho.

Mosquitæ, a cutaneous disorder in the East-Indies, which sometimes is produced by sweating, and sometimes by the bite of an insect; whence the name of the disease. When the pimples arise on the skin, an itching immediately follows, which, if scratched, is soon followed by an ulcer.

Motion, is a continual and successive mutation or change of place. All motion may be considered either absolutely or relatively. Absolute motion is the change of place in any moving body, and therefore its celerity will be measured by the quantity of the absolute space which the moveable hath run through. But relative motion is a mutation of the relative or vulgar place of the moving body, and so hath its celerity accounted or measured by the quantity of relative space which the moveable runs through. All motion is of itself rectilinear, or made according to straight lines, with the same constant uniform velocity, if no external cause make any alterations in its direction. If a body, moving uniformly, and with the same degree of velocity, pass over two spaces, the times of the motions will be as the spaces. If a body move through two spaces in equal times, those spaces will be to one another as the velocities of the motions. If two bodies move uniformly, but with unequal velocities, through the same space, the times will be as the velocities. If two bodies, moving uniformly, go with unequal velocities, the spaces which will be passed over by them in unequal times, will be to one another, in a ratio, compounded of that of the velocities and that of the times. If any bodies are impelled upwards by different forces, they will be raised to different heights, which heights will be to one another as the squares of their velocities; and if bodies fall from different altitudes, the celerities will be to one another as the squares of such altitudes.

No body, naturally, and of itself, can ever move in a curve line, because all motion is originally and naturally, in itself, rectilinear; and therefore it is impossible for a body to move in a curve, or a line that is not straight of itself; for then it would continually, and of itself, alter the direction of its motion, which is contrary to the properties of *Matter* and *Laws of Nature* (both which see). And farther, as all effects are proportionable to their adequate causes, if any degree of any force will produce any degree of motion, a double degree of the same force will produce a double degree of motion, a triple a triple, and so on to any ratio whatsoever: and this motion must proceed on in the same direction with that of the moving force, because it is from that only

that the motion arises; and bodies once in motion cannot change their direction of themselves. And, if any body be already in motion, the motion arising from a force impressed, if it be in the same direction of the former motion, will increase in proportion to its power; but if it be impressed in a contrary direction, it destroys the former motion, either totally or in part, that is, equally to the force of the impression. And, when it hath a direction any way oblique to that of the former motion, it is either added to or subtracted from it, according as a motion arising from a composition of these two is determined.

The quantity of any motion is discoverable by the joint consideration of the quantity of matter in, and the velocity of the moving body; for the motion of any whole is the sum of the motion of all its parts. And, consequently, if a body be twice as great as another, and be moved with an equal degree of velocity, the quantity of motion is double in the former; and if the velocity be also double, then the quantity of the motion will be quadruple of that of the latter.

The quantity of motion which is found by taking either the sum of motions made the same way, or the difference of those which are made contrary ways, is not at all changed by the action of bodies upon one another. For action and reaction are always equal, and therefore they must needs produce equal changes in the motions towards contrary parts: wherefore, if the motions be both according to the same directions, whatever is added to the body to be moved, or which is forced to give place, is subducted from the body which moves or drives away the other; so that the sum remains the same as before; but if the bodies meet with contrary directions, there must be an equal subtraction of the motion of each; and, consequently, the difference of the motions, made towards the contrary parts, will remain the same.

This may be more distinctly proved by these two theorems.

1. If one body strike against another, whether at rest or moving more slowly, according to the same direction with the former, then will the sum of the motion in both bodies, towards the same parts, remain the very same as before such striking one against another.

2. If two bodies move towards each other with exactly contrary directions, the sum of their motions towards the same parts (which is all one as the difference of them to contrary parts) will continue the same after the shock as before it.

In motions which are accelerated or retarded, the impetus in each movement is to be esteemed that which agrees to the degree of celerity then acquired. But when a motion is made in a curve, that is to be accounted the line of direction of the motion in each moment, which is truly the tangent to the curve in that point. And if, when the motion, being either accelerated or retarded, is made in a curve line, as is the vibration of a pendulum, the impetus is to be estimated in each point, according to both the degrees of acceleration, and the obliquity of the tangent there.

With regard to the quantities of motion, and the spaces passed over by moving bodies, the following theorems are demonstrated.

1. In comparing the motions of bodies, if the quantity of matter be the same, the movements or quantities of motion will always be as the velocities, and *vice versa*; if the movements are as the velocities, the quantity of matter in the moving bodies is always the same.

2. If the celerities are equal, the moments or quantities of motion will be as the quantities of matter; or, if the moving bodies are homogeneous, as their magnitudes, and if

the moments are as the quantities of matter, the velocities will be equal.

3. In comparing the motions of any bodies, the ratio of the moments is compounded of the ratio of the quantities of matter, and the celerities.

4. In comparing the motions of any moving bodies, the ratio of their celerities is compounded of the ratio of their moments directly, and of their quantity of matter reciprocally.

5. If the celerities of any moving bodies are equal, the spaces passed over will be directly as the times in which the motions are made; and, consequently, if the times are as the spaces, the celerities must be equal.

6. If the times are equal, the spaces passed through will be as the velocities; and, consequently, if the spaces are as the velocities, the times will be equal.

7. The distances or lengths run, are in a ratio compounded of the ratio of the times and celerities; so that the spaces or distances moved through may be considered as rectangles under the times and the celerities. Wherefore, if the spaces or distances run be equal, the rectangle, under the celerity and time of one moveable, will be equal to that under the celerity and time of the other; and, therefore, because equal rectangles, with unequal sides, have their sides reciprocally proportionable, as celerity is to celerity, so reciprocally shall time be to time; and, consequently, when the spaces are equal, the times will be reciprocally as their velocites.

8. The ratio of the times is always compounded of the ratio of the spaces passed over directly, and of the celerities reciprocally.

These two last theorems are otherwise thus expressed:

When the celerity is given, the space passed through will be as the time; and the time being given, the space as the celerity; wherefore, if neither be given, the space will be as the celerity and time conjunctly.

When the celerity is given, the time is directly as the space moved through; and the space being given, the time is reciprocally as the celerity; wherefore, if neither be given, the time is as the space directly, and as the celerity reciprocally.

Hence it is plain, that the motions of all bodies are as the rectangles under the velocities, and the quantities of matter; where the matter and celerity of motion being given, the moment or quantity of motion is given; and, if the moment and matter be given, the celerity is given, by dividing the moment by the quantity of matter.

Hence, also, may be concluded, that if two bodies are moved with equal velocities, the moments will be as the quantities of matter in each; and *vice versa*, the quantity of matter as the moments; wherefore, if bodies of equal bulk are found to have unequal moments or quantities of motion, the quantities of matter must be unequal; and, consequently, that which hath the least moment, must have more pores or vacuities interspersed than the other. For instance, if two globes, one of lead, and the other of cork, having equal bulks, are moved with equal swiftness, since the quantity of motion in the former, or its force to move other bodies will be much greater than in the latter, it is plain there must be many more pores or vacuities in this than in that.

Motion (the axis of.) It is the fixed axis that a body moves about.

Motion (Centre of.) The centre of motion of a body is a fixed point, about which the body is moved.

Motion (Direction of.) It is the way the body stands, or the right line it moves in.

Motion (Perpetual.) This hath exercised the mechanical wits of many ages, but is a contradiction to the laws of nature. See *Nature (Laws of)*.

Motion (Quantity of.) It is the *motion* a body hath both in regard to its velocity and quantity of matter. Some call this the *Momentum* of the body.

Motion (Voluntary). See *Muscular Motion.*

Motorii, or *Motores Oculorum.* The third pair of nerves which passes to the eye is thus called, from its influence upon its motions.

Motores Oculorum Externi. They are the third pair of nerves that go out from the head.

Motorii, diseases from clonic spasm.

Motu Abnormi. In Dr. Cullen's *First Lines*, these words are said to signify a preternatural state of the contraction and motion of the muscular moving fibres in any part of the body.

Mould. See *Mucor.*

Mountain Cork. See *Suber Montanum.*

Mouth. This is divided, or made up of the lips, the gums, the palate, the uvula, and the surrounding glands. The lips are made up of several muscles; their use is to shut the mouth, and to articulate the voice. The gums, see under *Gingiva.* The palate, or roof of the *mouth*, is covered with a pretty thick membrane, which is continued to the tonsils: upon it there are a great number of little glands, whose excretory ducts, piercing it like a sieve, discharge a liquor for the moistening and dissolving the aliments. It is an error to think the palate tastes; for, by it, it is impossible to distinguish the most acrid substances. The uvula is a reduplicate or production of the internal membrane of the *mouth;* its substance is very lax, and it has a number of such glands as in the palate; it is somewhat long, of a conic figure; it hangs from the roof of the mouth, at the extremity of the passage which comes from the nose, above the larynx, between the tonsils. It is moved by two pair of muscles, the *Pterygostaphilinus Externus*, and the *Pterygostaphilinus Internus*, which see under those names.

The glands, which are the sources of the spittle, that discharges itself into the *mouth*, are in great number; of which the principal are the parotides, one on each side, situated under the ear, above the masseter muscle. They are of the conglomerate sort, being made up of a great number of smaller glands, each of which sends out a small excretory duct, and they all unite and form one channel, called *Ductus Salivalis Superior*; which, running over the cheek, pierces the buccinator, and opens in the *mouth.* When the masseter acteth in mastication, it presseth the saliva into the *mouth.* The maxillares, which are situate with the under-jaw, one on each side, are also of a conglomerate sort; the excretory pipes of their small glands unite, and form two ducts, which both together open under the tip of the tongue, on the inside of the dentes incisivi, where they have each a small papilla at their orifice: when the muscles of the tongue or lower jaw act, they compress these glands. The sublinguals are one on each side of the tongue; they have sometimes two excretory ducts, as the former, formed by the union of that of each small gland; they run on each side of the tongue, near its tip, where they open into the *mouth*, just by the former, with which sometimes they join. Sometimes these are wanting, and then each little gland has a duct, which opens under the tongue: when the mylohyoideus acteth, it compresses them. The tonsillæ, or almonds, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge, through the great sinus, a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the muscles of the œsophagus act, they

compress the tonsillæ. Besides these, there are a great number of little glands spread upon the cheeks and lips, called *Glandulæ Buccales* and *Labiales*, whose excretory channels open into the *mouth*, and all of them separate a saliva or spittle, which conduces to the dissolution of the aliments. The tongue is connected in the *mouth* to the os hyoides, and to the larynx, by a membranous ligament, which is in the middle of its lower side. Sometimes this ligament is continued to the tip of the tongue, and then it hindereth children from sucking; therefore, in such cases, it should be cut. See *Lingua.*

Moxa, signifies a certain actual caustic, recommended chiefly in fits of the gout; though Dolæus would also have it applied in the apoplexy, epilepsy, mania, and convulsive asthma. The thing of itself is no more than a dry, light, downy, vegetable substance, obtained from a certain plant, not unlike our common mugwort, which, being applied to the skin, is there set on fire, and suffered to act as a caustic. Mich. Bern. Valentin has given the history of *Moxa*, in a letter to M. And. Cleire. It is said to come principally from China and Japan, and usually sold very dear. According to the Paris *Pharmacopœia*, it is the down of the *Artemisia Japonica.*

Mucago, mucilage.

Mucifluxus Activus, i. e. *Blennorrhagia.*

Mucifluxus Passivus, i. e. *Blennorrhœa.*

Mucilaginous Glands. These are very numerous in the joints, and first taken notice of to any purpose by Dr. Clopton Havers, in his *Osteology*. He saith, there are two sorts; some are small, and in a manner miliary *glands*, being glandules placed all upon the same surface of the membranes which lie over the articulations. The other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected or planted one upon another, so as to make a bulk, and appear conspicuously; and these are considerable *glands*. In some of the joints there are several of them; in others there is a single *gland*. For the structure of these large *glands*, they consist of small vesicles, which are not gathered together into several lobes, or bags of glandules, but are disposed upon several membranes lying over one another, of which membranes there are several in every one of these *glands*, which appear evidently in hydropical subjects. They have their blood-vessels as other *glands*, but their veins have a particular texture in their course, for retarding the return of the blood from the *glands*, that the mucilaginous liquor, which is not separated with the greatest expedition, may have time to be separated, as is the contrivance wherever a thick fluid is to be secerned (See *Animal Secretion*). The large mucilaginous *glands* are variously situated: some in a sinus formed in the joint; others stand near, or over against the interstice, between the articulated bones; but, in general, they are so placed, as to be squeezed gently, and lightly pressed in the inflexion or extension of the joint, so as to separate a quantity of *mucilage* proportionate to the motion of the part, and the present occasion, without any injury. The design of all those *glands* is to separate a *mucilaginous* kind of liquor, that serves principally to lubricate the joints, to make them slippery. It serves likewise to preserve the ends of the articulated bones from attrition and heating. But all this it does in conjunction with the *Medullary Oil* (which see), with which together is made a composition admirably well fitted for those ends; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from growing too thick and viscous. The Doctor observes the same *glands* to lie between the muscles and tendons, and supposes that there is the same mixture of an oily and *mucilaginous* substance, the one

being that fat which is found between the muscles, and is supplied by the glandulæ adiposæ; and the other being separated by the *mucilaginous glandules*, of which the common membrane of the muscles is every where full. This mixture in the interstices of the muscles lubricates them and their tendons, and preserves them from shrinking and growing rigid and dry.

Mucilaginosa Ligamenta, i. e. *Lig. Capsularia.*

Mucilago, a mucilage. It is any viscid glutinous liquor made with warm water, as the *mucilage* of gum arabic, &c. which is made by dissolving the gum, or the soluble parts of the *mucilaginous* body, in water. *Mucilage* is also that humour which is separated from glands about the joints, in order to the easy motion thereof.

Mucor, mould. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates fifteen species.

Mucosæ Glandulæ, the glands discovered by Cowper in the penis, commonly called *Cowper's Glands.*

Mucosum Ligamentum. It is betwixt the nature of a ligament and a cartilage, and full of glairy matter. It is situated betwixt each of the vertebræ, and admits them to recede from, or approach nearer to each other. To this is owing, that at night a man is half an inch shorter than in the morning.

Mucro, signifies strictly the point of a spear; and therefore, figuratively,

Mucro Cordis, is the pointed end of the heart. Those leaves of plants which are terminated in a sharp point, are termed *mucronated.*

Mucronata Cartilago, and

Mucronatum Os, is the same as the *Cartilago Ensiformis* (which see), because it ends in a point.

Mucous Bags. See *Bursæ Mucosæ.*

Mucus, is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over, and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the *Mucilaginous Glands*, which see.

Mugitus, strictly is the lowing of cattle; but by some physical authors, and particularly Bellini, is used to express that inarticulate sound of the voice which persons utter in apoplexies, and such like distempers.

Muliebria, of, or belonging to women: it is sometimes used to signify the privities, or so much as is called *Cunnus.*

Mullein. See *Verbascum.*

Mulsum, *Musus*, or *Mulse*, i. e. *Hydromel;* though sometimes it signifies wine sweetened with honey.

Multangular, from *multus*, *many*, and *angulus*, *a corner;* is any figure or body which has many angles or pointed corners.

Multicapsular Plants. They are such as have several pods of seeds succeeding each flower, as the celandine, &c.

Multifidus Spinæ. This muscle lies under the spinalis. It rises from the roots of the transverse processes, and runs to the roots of the spinal processes: it is commonly called *Transversalis*, and is distinguished into the *Transversalis Colli Dorsi*, and *Lumborum.* The transversalis lumborum is also called *Sacer.*

Multiforme Os, i. e. *Os Cuboides.*

Multipede, multipeds. They are such as have more feet than four.

Multipes, a polypus.

Multisiliquous Plants. They are such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases, or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, on ripening, open of themselves, and let the seeds drop. Of this kind are columbines, &c.

Mumia, mummy. This name is variously applied. It is given to a human carcase that has been preserved in soda, and dried by the sun and sands.

Mumia Medullæ, is the marrow of bones.

Mumia Elementorum; so Paracelsus

and Helmont name a balsam which is defined to be the balsam of the external elements.

Mumia Transmarina; thus some have called manna, &c.

Mumps, i. e. *Cynanche Parotidæa.*

Mundicativa, *Mundificativa*, } cleansers, detergents, or purifyers.

Mundification, from *mundus*, *clean*, and *facio*, *to make;* signifies the cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed.

Muria, brine. It is made of common salt, and is of the same nature and use. An acrimony in the juices resembling that of brine, is called a *muriatic acrimony.*

Muriates, are Salts formed by the union of the muriatic acid, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Muriates, oxygenated, are combinations of the oxygenated muriatic acid with pot-ash and soda.

Muriatic, is whatsoever partakes of the taste or nature of brine, or any such like pickles; from *muria*, *brine*, or *pickle.*

Muriatic Earth, i. e. *Magnesia Alba.*

Musa, plantain tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Musci, mosses, one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, and by him thus characterized, having antheræ without filamenta remote from the female flower; no pistillum, and seeds without either arillus or cotyledon. They constitute the second order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and comprehend eleven genera.

Muscipula, red catch-fly, a species of *Silene.*

Muscle. It is called μυς by the Greeks (which word properly signifies a *mouse)*, and that perhaps from the likeness that some muscles have to a mouse when stript of its skin; but others derive it from μυειν, *contrahere*, whichis the proper action of a muscle.

A muscle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, enclosed by one common membrane. All the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres. The fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise by a common membrane. The two ends of each muscle, or the extremities of the fibres, are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones; the one moveable, the other fixed; and, therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. When the muscles contract in length, they swell in thickness, as may be perceived by laying the hand upon the masseter, a muscle of the lower jaw, and pressing the grinders together: but this power of contracting or swelling is lost, when the nerve of the muscle is cut or tied; and therefore we conclude, that the contraction, swelling, or motion of the muscles, is performed by the influx of the nervous liquid or animal spirits. The illustrious Baron Haller has demonstrated that the arteries contribute nothing to muscular motions, but so far as they nourish and preserve the natural state of the parts; as to the peculiar manner in which the nerves occasion muscular motion, it is so obscure, that we may almost despair of ever being able to explain it. This is the opinion of the same Baron Haller, the most accurate anatomist and intelligent physiologist of the age. We shall insert what he says upon the subject in his *Primæ Lineæ Physiologiæ*, which may serve at the same time as a refutation of those elaborate hypotheses, which some writers have obtruded on the world for real knowledge.

The direct manner, says he, by which the nerves excite motion in the muscles, is so obscure, that we may almost despair of ever being able to ascertain it. As to the ner-

vous vesicles swelling by a quicker influx of the nervous spirits, it is inconsistent with anatomical truth, which demonstrates the least visible fibres to be cylindrical, and in no part vesicular, and is likewise repugnant to the celerity, with which muscular motion is performed, and with the bulk of a muscle, being rather diminished than increased during its action. Again, the inflation of the rhomboidal chains in the fibres is equally repugnant, both to that celerity and to the evidence of anatomy. Finally, it is by no means demonstrable, that the fibres, from so few nerves, can be so numerous, or distributed in so many different transverse directions, with respect to the muscular fibres, as those hypotheses require to be allowed. The notion of nerves wove round the arterial fibres, so as to contract them by their elasticity, is founded upon a false structure of those fibres, supposing nerves to be distributed where filaments of the cellular substance only can be traced. Moreover, instances of animals, which, having neither brains nor spinal marrow, are, nevertheless, very apt for motion, shew that muscles may be so constructed as to act without any nerves at all. Other explanations, derived from sphericles full of air in the blood, suppose a false nature of that fluid, namely, a repletion of it with elastic air, of which it has none.

This only we are certain of, that the nerves act not by their mechanical contraction, which is extremely weak, but by the power of an influent liquid, detached, or some way actuated, with great celerity. That *muscle*, therefore, will be contracted, to which more nervous fluid arrives in a given time, whether that be from any impulse of the will, or other cause residing in the brain, or else from the power of some stimulus in the nerve itself. Now, whether the nervous liquid only increases the irritable nature, or else augments barely the inherent corrugating force of the constituent parts in the moving fibre, after a manner unknown to us, we see, in either case, that the consequence is the shortening of the fibre or *muscle*. More than this I am not able to discover. The same *muscle* is again relaxed, when this additional celerity in the motion of the nervous fluid is abated, and sends it only in such a quantity as will make an equilibrium.

The effect of motion in the *muscles* is a contraction or shortening of them, by drawing their tendons almost quiescent each way, towards their middle or fleshy belly, as to the centre of motion; by which means the bones and other parts, in which the tendons are inserted, are brought together in the same manner, as when a *muscle* out of the body contracts or draws its two extremities towards the middle part or belly. But if one of these extremities be less moveable or more fixed, then that which is more moveable approaches towards that which is more fixed in a proportion inversely as their mobility. If one end be immoveable, then the other, which is moveable, is alone brought towards it; and, in this sense only, the distinction of origin and insertion is allowable; otherwise, without this limitation, it may be frequently the cause of error.

The strength of this action in the muscles is very considerable in all persons, but more especially in those who are phrenetic, and some strong men; since, frequently, with the use of a few muscles only, they will easily raise a weight greater than that of the whole human body itself. Notwithstanding this, we see that a much greater part of the force or power exerted by a muscle is always lost without producing any visible effect. For all the muscles are inserted nearer the point or centre of motion than the weights they are applied to, and therefore their action is weaker in the same proportion, as they move a shorter part of the lever than that to which the weight is applied.

Moreover, in most of the bones, especially those of the limbs, the muscles are inserted at very acute angles; whence, again, the effects which a muscle exerts in action is proportionably less. The sine of the angle, intercepted betwixt the bone and the muscle, is less than the whole sine. Again, the middle part of the muscular force is lost, because it may be reckoned as a chord extended, and drawing an opposite weight to its fixed point. Again, many of the muscles are seated in the angles of the two bones, from one of which arising, they move the other; and, therefore, that bone being moved, they are bent, and, of course, like an inflected cord, require a new force to extend them. Many of them pass over certain joints, each of which they bend in some degree, whereby a less part of their remaining force goes to bend the joint to which they are particularly destined. Even the fleshy fibres of the muscles frequently intercept angles with the tendon in which they terminate; from whence a great part of their force is lost, as much as is equal to the difference or deviation betwixt the sine of the angle of their insertion, and their whole sine. Finally, the muscles move their opposed weights with the greatest velocity and expedition, so as not only to overcome the equilibrium, but likewise to add a considerable celerity to the weight.

All these losses of power being computed, make it evident, that the force exerted by muscles in their contraction is exceeding great, beyond any mechanical ratio or proportion whatever; since the effect is scarce $\frac{1}{60}$th of the whole force exerted by the muscle; and yet only a small number of those muscles, weighing but a few pounds, are able not only to raise some thousands of pounds, but also with a considerable celerity. Nor is this to be reputed any defect of wisdom in the Creator; for all those losses of power were necessary towards a just symmetry or proportion of the parts, with the various motions and celerities required by the muscles to act in different directions; all which have no share in the composition of engines mechanically. But we may, however, conclude from hence, that the action of the nervous or animal fluid is very powerful, since in an engine so small, it can exert a force equal to some thousand pounds for a considerable time, or even for many days together: nor does this seem to be otherwise explainable, than by the incredible celerity by which the influx of this fluid obeys the command of the will. But how, or from whence, it acquires such a velocity, is not in our power to say; it is sufficient that we know the laws of its motion are such, that a given action of the will produces a new and determinate celerity in the nervous fluid or juice.

The easy and sudden relaxations of muscles in their motion, are assisted by the actions of their antagonist muscles; for, in all parts of the body, every muscle is counterpoised by some weights, elasticity, and opposite muscles, or a fluid acting against the cavity of a muscle, by which it is expelled. This opposite cause, whichever it be, continually operates as long as the muscle acts, and, so soon as the additional celerity, derived from the brain, abates, it restores the limb, or other part, immediately to its former easy state, in which there is an equilibrium betwixt the muscle and its opposing cause. Whenever the antagonist power is removed from the muscle, there are none of them but must contract, extending their opposites, by which the distended nerves excite an uneasy sense, and cause a stronger endeavour towards recovering the equilibrium. Hence one of the flexor muscles being cut in two, the extensor contracts or operates, even in a dead body, and the reverse.

But there are other means by which

the motions of the muscles are rendered more safe, certain, and easy. The large long muscles by which the greater motions of flexure are performed, being included in a strong tendinous capsule, drawn and tightened by other muscles, are thus secured and strengthened; so that the muscle remains pressed against the bone in a state of contraction, while the limb is bent without any considerable diminution of its power. But the long tendons, which are incurvated or extended over joints in their motion, are received and confined by peculiar bands, which retain them within their slippery channels, and keep them from starting out under the skin, and thus causing severe pain and loss of motion. The muscles which are perforated perform the same kind of office in other parts. Sometimes the tendons are either carried round certain eminences of the bone, in order that they may be inserted at greater angles into the bone which they move, or else they are inserted into another bone; from whence a different tendon descends under a larger angle into the bone to be moved. In other parts, nature has contrived that the muscles, which are derived from convenient situations, have their tendons carried round in a contrary direction, so that they pass into the part to be moved, as it were round a pulley. Nature has likewise surrounded the muscles on all sides with fat, which is spread also betwixt their bundles of fibres, and the small fibres themselves which lie contiguous together; which fat being pressed out by the turgescence of the muscles and the fibres, render them soft, flexible, slippery, and fit for motion.

Moreover, the power and action of one muscle, are determined by the co-operations and oppositions of others, which serve either to hold firm some part, from whence the muscle arises, or to bend it together with the muscle, or else to change its action from the perpendicular to the diagonal, by concurring to assist its force at the same time. Therefore the action of no one muscle can be understood from considering it alone, but all the others must likewise be brought into the consideration, which are either inserted into the muscle itself, or into any of the parts to which the said muscle adheres.

By these muscles, variously assisting and opposing each other, are performed walking, standing, flexion, extension, deglutition, and all other offices of the several parts in the living body. But the action of the muscle contributes also to a more general use. They hasten the return of the venal blood, by pressing it out from the veins, both of the muscles themselves, and of the veins which lie betwixt them; for the blood in these vessels distributed betwixt the turgid bundles of a contracted muscle, is by the valves determined towards the heart only: they likewise return the fat to the blood, shake, grind, or densify the arterial blood, and return it quicker to the lungs. Again, in the liver, mesentery, womb, &c. they promote the course of the contained blood, bile, and other juices, so as to lessen the danger of their situation: they serve also to increase the strength of the stomach, by adding their own strength to it, whereby digestion is promoted, insomuch that all sedentary and inactive courses of life are contrary to nature, and pave the way to diseases, from a stagnation of the humours, or from a corruption or crudity of the aliments. But by too much exercise or action the muscles themselves grow hard and tendinous on all sides, render the parts upon which they are incumbent, cartilaginous, or else change those which are membranous into a bony nature; at the same time they increase the roughness, protuberances, and processes of the bones, flatten their sides which lie next to them, and dilate the cells seated in the diploe or spongy

heads of the bones themselves towards their stronger action.

The muscles are commonly distinguished into those which naturally are at rest, and are put into action by an inclination of the will; such as operate spontaneously, and can neither be excited nor retarded by the will, as in the heart and intestines; and those which are subservient to a mixed power, as they act by a spontaneous motion, and are likewise governable by the will at the same time, as in the muscles of respiration. There have been various causes assigned for this difference; but this question, says he, is already discussed in a former section.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

Frontales,	They pull the skin of the forehead upwards.
Occipitales,	They pull the skin of the hind-head upwards.
Attollens, *Deprimens* } *Auricularum*,	
Internus Malleoli,	It distends the tympanum.
Externus Malleoli,	It relaxes the tympanum.
Obliquus Malleoli,	
Musculus Stapidis,	It moves the stirrup.
Corrugator Supercilii,	
Rectus Palpebræ Superioris,	It lifts up the upper eye-lid.
Orbicularis Palpebrarum,	It shuts both the eye-lids.
Attollens, *Deprimens*, *Abductor*, *Adductor* } *Oculorum*,	
Obliquus Major,	It pulls the eye forwards, and obliquely downwards.
Obliquus Minor,	It pulls the eye forwards, and obliquely upwards.
Attollens, *Dilatans*, *Deprimens* } *Nares*,	
Incisivus,	It pulls the upper lip upwards.
Triangularis,	It pulleth it downwards.
Caninus, *Elevator Labii Inferioris* }	They pull the lower lip upwards.
Quadratus,	It pulleth it downwards.
Zygomaticus,	It draws both lips obliquely to either side.
Orbicularis,	It draws both lips together.
Buccinator,	It thrusts the meat between our teeth.
Temporalis, *Masseter* }	They pull the jaw upwards.
Pterygoidæus Internus,	It draws the jaw to either side.
Pterygoidæus Externus,	It draws the jaw forwards.
Quadratus,	It pulleth the jaw and the cheeks downwards.
Digastricus,	It pulleth the jaw downwards.
Pteristaphilinus Internus,	It pulls the uvula forwards.

Pteristaphilinus Externus,	It pulls the uvula backwards.
Styloglossus,	It draws the tongue upwards.
Genioglossus,	It pulls it out of the mouth.
Ceratoglossus,	It pulls it into the mouth.
Geniohyoidæus,	It pulls the os hyoides and the tongue upwards and forwards.
Sternohyoidæus,	It pulleth the os hyoides downwards.
Mylohyoidæus,	It pulls it obliquely upwards.
Coracohyoidæus,	It pulls it obliquely downwards.
Stylohyoidæus,	It pulls it to either side, and somewhat upwards.
Stylopharyngæus,	It pulleth up and dilateth the pharynx.
Oesophagæus,	It straightens the pharynx.
Sternothyroidæus,	It pulls the thyroides downwards.
Hyothyroidæus,	It pulls the thyroides upwards.
Cricothyroidæus,	
Cricoarytænoidæus Posticus,	
Cricoarytænoidæus Lateralis,	
Thyroarytænoidæus,	It dilates the glottis.
Arytænoidæus,	It contracts the glottis.
Splenius, *Complexus,*	They move the head backwards.
Rectus Major, *Rectus Minor,*	They nod the head backwards.
Obliquus Inferior, *Obliquus Superior,* *Mastoidæus,*	They perform the semicircular motion of the head.
Rectus Internus Major, *Rectus Internus Minor,*	They nod the head forwards.
Rectus Lateralis,	It nods the head to one side.
Intercostales Interni & Externi, *Subclavius,* *Serratus Anticus Major,* *Serratus Posticus Superior,* *Triangularis,*	They pull the ribs upwards in inspiration.
Serratus Posticus Inferior, *Sacrolumbaris,*	They make the motion of the ribs downwards in expiration the swifter.
Diaphragma,	Its use is both in inspiration and expiration.
Obliquus Externus, *Obliquus Internus,* *Transversalis,* *Rectus,* *Pyramidalis,*	They compress all the parts contained in the lower belly, assist the motion of the ribs downwards, in expiration, and help to bend the vertebræ of the loins forwards.
Longissimus Dorsi,	It keeps the body erect.
Transversalis Dorsi,	It moves the body obliquely backwards.
Interspinalis,	It draws the acute processes nearer one another.
Quadratus Lumborum,	It draws the vertebra of the loins to one side.
Longus, *Scalenus,*	They bend the vertebræ of the neck.

Psoas Parvus,	It helps to bend the vertebræ of the loins.
Cremaster,	It draws up the testicles in the act of generation.
Erectores Penis, *Transversalis Penis,* *Acceleratores Urinæ,* *Erectores Clitoridis,* *Sphincter Vesicæ.*	It contracts the neck of the bladder, that the urine may not run continually.
Levatores Ani,	They draw up the anus.
Sphincter Ani,	It shuts the anus.
Serratus Anticus Minor,	It draws the shoulder-blade forwards.
Trapezius,	It moves it upwards, backwards, and downwards.
Rhomboides,	It pulls it backwards.
Levator Scapulæ,	It pulls it upwards.
Deltoides, *Supra Spinatus,* *Coracobrachialis,*	They lift the arm upwards.
Teres Major, *Latissimus Dorsi,*	They pull the arm downwards.
Pectoralis,	It moves the arm forwards.
Infra Spinatus, *Transversalis,* *Subscapularis,*	They draw the arms backwards.
Biceps, *Brachiæus Internus,*	They bend the fore-arm.
Longus, *Brevis,* *Brachiæus Externus,* *Anconæus,*	They extend the fore-arm.
Rotundus, *Quadratus,*	They perform the motion of pronation, or they turn the palm of the hand downwards.
Longus, *Brevis,*	They perform the motion of supination, or they turn the palm of the hand upwards.
Cubitæus Internus, *Radiæus Internus,*	They bend the wrist.
Cubitæus Externus, *Radiæus Externus,*	They extend the wrist.
Palmaris,	It helps the hand to grasp any thing closely.
Palmaris Brevis,	It makes the palm of the hand concave.
Sublimis, *Profundus,*	They bend the fingers.
Extensor Digitorum Communis,	
Lumbricales,	They assist in bending the first joint of the fingers.
Interossei Interni,	They draw the fingers to the thumb.

Interossei Externi,	They draw the fingers from the thumb.
Flexor Pollicis Longus,	
Flexor Pollicis Brevis,	
Extensor Primi	
——— *Secundi*	
——— *Tertii internodii Pollicis,*	
Thenar,	It draws the thumb from the fingers.
Antithenar,	It draws the thumb to the fingers.
Abductor Indicis,	
Extensor Indicis,	
Hypothenar,	It draws the little finger from the rest.
Extensor Auricularis,	
Psoas, *Iliacus,* *Pectinæus,*	They bend the thigh.
Glutæus major, *Glutæus medius,* *Glutæus minor,*	They extend the thigh.
Triceps,	It pulls the thigh inwards.
Pyriformis, *Gemini,* *Quadratus,*	They move the thigh outwards.
Obturator Internus, *Obturator Externus,*	They help to move the thigh obliquely and circularly.
Seminervosus, *Semimembranosus,* *Biceps,* *Gracilis,*	They bend the leg.
Rectus,	
Vastus Externus, *Vastus Internus,* *Crureus,*	They extend the leg.
Sartorius,	It makes the legs cross one another.
Poplitæus,	It turns the leg somewhat inwards.
Membranosus,	It turns it a little outwards.
Tibialis Anticus, *Peronæus Anticus,*	They bend the foot.
Gastrocnemii, *Solæus,* *Plantaris,*	They extend the foot.
Tibialis Posticus,	It moveth the foot inwards.
Peronæus Posticus,	It moveth the foot outwards.
Profundus, *Sublimis,* *Lumbricalis,*	They bend the four lesser toes.
Longus, *Brevis,*	They extend the four lesser toes.
Flexor Pollicis,	
Extensor Pollicis,	
Thenar,	It draws the great toe from the rest.
Antithenar,	It draws it to the rest.
Flexor Pollicis Longus,	
Flexor Pollicis Brevis,	

Abductor minimi Digiti,	They draw the toes to the great toe.
Interossei Interni,	They draw them from the great toe.
Interossei Externi,	It brings all the toes close to one another.
Transversalis,	

In all, four hundred and forty-six muscles in the body.

Muscovy Glass, a variety of the white species of *Mica*, consisting of laminæ, which frequently are very large, divisible to a great minuteness.

Muscularis Arteria, i. e. *Scapularis Externa Arteria.*

Muscularis Vena, the upper branches of the external jugular: it spreads in the muscles which cover the scapula and joint of the humerus.

Musculo-Cutaneus Nervus. See *Cervicales.*

Musculorum Communis Membrana, also called *Musculosa.* Winslow denies its existence. Others describe it as consisting of some small fibres glued together, a proper quantity of which is connected by the cellular membrane, which fills up the interstices of muscles.

Musculus Anterior Mallei, i. e. *Musculus Externus Auris.*

Musculus Externus Auris du Vernii. Winslow calls it *Musculus Anterior Mallei.* It is placed in a fissure on the temporal bone, above the glenoid cavity, where the lower jaw plays, runs inward, and is inserted into the Ravian process of the malleus irregularly forwards from the incus, and by taking off from the vibratory motion of the bones, it is supposed to fit the ear for recovering weaker sounds.

Musculus Externus Mallei, i. e. *Tensor Membranæ Tympani.*

Musculus Internus Mallei, i. e. *Laxator Membranæ Tympani.*

Musculus Superior Mallei, i. e. *Tensor Membranæ Tympani.*

Musculus Tubæ Novus, i. e. *Circumflexus Palati.*

Muscus, moss. See *Musci.*

Muscus Pixidatus, cup-moss. It is a species of *Lichen.*

Muscus Pulmonarius, oaklungs, or lungwort. It grows spontaneously on oak trees.

Mushrooms. See *Agaricus.*

Music. Its effect upon human bodies is to be understood by those only who are apprized of the structure of an animal fibre (which see under *Fibre).* For, according to that contexture, it is very plain, that the least stroke imaginable upon it, must move its component machinulæ in all their parts; every wave, therefore, or undulation of the air, which is made by the musical instrument, gives the fibres of the whole body, more or less, according to their degree of tension, correspondent concussions, whereby all the machinulæ are successively moved, from one to another, throughout the whole thread: and, consequently, the spirits are not only raised, or made finer, but the other animal fluids are also more briskly agitated, and their preternatural cohesions and viscidities destroyed. And this advantage has music above any other exercise, that those concussions made upon the fibres thereby are short, quick, and easy; whereupon the nervous fluid is not only more briskly agitated, but also the natural contextures of all the animal threads are better preserved, by their being never overstrained hereby, as they frequently are by other exercises. And, upon this view, the extraordinary effect of music, upon many distempers, ceases to be a wonder; and it is rather to be admired, that it is not much more brought into use.

Mustard. See *Sinapis.*

Mustum, must. It is the saccharine juice of several fruits, susceptible of the spirituous fermentation, and

particularly of grapes, before the commencement of this fermentation.

Mutitas, dumbness. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Dyscinesiæ*. He distinguishes three species; 1. *Mutitas Organica*, as when the tongue is taken away or injured. 2. *Mutitas Atonica*, as when the nerves of the tongue are wounded, or paralytic. 3. *Mutitas Surdorum*, as when children are born deaf.

Mutitas Glossolysi, a partial palsy.

Myloglossum, from μυλη, *mola*, or *dentes molares*, *the grinders*, and γλωσσα, *lingua*, *the tongue*. A pair of muscles is thus called, because they arise about the back side of the grinding teeth, and are inserted into the ligament of the tongue; they help to pull it upwards. See *Tongue*.

Mylohyoidæi. These muscles rise with a large basis, from the inferior part of the lower jaw, and are inserted at the basis of the os hyoides.

Mylopharyngæi, from μυλοι, *the dentes molares*, and φαρυγξ, *guttur*, *fauces*. So Dr. Douglass calls the genio-pharyngæi. So also the cephalo-pharyngæi are called.

Myodes Platysma, from μυς, *a muscle*, and πλαλος, *broad*, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Myologia, from μυων, *musculus*, *a muscle*, and λεγω, *dico*, *to tell*; is a description of the muscles.

Myopia,

Myopiasis, and

Myops, from μυς, *a mouse*, and ωψ, *oculus*, *an eye*; mouse-eyed, or purblind, is when the eye is so convex, that the rays unite before they come to the retina, which makes the eye also look small; whence the name.

Myotomia, from μυων, *musculus*, *a muscle*, and τεμνω, *seco*, *to cut*; is a dissection of the muscles.

Myrica, candleberry-myrtle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Myrrh, a gummy, resinous, concrete juice, of an oriental tree, of which we have no certain account. It is a warm corroborant, deobstruent, and antiseptic. It is given from a few grains to a scruple and upwards, in uterine obstructions, cachexies, putrid fevers, &c. and often employed also externally as a vulnerary, and in cases of mortification. Like other gum-resins, it may be totally dissolved in proof spirits. These tinctures are much used for cleansing ulcers, and promoting the exfoliation of carious bones. The college have retained this medicine in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Tinctura Aloës Composita, formerly called Elix. Aloes; the Tinctura Myrrhæ; the Tinctura Sabinæ Composita, formerly called Elix. Myrrh. Comp. the Pulvis Aloëticus cum Ferro, instead of the Pil. Ecphract. the Pulvis e Myrrha Compositus; the Pilulæ ex Aloë cum Myrrha, formerly called Pil. Rufi; the Pilulæ e Gummi, formerly Pil. Gum.

Myrtiformes Glandulæ, from *myrtus*, *myrtle*, and *forma*, *shape*; are already described. See *Generation*, *(Parts of, proper to Women.)*

Myurus, an epithet for a sort of sinking pulse, when the second stroke is less than the first, the third than the second, &c. Of this there are two kinds; the first is when the pulse so sinks as not to rise again; the other, when it returns again, and rises in some degree. Both are esteemed bad presages.

N

No. in prescription, is often used to signify the number of things, *Caryophyllorum*, No. vi. is six cloves.

Nævi, signify those marks that are made upon the fœtus, by the imagination of the mother, in longing for any thing.

Nails. They seem to be of the same nature as the hoofs of other animals, which are nothing else but a number of small husks, which answer to so many papillæ of the skin. From whence may be concluded, that the nails are nothing but the covers

or sheaths of the papillæ pyramidales of the skin on the extremities of the fingers and toes, which dry, harden, and lie upon one another. Their use is to defend the ends of the fingers in handling any hard and rugged bodies.

Naphtha, ναφθα. It is the thinnest of the liquid bitumens; it is a perfectly fluid, thin bitumen, or mineral oil, clear and colourless as crystal, of a strong smell, extremely subtile, so light as to swim on all known liquors, spreading to a vast surface on water, exhibiting rainbow-colours, and is highly inflammable. This name is given to this kind of oil, whether separated by nature or by art from petroleum or other bituminous matter. Petroleum is a grosser oil of this kind.

Napobrassica, turnep-rooted cabbage, a species of *Brassica*.

Napus, navew, a species of *Brassica*.

Napy, mustard.

Narce, ναρκη, whence *Narcotica*, *a torpor*, or *dullness of sensation*. It also signifies a stupefaction of the senses by medicines, in order to render a person less sensible of pain.

Narcissus, daffodil. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species.

Narcosis, ναρκωσις, *stupor*, *numbness*, a stupefaction.

Narcotics, ναρκωτικα. Under this term is included all that part of the *Materia Medica*, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or *Hypnotics*, or *Opiates*. But although many of this tribe stand with some authors in the rank of poisons, yet we shall not here enter into the controversy, whether such things can be medicinal, or whether a medicine can poison; because it is certain there is truth on both sides the debate. These are instruments, whose agency lies very remote from the reach of our senses, as wonderful effects are often produced almost from unheeded causes.

To understand the manner of operation of these medicinal simples, and to help us to ascertain their uses in many cases, we should be beforehand rightly apprized of their natures, and ways of acting. And, in order hereunto, it is necessary, besides some other præcognita, to define directly what sleep is, or rather (to avoid confusion and dispute about words), what difference there is between an animal body when asleep and when awake.

First, then, there is no one but knows, that in sleep there is a cessation from action. When waking, we walk, dispute, move this, or that limb, &c. but in natural and undisturbed rest, there is nothing of all these; that is, whereas being awake, we do perform several motions by the voluntary contractions of our muscles; when asleep, those muscles only are contracted, whose action is, in a manner, involuntary, or to which the mind has so constantly determined the spirits, that it does it by a habit, without the intervention of the reasoning faculty. Such are those of the heart and breast. So that there is, at this time, a kind of relaxation, or looseness of the moving fibres of the several members; or, at least, such a quiet position and state of them, by which all the antagonist muscles are in æquilibrio and equality of action, not overpowering one another. For this, indeed, seems to be one great design of sleep, to recover to the parts, overstretched by labour, their former force: and, therefore, we do naturally, when composing ourselves to rest, put our body into that posture, which does most favour the particularly wearied limbs, and conduce to this end.

In the next place, it is very plain, that there is, in sleep, not only a rest, and a suspension from acting of most of our bodily organs, but even of our thinking faculty too; that is, a ceasing from such thoughts, as, when waking, we are exercised about, which we do reflect upon,

and will, to employ our mind with. For, though dreams are thoughts, yet they are imperfect and incoherent ones, and are, indeed, either so faint and languid representations, as to be consistent with our sleep, as some may be; or else, if they be strong and lively, they are, as every one knows, the interruption and disturbance of it. From hence it will follow, that the motion of the arterial fluid must be, *cæteris paribus*, more sedate, even, and regular, in the time of sleeping, than waking. For, besides the various alterations which, in the latter state, this receives from the several passions of the mind, the very contractions of the muscles themselves, in exercises of the body, do differently forward its course; whereas, in sleep, the force of the heart and pectoral muscles, being more constant and uniform, gives it a more calm and equally continued impulse. Hence, also, it will come to pass, that the influx of the liquor of the nerves into the organs of the body, as also its influx towards the brain, is, in sleep, either none, or very inconsiderable: that is, that this fluid has, at this time, but little or no motion. For it is muscular action and sensation that require it to be thus determined, this way or that, which are now hardly any. And yet, by the arrival of blood at the brain, this juice will still be separated there, fit to be derived into its canals or tubes. So that by this means there will be a kind of accumulation, or laying up in store, of spirits, for the office, and requirements of waking.

Thus we may, in short, look upon the time of watching, as the time of wearing out, or the destruction of the animal fabric; and the time of sleep as that in which it is repaired and recruited: not only upon account of what we have just mentioned concerning the nervous liquor, but also with respect to all other parts, as well fluid as solid. For action does necessarily, by degrees, impair the springs and organs: and in motion something is continually abraded, and struck off from the fibres, which cannot otherwise be restored, than by their being at rest from tension. Besides, that such a regular and steady course of the blood, as has been observed to be in sleep, is by far more fit and proper for nutrition, or an apposition of parts to the vessels, which an uneven hurry of it is more apt to tear off and wash away.

The case being thus, it is very plain, that whatsoever can induce such a disposition on the fluids and muscular parts of the body, as this we have described, will cause sleepiness. And, in like manner, when any thing interposes and hinders this composedness and tranquillity, the removing the impediment will be the cause of sleep; inasmuch as this is only reducing the animal œconomy to its right state, in which, by natural order, there must be a succession of sleeping and waking. Thus it appears how necessarily continued exercises cause sleep, since these do exhaust the juice of the nerves, that is, both lessen its influx into the organs of motion, and incline the mind not to determine it any longer that way; upon the account of the pain and uneasiness with which too violent a tension of the part is always attended; which, therefore, we must desire to relax, or lay to rest.

That sleepiness which follows, upon a fulness of the stomach, after eating or drinking, is owing to a different cause; and does, indeed, so nearly fall in with the effects of opiate medicines, that it requires a particular consideration.

As hunger, or the emptiness of the stomach, is a painful sensation, so the satisfying or removing of this is a pleasing and agreeable one. Now, all pain is a stimulus upon the part affected; and this, we all know, being attended with contractions of the pained membranes, causes a greater afflux than ordinary of the nervous juice that way. On the

other hand, pleasure, or a delightful sensation in any part, is accompanied with a smooth undulation and easy reflux of the liquor of the nerves towards the brain. This is, as it were, the entertainment of the mind, with which being taken up, it does not determine the spirits to the organs of motion; that is, there is such a relaxation of the muscular fibres, and such a disposition of the nervous fluid, as we have observed to be necessary to sleep. And this is the reason of that chilliness in the limbs which is commonly complained of after a good meal.

If it seems strange that a pleasure in the stomach should so powerfully influence the mind, let it be considered, on the other hand, how violent effects an uneasy and disagreeable sense in the same parts does produce; what a terrible agony two or three grains of crocus metallorum throws the whole fabric into; how readily the fluid of the nerves is, with a more than ordinary impetus, determined and commanded into the muscles of the stomach and abdomen, in order to throw off the enemy, and remove the ungrateful sensation.

Now, the consequences which are ascribed to a pleasing sense of this part, are only just the contrary of these, which the opposite affection of pain induces. And, indeed, pleasure and pain are two great springs of action in the animal œconomy. The changes they make in the fabric are the causes of many effects, which seem surprising, because we do not regard the mechanism by which they are produced; but these must be more considerable in the stomach, than any where else; this part being, for many wise purposes, of so acute a feeling, that some philosophers have, for this reason, thought it to be the seat of the soul.

Besides these considerations, it may be taken notice that the stomach, being distended with food, presses upon the descending trunk of the aorta, and thus causes a greater fulness of the vessels in the upper parts; whereupon the brain is loaded, or the derivation of spirits into the nerves diminished, upon which inactivity or drowsiness ensues. From hence proceed those flushings in the face, redness, &c. after plentiful eating and drinking, most visible in those whose vessels are lax and weak, as in exhausted and hectic persons they more especially are. Thus we may, without the assistance of the new chyle entering into the vessels, account for that inclination to sleep which follows upon a full stomach; though we must also allow the distension from this to be a considerable cause of the same effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay, sometimes, perhaps, not within two or three hours after eating: and the sudden drowsiness must (as well as the present refreshment and reviving which meat gives) be chiefly owing to some more speedy alteration.

Now, to apply this more strictly, it may be necessary to consider yet more nearly the effects of an opiate or narcotic; first upon the stomach, and afterwards, when they have passed the primæ viæ, upon the arterial fluid itself.

An agreeable sensation produced in the stomach, together with a distension of its membrane, has been already observed to be the cause of that sleepiness to which we are so inclinable after eating. The one of these engages the mind, the other acts upon the body: for pleasure amuses the soul, as it were, so that it does not think, or exercise itself about any outward objects; that is, it is inclined to rest; and the fulness of the vessels in the brain checks and hinders, in some measure, the derivation of the nervous juice into the organs. Now, they who take a moderate dose of an opiate, especially if not long accustomed to such things, are so transported with the pleasing sense it induces, that they are, as they often express themselves, in heaven; and though they do not

always sleep (which proceeds from the presentation of pleasing images to the mind being so strong, that, like dreams, they do over-engage the fancy, and so interrupt the state of rest), yet they do, however, enjoy so perfect an indolence and quiet, that no happiness in the world can surpass the charms of so agreeable an ecstasy.

Thus we have from these medicines, but in a far more eminent degree, all those effects which were observed to follow upon that grateful sense in the stomach which a moderate fulness produces: for no bodies are so fit and able pleasingly to affect our sensible membranes, as those which consist of volatile parts, whose activity is tempered and allayed by the smoothness of some which are lubricating and oily: for, they lightly rarefy the juices of the stomach, and cause a pleasant titillation of its nervous coat, whereby there is induced an agreeable plenitude, and the mind is entertained with ideas of satisfaction and delight. And thus we easily see upon what mechanism the other virtues of opiates do depend: for, their easing pains, checking evacuations, &c. proceed not only from the mind's being taken up with a pleasing sense, whereby it is diverted from a disagreeable one, but all pain being attended with a contraction of the part, the relaxation of the fibres, which they cause, eludes and destroys the force of the stimulus.

In like manner, in immoderate secretions, there is most commonly an irritation of the organs, the removal of which will abate the discharge. And herein lies the incrassating quality of these medicines, in that, the twitching sense upon the membranes of the lungs, bowels, &c. being lessened, the sharp humour is suffered to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is so troublesome to be thrown off and expelled: it being all one, as if there were no irritation of the part, if the uneasy sense thereof be not regarded by the mind. These effects will be heightened by the mixture of the *narcotic* particles with the blood, which is hereupon rarefied, and distend its vessels, especially those of the brain; and thus does still, to a greater degree, lessen the influx of the nervous fluid to the parts, by pressing upon the tubuli, or little canals, through which it is derived. This is the reason of that difficulty of breathing, which they do, for a time, experience, who take these kinds of medicines; this symptom being inseparable from the rarefaction of the blood in the lungs.

From hence it appears, that the action of these medicines, and particularly that of *Opium*, is very analagous to that of other volatile spirits; only, that a small portion of the former has a force equal to that of a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident, in those who accustom themselves to take large doses of opium, as the Turks and Persians do, to that degree, that it is no uncommon thing there to eat a dram or two at a time; for the effects of it, in them, are no other than downright drunkenness: upon which account, it is a common saying with them, and on the same occasion, *he has eaten opium*, as with us, *he has drank too much wine*. Neither, indeed, do they bear such large quantities of it otherwise than tipplers will a great deal of brandy; that is, by habituating themselves to it, by degrees, beginning with small doses, and requiring still more and more, to raise themselves to the same pitch. Just as Galen tells us of a woman at Athens, who, by a gradual use, had brought herself to take, without any hurt, a considerable quantity of hemlock; which instance is the more to our purpose, because Nic. Fontanus knew one, who, being recovered of the plague, and wanting sleep, did, with very good effect, eat hemlock for some time; till falling ill again of a fever, and, having left off the use of his remedy, he endeavoured to procure

rest, by repeated doses of opium, which (nature having been accustomed to a stronger alterative) had no operation, until the help of hemlock was again called in, with the desired success.

It is a sufficient confirmation of all this reasoning, that Prosper Alpinus observed among the Egyptians, those who had been accustomed to opium, and were faint and languid, for want of it (as drinkers are, if they have not their liquors), to be recovered, and put into the same state of indolence and pleasure, by large doses of Cretan wine, made hotter by the infusion of pepper, and the like strong aromatics. Nor is it, perhaps, amiss to remark, that in maniacal people, as is frequently observed, a quadruple dose of an opiate will scarcely produce any considerable effect. Now, in persons so affected, the mind is deeply engaged and taken up with some images, or other, as love, anger, &c. so that it is not to be so easily moved or diverted by those pleasing representations which it would attend to at another time, and upon which the virtues of these medicines do, in a great measure, depend. Besides this, those who are manical do, to a wonder, bear the injuries of cold, hunger, &c. and have a prodigious degree of muscular force; which argues the texture of their blood to be very strong, and the cohesion of its globules great; so that the spirituous parts of an opiate cannot make that disjunction and rarefaction of this fluid in them, which it does in ordinary bodies and constitutions.

How far this theory is improveable into practice, all such are judges who have a true acquaintance with the animal economy. And, because many medicinal simples, under this division, have often effects which are termed deleterious and poisonous, insomuch as to kill, and that very suddenly, it may be worth while to inform ourselves, from the same instructor who has conducted us hitherto on this head, how such instruments act in bringing about those fatal consequences: for the most gentle of this tribe, in an over-dose, have the same effects as a poison, and prove equally destructive. Opium, in too great a quantity, will inflame the stomach, and rarefy the blood to such a degree, that the vessels cannot again recover their tone, whereupon apoplectic symptoms, &c. will ensue.

To be convinced of this, Dr. Mead tells us that he forced into the stomach of a small dog about half a dram of crude opium, dissolved in boiling water. He quickly vomited it up, with a great quantity of frothy spittle; but repeating the trial, by holding up his head and beating him, the Doctor made him retain three or four doses, intermitting between each about a quarter of an hour. When the dog had thus taken, as near as he could guess, about two drams, he watched him an hour, when he began to sleep; but presently started up with convulsions, fell into universal tremblings; his head constantly twitched and shook; he breathed short, and with labour; and, at length, lost entirely the use of his hinder legs, and then of the fore ones, which were stiff and rigid like sticks. As he lay snorting, the Doctor, to hasten his end, was giving him more of the solution, but, on a sudden, his limbs grew limber, and he died. Upon opening his stomach, it was found wonderfully distended, though empty of every thing but some water and opium, together with some parcels of frothy mucus swimming in it: the inside was as clean as if scraped, and washed from all the slime of the glands, with some redness here and there, as in a beginning inflammation. The pylorus was contracted. The blood-vessels of the brain were very full; and he took out a large grume of concreted blood from the upper part of it, cutting into the sinus longitudinalis, as is not uncommon in apoplectic carcases, but found no extravasated se-

rum in the ventricles, nor among any of the membranes.

And thus, from the effects of an over-dose of an opiate, may we conceive how many, under this class, are so powerful in their narcotic qualities as to prove deadly in very small quantities; and are, therefore, not safely admitted into practice. Some of them consist of such hot, acid, and corrosive parts, as, by rarefying the juices of the stomach, and wounding of its nervous membranes, are the cause of all those disorders which do immediately follow. For, upon the sense of a violent irritation and pain, the fluid of the nerves is immediately, in large quantities, determined to the part affected; and this, if the stimulus is not over-great, will be only to such a degree as is sufficient, by contracting the fibres of the stomach and muscles of the abdomen, to throw off the cause of the disagreeable sensation: but the uneasy twitching, being too terrible to be borne, the mind, by a kind of surprise, does, with haste and fury, as it were, command the spirits thither. Thus, the business is overdone, and the action of the fibres becomes so strong, that the orifices of the stomach are quite closed; so that, instead of discharging the noxious matter, the torrent is made greater, and the whole economy put into confusion. The instance of the child, in Wepfer, which, in such an agony, made water to the height of five or six feet, with a surprising strength and violence, is a demonstration of this forcible contraction of the muscles. Nor is it any wonder, if, in these circumstances, all sense be lost, blood gush out at the ears, nostrils, &c. the parts being all torn and broke, by the violence of the convulsion; which, though they begin in the muscles of the belly, must, at last, prevail in the members too, till the whole fabric is shocked and overturned; and some corrosive salts, perhaps, getting into the blood, and by the rarefaction of it, distending the vessels, the membranous coats of them being already over-stretched, will the more easily give way and let out their fluid.

And, besides the irritating saline particles in the composition of some of this kind, many of them abound with an extremely fœtid and offensive sulphur, which gives such a disagreeable and uneasy sensation to the nerves, as suffocates, in a manner, the spirits, and deadens their motions.

Nares, the nostrils. See *Nasus*.

Narifusoria, medicines which are instilled into the nostrils.

Nasale, } an errhine.
Nasalia, }

Nasalis Arteria. See *Maxillaris Externa Arteria*.

Nasalis. This muscle rises fleshy from the extremity of the os nasi, and adjacent parts of the os maxillare, and is inserted into all the cartilages of the ala. It dilates the nostrils.

Nasi Ossa, the bones of the nose. These are the two small bones which compose the upper part of the nose, and are supported by the septum nasi.

Naso-Palatini Ductus, i. e. *Incisorii Ductus*.

Nasturtium Hortense, *Lepidium Sativa*, Linn. garden-cresses.

Nasturtium Aquaticum, water-cresses, *Sisymbrium*, *Nasturtium*, Linn. This plant is retained in the college Pharmacopœia; its expressed juice is directed in the Succus Cochleariæ compositus.

Nasus, the nose. This may be divided into two parts; the external and the internal. The external part is covered with the skin, and some muscles; which see under their proper names. Its upper part consists of two bones, closely joined together on their upper side. Its lower part is made of four cartilages, of which the first two are fixed to the lower ends of the aforesaid bones; they are also joined together on the upper side: they are pretty broad, and as they approach the tip of the nose they

grow thinner and softer. The other two lie upon the lower ends of the first two, to which they are tied by a membrane; they are called *Alæ Narium*. The cavity made by these bones and four cartilages, is divided in its middle in two nostrils, by a partition, of which the upper end is bony, and the lower end cartilaginous. The fleshy extremity of this cartilage is called *Columna*. The upper part of each side of this cavity divides into two, of which one goes up to the os spongiosum, the other goes down into the fauces, and opens behind the palate, by which means we breathe through our nostrils. At the lower end of this cavity there are two small holes which pierce the bone of the palate, and open in one behind the dentes incisivi; they carry the thin rheum of the nostrils into the mouth. The cavity is covered by a pretty thick and glandulous membrane; its glands separate that matter, which we call *Mucus*, in the nostrils. On the lower end of this membrane there grow several hairs, called *Vibrissæ;* they, with the mucus, which the glands separate, stop any filth from ascending too far into the nostrils.

By the internal part of the nose is understood the immediate organ of smelling; it lies in the upper part of the cavity of the nostrils; it is made of the os cribriforme, and its productions, the os spongiosum, of which each lamina is covered with a very fine membrane, upon which the fibres of the olfactory nerve, which pass the holes of the os cribriforme, and the fibres of the first branch of the fifth pair which come from the orbit, are spread. In this membrane there are many small glands, which separate an humour that moistens it, and stops the exhalations of odoriferous bodies, which make their impressions upon the olfactory nerves that are spread upon it. Hounds, and other beasts, which have a more exquisite smell than men, have also many more laminæ covered with such a membrane. There are several conduits which open between these laminæ. The first and second are the ductus lachrymales. The third and fourth come from the sinus frontalis. The fifth and sixth come from the nut of the second bone of the upper jaw. The seventh and eighth come from the cells of the os spongiosum; they pierce the membrane which covers the first or uppermost laminæ: and the ninth and tenth come from the sinus in the os sphenoides. All these conduits carry the liquor, which is separated in their cavities, into the nostrils, for the moistening its membranes, which otherwise would dry too much by the air breathed through the nostrils.

The vessels of the nose are arteries from the carotids, which pass with the olfactory nerve, and they are distributed into the internal *nose*. The external carotid, the jugular, and the second branch of the fifth pair, give arteries, veins, and nerves to the external nose. Some give an account why the smell of bodies, which consist of acrimonious parts, draws tears from the eyes; and why the want of taste does ordinarily accompany the want of smelling, by the communication of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, which are distributed through those organs of sensation.

Nates, the buttocks.

Nates Cerebri, a name of two prominences of the brain, which are also called *Testes*. See *Brain*.

Natron, nitre, or mineral fixt alkaline salt. This term hath been adopted by the college in their Pharmacopœia; its preparation, or *Sal Sodæ*, is therein described, as also its combination with the acid of Tartar, and with the acid of Vitriol: the former is called *Natron Tartarisatum*, which hath been commonly called Sal Rupellensis, or Rochelle Salt; the latter, or its combination with the Vitrolic Acid, is called *Natron Vitriolatum*, commonly known by the name of *Sal Glauberi*, or *Glauber's Salt*.

With the muriatic acid, it forms common sea-salt or kitchen-salt, called by the college *Natron muriatum*, or *Sal muriaticus*. With the nitrous acid, it forms cubic nitre. With the acid of borax, it forms *Borax*, called by the college *Natron Boracicatum*. With oil olive, it forms *soap*, which is directed by the college in preference to the soap formed with the common fixt vegetable alkali or *Kali*. This salt is supposed to be the nitre of the ancients, and is contained in great abundance in the waters of the ocean. In some of the eastern countries, it is said to be found in considerable quantities on the surface of the earth, sometimes pure, but more commonly blended with heterogeneous matter. It is the great purifier and antiseptic: being employed successfully to neutralize pestilential fluids, and to preserve meats and flesh from corruption. See *Soda*.

Naturalia, the pudenda.

Natural Faculty, is that power arising from the blood's circulation, which is conspicuous in all the secretions performed within the body, that secretion alone excepted which is made at the origin of the nerves.

Natural Functions, are those which convert the aliment into the substance of the body, and, therefore, depend upon the viscera, vessels, and humours, that receive, detain, move, change, mix, separate, apply, discharge, and consume.

Nature, is a word used in divers significations. More strictly it is taken for a peculiar disposition of parts in some particular body: as we say, it is the nature of fish to live in water. And again, it is taken more largely for the universal disposition of all bodies, and in this sense it is nothing else but the Divine Providence; for as much as that governs and directs all things by certain rules and laws, accommodated to their several conditions of existence. Sometimes it is taken for the essential properties of some things, with the attributes belonging thereunto: as we say, it is in the nature of God to be good, of a soul to think, or of a stone to gravitate. And, lastly, it is sometimes used for the system of the universe, and the whole visible and created world.

Laws of Nature, are those laws of motion, by which all natural bodies are commonly governed in all their actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the changes that happen in the natural state of things: they are reducible to these:

I. All bodies persevere in the same state of rest, or of moving forward in a straight line, unless forced out of that state by some outward impressed violence; that is, all bodies at rest will naturally and of themselves for ever continue in rest, unless some external cause put them in motion; and all bodies in motion will naturally move forwards for ever in the same straight line, unless they are stopped by some opposite force, or turned out of their course by some differently directed violence.

To show how inviolably this law is observed by natural agents, we need only consider, it never has been observed, that any body did, of itself, bring itself from rest to motion, nor that ever any body in motion of itself altered its course; but that wherever such changes happened, there were always evident causes. If bodies changed their places of themselves, all things would run into confusion; nor would there be any certain means to regulate the motions of the universe. We are certain, projectiles would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane on which they move, stop their motion, or did not some body, with a different direction, alter their course. A top, whose parts, by their cohesion, hinder one another's rectilinear motions, would never cease to turn round, did not the air gradually impair its motion. Natural bodies consist of a mass of

matter, which, by itself, can never alter its state; and if bodies are once at rest, they must continue so, unless some new force put them in motion. If in motion, the same energy will continue them in motion, and drive them forwards in the same directions.

Moreover, there is in matter a passive principle, which Sir Isaac Newton very well expresses by the vis inertiæ, whereby bodies resist, to the utmost of their power, any change or alteration of their state, whatever it be, either of rest, motion, or its direction; and this resistance is always equal, in the same body and in different bodies is proportional to the quantity of matter they contain. There is required as much force to stop a body in motion, as is required to put it in motion, and *è contrario;* and, therefore, since the same body equally resists the contrary equal changes of its state, this resistance will operate as powerfully to keep a body in motion, as to keep it at rest; and, consequently, of itself, it can never change its state of rest, motion, or direction; for, to change its direction is the same thing as to move, of itself, another way. Matter, then, of itself, is so far indifferent to motion or rest, that it is no more inclined to the one than to the other, and does no less resist a change from rest to motion, than from motion to rest. This vis inertiæ is no where more conspicuous, than in the sudden motion of a vessel full of liquor upon a horizontal plane: at first, while the vessel is moving along the plane, the liquor seems to move with a direction contrary to that of the vessel, the water rising on the hinder side of the vessel. Not that there is really any such motion impressed upon the liquor, but that, by the vis inertiæ, the water endeavouring to continue its state of rest, the vessel cannot immediately communicate its motion to it, by reason of its bulk and fluid state; but the liquor perseveres in its state of rest, whilst the vessel makes forwards, and so seems to move a contrary way. But when once the liquor has the motions of the vessel entirely communicated to it, and begins to move with a velocity equal to that of the vessel, if the vessel be suddenly stopped, the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the sides of the vessel. This passive principle, or vis inertiæ, is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it, nor intended or remitted in the same body, but is always proportional to the quantity of matter bodies contain.

Corol. 1. Hence it is evident, that no particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no bodies can either move of themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of their motion. Matter is not endowed with self-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put; it is merely passive, and must for ever, of itself, continue in that state, and that course, that it is settled in; and, if it cannot move of itself, it can never alter its course of itself, when in motion; for to alter its course, of itself, is only to move of itself, after a particular manner.

Corol. 2. Hence it is evident, that no body put in motion will naturally and of itself move in a curve line. All motion is naturally forward in the same straight line with the direction of the moving force; but, whatever moves in a curve line, must in every point alter its direction, and, therefore, naturally of itself no body can move in a curve line.

Corol. 3. Hence the great bodies of this universe, the planets, their satellites, and the comets, do not naturally and of themselves (though at first put in motion) move in their respective orbits, which are curve lines returning into themselves, but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once suspended, they would for ever run out in right lines; and, consequently, the motions of these great bodies in their orbits, do absolutely depend upon

this attractive force, whencesoever it arises.

Corol. 4. Hence neither motion nor rest (I mean not one of them particularly) is essential to matter; i. e. matter is indifferent, as to either of these particularly, and does as much resist its being changed from rest to motion, as it does the being changed from motion to rest. And, as any force will imprint some degree of motion on a quiescent body, so the same degree of force, impressed at the same time with a contrary direction, will bring it to rest again; but it is not necessary to the being of matter that it be in rest or motion; for matter will be still matter, in whichever of these states it be. In a word, since the formerly mentioned passive principle, or vis inertiæ, is essential to matter, it thereby becomes indifferent as to motion or rest, and is equally susceptible of either, according as the extrinsic force urges it.

Corol 5. Hence the necessity of a vacuum, or space distinct from matter, is clearly demonstrable: for, since by their vis inertiæ, all bodies resist, to the utmost of their power, any change or alteration of their state, whether of motion or rest; and since the resistance in the same body is always equal, or the same, and in different bodies is proportionable to the quantity of matter they contain; and since, consequently, if two bodies containing equal quantities of matter, and moving with equal celerities in contrary directions, so that they impinge directly upon one another, will certainly both rest or stop at the point of their concourse; as also, since it is demonstrable, that two bodies moving contrariwise with equal celerities, and both resting, are equally heavy; it necessarily follows, that two bodies, containing equal quantities of matter, are equally heavy; and, therefore, were there no vacuities in bodies, two spheres of equal diameters should contain equal diameters of matter, and, consequently, be equally heavy; i. e. two spheres of equal diameters, one of gold, another of wood, should have the same specific gravities; which being contrary to experience, there is a necessity of admitting vacuities in the latter sphere, to answer the difference of their gravities.

It is true, it may be here answered, that one of the equal bodies may be supposed to be more porous than the other, and the pores to be pervaded by a subtile fluid, which, passing freely through the bodies, is not concerned in the impulse. And, to obviate this objection, and, consequently, to make this proof of the necessity of a vacuum amount to a demonstration, Sir Isaac Newton has shown, from many repeated experiments by pendulums in air, water and mercury, and more exactly by experiments on heavy bodies falling in air and water, that the resistance of fluid bodies is always proportional to their densities; that is, to the quantities of matter they contain, or their vires inertiæ. The resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the fore than hind part of the bodies moving in them; and this must be always in all fluids proportionable to the quantity of matter they contain, which presses on these sides, that is, their density. Bodies moving in fluids press upon, and excite a motion in the fluids in their passage; and this motion, thus impressed, arises from the excess of the pressure of the fluid upon the fore part, above that pressure on the hind part of the moving bodies; and this excess of pressure of bodies in fluids will not only raise a motion in them, but will also act on the bodies themselves, by retarding their motion, according as it is greater or less; whence the resistances of fluids arise: wherefore, the resistances of fluids are as the quantities of matter they contain, or their densities, which alone can make the excess greater or lesser. It is true, there is a resistance in fluids, which may

arise from their elasticity, glutinousness, and the friction of their parts, &c. This resistance may be lessened, and, in a great measure, removed by the change of the figure and size of their parts. But these considerations have no place in any of the fluids of our system, wherein experiments have been made; it having been always found, that their resistances were proportional to their densities. So that no subtilization, division of parts, or refining, can alter their resistances, these depending entirely on their densities, or vires inertiæ; that is, the quantities of matter they contain; and the most subtile æther would give the same resistance to a projectile as mercury, if the density or quantity of matter were the same in the first as the last: for that being supposed, the excess of the pressure or weight on the fore part above that on the hind part of the projectile, would be the same in both, on which alone the resistances of both depend; since it is weight alone, that is, matter, that can produce pressure in inanimate bodies. *Vide Newt. Schol. Prop.* xl. lib. 11. 2d edit. From which it is plain, that if bodies be ever so porous, and filled with fluids ever so subtile, yet, if there be no vacuities without matter entirely, these porous bodies must be equally heavy with the most compact ones, since the fluids required to fill these pores must be equally heavy with the solid body, and both must contain an equal quantity of matter, if there be no vacuities; all fluids resisting, that is, indeed, weighing, in proportion to the quantities of matter they contain. If, therefore, there be no vacuities, all bodies must be equally heavy; which being contrary to experience, there is a necessity of admitting vacuities to account for the different weights of bodies.

II. "The changes made in the motions of bodies are always proportional to the impressed moving force, and are produced in the same direction with that of the moving force."

Effects are always proportionate to their adequate causes; and if any degree of force produce any degree of motion, a double degree of the same force will produce a double degree of motion, and a triple a triple, and so on: and this motion must proceed in the same direction with that of the moving force, since from this only the motion arises; and because, by the former law, bodies in motion cannot change their direction, of themselves, so that unless some new force alter its course, the body must proceed in the same direction with that of the moving force. And if the body was before in motion, the motion arising from this impressed force, if in the same direction, does so much increase the former motion; if it has a contrary direction, it destroys a part of the former motion, equal to that which is impressed; when it has a direction oblique to that of the former motion, it is either added to, or subtracted from the former motion, according as the motion, arising from a composition of those two, is determined.

Corol. 6. Hence it is evident that in the present constitution of things there can be no perpetual motion. By a perpetual motion I mean an uninterrupted communication of the same degree of motion, from one part of matter to another in a circle: not as bodies put in motion do for ever continue in the same, except so far as they are resisted or stopped by other bodies; but a circulation of the same quantity of motion, so that it perpetually returns undiminished upon the first mover. For, by this law, the motion produced is but proportionable to the generating force; and all motions on this globe being performed in a resisting fluid, viz. the air, a considerable quantity of the motion must be spent in the communication, on this medium, and, consequently, it is impossible the same quantity of motion should re-

turn undiminished upon the first mover, which is necessary towards a perpetual motion. Moreover, the nature of material organs is such, that there is no avoiding a greater or lesser degree of friction, though the machine be formed according to the exactest principles of geometry and mechanics, there being no perfect congruity, nor exact smoothness in nature; the manner of the cohesion of bodies, the small proportion the solid matter bears to the vacuities in them, and the nature of the constituent particles of bodies, not admitting the same. Besides, how very imperfect our most finished mechanic performances are, an ordinary microscope will easily discover. Now, these things must very considerably diminish the communicated force, so that it is impossible there should be a perpetual motion, unless the communicated force were so much greater than the generating force, as to recompence the diminution made therein by all these causes, so that the impressed motion may return undiminished to the first mover. But that being contrary to this law, it is clear that the motion must continually decrease, till it at last stops, and, consequently, there can be no perpetual motion in the present state of things.

III. "Repulse or re-action is always equal to impulse or action, or the action of two bodies upon one another is always equal, but with a contrary direction, i. e. the same force with which one body strikes upon another, is returned upon the first by that other; but these forces are impressed with contrary directions."

Whatever presses or draws another, is as much pressed or drawn by that other; if one presses a stone with his finger, the stone presses his finger again. If an horse draw forward a stone by a rope, the stone does equally draw back the horse; for the rope, being equally distended both ways, acts upon both equally. If one strike an anvil with an hammer, the anvil strikes the hammer with equal force. The steel draws the magnet as much as the magnet does the steel, as is evident, by making both swim in water. So, in pulling a barge to land by a rope, the bank pulls the barge as much as the barge does the bank: and, in the descent of heavy bodies, the stone attracts the earth as much as the earth does the stone, i. e. the earth gravitates towards the stone as much as the stone does towards the earth. And, the motion produced by both these gravitations are equal in both, only the stone is altogether inconsiderable, in respect of the bulk of the earth; and, consequently, the velocity of the earth's motion towards the stone is inconsiderable, in respect of the stone's motion towards the earth; and, therefore, the motion of the earth towards the stone is insensible. And, universally, in all the actions of bodies, if a body act on another, and change its motion any manner of way, that other will make the same change in the motion of this body with a contrary direction, so that by these actions there are made equal changes, not of the velocities, but of the motions; for, the changes made on the velocities, in contrary directions, are in a reciprocal proportion to the bodies.

Nausea, from ναυς, *navis*, *a ship*; the sickness induced by tossing at sea in a vessel; and is properly the sickness perceived on sailing; but it is used to express all sorts of sickness, and propensities to vomit, whether called *sickness*, or *nausea*, *qualm*, *loathing*, or whatever else. Though, strictly, *nausea* may be defined to be an approach to sickness, it is such a subversion of the stomach, as that it rests not in its natural easy state.

Nauticus, i. e. *Tibialis Posticus*. It is so called from the use which sailors make of it in climbing.

Naviculare Os, or *Naviforme*, from *navicula*, *a little vessel*. See *Scaphoides*.

Neapolitanus Morbus, the Neapo-

litan disease; a name of the venereal disease.

Neapolitanum Unguentum, Neapolitan ointment. The unguent. cœrul. mit. is now always used for it.

Necrosis, νεκρωσις, from νεκρος, *dead*; a sort of mortification commonly called the *dry gangrene*. It gradually takes place without much preceding inflammation, the dead part becoming hard and dry.

Necromancy, hath been a juggle espoused by some enthusiastic physicians, much the same as we commonly express by sorcery or witchcraft.

Nectar, a fictitious name of the poets for what they fancy the gods to drink; which has given occasion for whimsical persons to recommend several liquors under the same appellation, thinking thereby to enhance their reputation.

Nectarium, in *Botany*, a part belonging to the corolla, which has been but newly distinguished, having been by former botanists confounded with the petals. It is by Linnæus defined to be the part which bears the honey, and belonging to the flower only. This part affords a wonderful variety in the manner of its appearance. In some plants it is very large, as in the narcissus and aquilegia; in the former of which the cup, and in the latter the horns, are nectaria: in others it is scarce discoverable, even with glasses. In some plants it is united with, and makes part of the petals: in others it is detached from them. Its shape and situation are also various. Its use is not known, unless the supposition of its secreting the honey may be depended on.

Nepenthe, νηπενθης, was a name first given to an opiate or laudanum, by Theodorus Zwingerus, from the great opinion he had of its given ease in all manner of pain, the word importing as much.

Nephralgia, pain in the kidneys. It is the same as *Nephritis*, and *Nephriticus Dolor*.

Nephralgia Rheumatica, the rheumatism in the muscles of the loins. The same as *Lumbago*.

Nephrelminthica Ischuria, suppression of urine from worms in the kidneys.

Nephritica Ischuria, a suppression of urine from inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephritics, are those medicines which are good against such a distemper, by their power in dissolving or breaking stony concretions in those parts.

Nephriticus, νεφριτικος, from νεφρος, *a kidney*; belonging to the kidneys. It is used with respect to disorders of these, or to medicines adapted to their cure.

Nephriticus Dolor, from νεφρος, *ren*, *a kidney*; is the distemper called the *Stone*; because that part is reckoned to be principally the seat, or in fault.

Nephriticus Lapis, nephritic-stone. One sort of these, brought from Otaheite, is a variety of the green species of *Marmaroproseron*. Another, brought from China, is a variety of the yellow species.

Nephritis, from νεφρος, *a kidney*; an inflammation in the kidneys. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Phlegmasiæ*.

Nephrolithica Ischuria, suppression of urine from calculi in the kidneys.

Nephrophlegmatica Ischuria, suppression of urine, phlegmatic or mucous matter in the kidneys.

Nephroplegica Ischuria, suppression of urine from a paralytic state of the kidneys.

Nephroplethorica Ischuria, a suppression of urine from a plethora.

Nephropyica Ischuria, suppression of urine from pus in the kidneys.

Nephros, νεφρος, *a kidney*.

Nephrospastica Ischuria, suppression of urine from a spasm in the kidneys.

Nephrotomia, nephrotomy. It is the extraction of a stone from the kidneys, by a wound made for that end.

Nephrothromboides, suppression of urine from concreted blood in the kidneys.

Nerve. A nerve is a long and small bundle of very fine pipes, or hollow fibres, wrapped up in the dura and pia mater, which last not only covers them all in common, but it also encloses every fibre in particular.

The medullary substance of the brain is the beginning of all the nerves; and it is probable that each fibre of the nerve answers to a particular part of the brain at one end, and to a particular part of the body at its other end, that, whenever an impression is made upon such a part of the brain, the soul may know that such a part of the body is affected.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body, that the animal spirits may be kept warm, and moving, by the continual heat and pulse of the arteries. They have also blood-vessels, as the other parts of the body: these vessels are not only spread upon their coats, but they run also amongst their medullary fibres, as may be seen amongst the fibres of the retina. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglion or plexus, either less or more, as may be seen at the beginning of all the *nerves* of the medulla spinalis, and in other places of the body.

The *nerves* are divided into those which come immediately out of the skull, and those which come out between the vertebræ. The first sort come from the medulla oblongata, which has been already described, and they are ten pairs.

The first pair is called *Nervi Olfactorii*. They arise from the basis of the corpora striata, and, passing through the little holes of the os cribriforme, are spread on the membrane which covers the os spongiosum.

The second is called *Optici*. They arise partly from the extremities of the corpora striata, and partly from the thalami nervorum opticorum, which last they almost embrace; from thence approaching one another, they unite above the cella turcica, and immediately dividing again, they pass through the foremost holes of the os sphenoides, into the orbit, where, piercing the globe of the eye, the medullary fibres are spread upon the glassy humour.

The third is called *Oculorum Motores*. They arise from the medulla oblongata on each side of the infundibulum, and the carotid arteries lie between them; from thence passing through the foramina lacera of the os sphenoides, they give a branch, which, with a branch of the fifth pair, forms a considerable plexus, which sends out several twigs, which embrace the optic nerve, and are spent on the tunicles of the eye. They give a branch to the muscles called *Attollens*, *Deprimens*, and *Obliquus Minor* of the globe.

The fourth pair is called *Pathetici*. They arise from a small medullary cord that is behind the testes; they go down upon the sides of the medulla oblongata; and passing under the dura mater, by the sides of the cella turcica, they go through the foramen lacerum, and are wholly spent on the obliquus major.

The fifth pair arises from the fore part of the processus annularis. It is the biggest pair of the brain. It gives nerves to the dura mater. Each of them divides into three branches, of which the foremost is called *Ramus Opthalmicus*, because it passes through the foramen lacerum into the orbit, where it divides into two branches. The first sends out a branch which joins a branch of the motores, and forms the plexus ophthalmicus. The rest of the first branch passes over the globe of the eye, gives some twigs to the glandula lachrymalis, and goes out at the hole of the os frontis above the circum-

ference of the orbit, where it is distributed in the skin and frontal muscles. The second branch of the ramus ophthalmicus goes under the muscle superbus, and passes out at the hole called *Orbiter Internus*, and is distributed in the internal nose.

The second branch of the fifth pair, which passes out at the third hole of the os sphenoides, divides into three branches, of which one pierces the hand side of the os maxillare, and gives twigs to the teeth of the upper jaw; all the rest of it comes out at the hole in the fore side of the same bone, under the orbit, and is distributed into the cheeks and nose. Another passes under the processus zygomaticus, and is distributed in the temporal muscle. And the third is distributed in the palate and muscles of the pharynx.

The third branch of the fifth pair passes through another hole of the os sphenoides, and then it divides into two branches, the first of which is again divided into four branches, of which the first passes between the condyle and the corona of the lower jaw, to the masseter. The second is distributed in the crotaphites. The third passes under the processus zygomaticus to the buccinator glands of the cheeks and upper lip. And the fourth passes from behind the condyle of the lower jaw, where it joins the portio dura over the jaw, and is distributed in the face. The second branch is divided into three others. The first passes between the pterygoideus externus and internus; and towards the angle of the lower jaw it sends out a branch which makes the chorda tympani, which goes also to the muscles of the malleolus, and then it joins the portio dura before it comes out of the cranium; the rest is spread on the chin. The second goes along the sides of the tongue, and sends out several branches which join the ninth pair. It gives also some twigs to the glandulæ sublinguales, to the muscles of the tongue and os hyoides. The third goes to the teeth of the lower jaw by the holes in its inside.

The sixth pair of nerves rises from the sides of the processus annularis. This is a small nerve which passes straight through the foramen lacerum, and is wholly spent on the musculus abducens. But a little before it enters the orbit, it casts back a branch which alone makes the root of the intercostal nerve. It passes out of the skull by the same passage the carotid artery enters. As soon as it is come out of the skull, it, with a branch of the tenth pair, and with the first and second vertebræ of the neck, forms a large plexus, called *Cervicalis*. Below this it receives a branch made of a twig of the tenth pair, and of the first of the neck. As it descends above the musculus scalenus, and below the eighth pair, it receives a branch from each of the vertebral nerves. When it comes to the clavicula, it divides into two branches, of which one passes above the axillary artery, and the other under it, and then they immediately join again. They, with a branch of the first pair of the back, form a pretty large plexus at this place; and sometimes before (for it observes no regularity), it casts out a branch, which, with a branch of the eighth pair, forms the plexus cardiacus; then it goes down the cavity of the thorax, under the pleura, near the vertebræ, and as it passes by, it receives a branch from every pair of the back, by which it grows bigger and bigger. As it goes out of the thorax, it divides into several branches, of which the three superior in the right side form the plexus hepaticus, and in the left the plexus splenicus. These plexuses furnish nerves to the kidneys, to the pancreas, to the caul, to the lower part of the stomach, to the spleen, to the liver, mesentery, and the intestines; and their branches form a large net upon the mesenteric arteries, called *Plexus Mesentericus*. The inferior branches, as they go down upon the

vertebræ of the loins, receive a branch from the first of the loins, and they send out branches which join those of the superior branches which go to the guts, and which form the net upon the mesenteric arteries. Then they go down into the bason, and form a large plexus above the straight gut, to which it gives nerves; as also to the bladder, vesiculæ seminales, and prostatæ, in men, and to the womb and vagina in women.

The seventh pair is the *Nervus Auditorius.* It arises from the hind part of the processus annularis. It enters the hole of the inner process of the os petrosum. It divides into two branches; that which is soft is called *Portio Mollis*, and it is distributed into the labyrinth, cochlea, and membranes which cover the cavities of the ear. That which is hard is called *Portio Dura:* it goes out of the ear by that hole which is between the processus mastoideus and styloideus; it divides into two branches, of which one goes to the muscle of the tongue, or os hyoides, and it gives a small branch to the eighth pair. The other is distributed in the external ear, nose, lips, and cheeks.

The eighth pair is the *Par Vagum:* it arises from the sides of the medulla oblongata, behind the processus annularis, by several threads which join together, and go out by the same hole that the sinus laterales discharge themselves into the jugulares. It is joined by a branch of the nervous spinalis, or accessorius Willisii, and by a small branch of the portio dura. Immediately after it comes out of the skull, it gives a small branch to the larynx, as it goes down the neck, above the intercostal nerve, by the side of the internal carotid. At the axillary artery, it casts back the recurrent nerves, of which the right embraces the axillary artery, and the left the aorta. These two branches ascend on each side of the trachea to the larynx, where they are spent on the muscles of the larynx, and membranes of the trachea.

Then the eighth pair, after it has entered the cavity of the thorax, sends out two branches, which, with the branches of the two intercostals, form, a little above the heart, between the aorta and trachea, the plexus cardiacus, which gives a great number of small branches to the pericardium and heart; particularly, very many creep along the aorta to the left ventricle. The eighth pair gives also several branches to the lungs, which accompanying the bronchi, descends upon the œsophagus, and is spread upon the stomach, and some twigs go to the concave side of the liver, as has been said already.

With this nerve, it is usual to describe another, which passes out of the skull at the same hole with it. It is called *Nervus Accessorius Willisii.* It arises from the medulla spinalis, about the beginning of the sixth pair of the neck. As it ascends to the head, it receives on each side a twig from the first five pairs of nerves of the neck, as they rise from the medulla spinalis. Then it enters the skull, and passes out of it again with the eighth pair, and is wholly spent upon the musculus trapezius.

The ninth pair rises from the processus olivares of the medulla oblongata. It passes out of the skull by its own proper hole in the os occipitis. As it passes to the tongue, it gives some branches to the muscles of the os hyoides, but its trunk is distributed in the body of the tongue, and its extremities form the papillæ rotundæ of the tongue.

The tenth pair rises by several small threads from the beginning of the medulla spinalis; then ascending a little, it goes out at the same hole of the dura mater at which the vertebral artery enters, passing between the protuberance of the occiput and the first vertebra in the sinus, which we have observed in this vertebra. Then it gives a branch to the first

pair of the neck which goes to the plexus cervicalis. It gives another to the second pair, and a third to the intercostal nerve, and then it is all spent on the oblique muscles of the head.

The nerves which come out between the vertebræ are thirty pairs. They arise from the spinalis medulla, which (as we said before) is a continuation of the substantia medullaris, or medulla oblongata of the brain, contained in the great holes of the vertebræ. Its internal substance is mixed in several places with a substance like the cortical substance of the brain (as Malpighius has observed) From the first vertebra of the neck to the first of the loins, it is divided by the pia mater into the right and left side, not quite through its middle, but the depth of a line or two in its fore and hind part. From the first of the loins to its extremity, it is divided into a great number of fibres, which separate from one another, if they be shaken in warm water. This part, because of its resemblance, is called *Cauda Equina*. It is covered by four membranes, of which the first is that which lines the great holes of the vertebræ. The second is the dura mater, which has two sinuses, one on each side of the medulla: they reach from the occiput to the last of the os sacrum. The third is the pia mater. And the fourth, called *Arachnoides*, is a very fine membrane, which contains only the bundles of fibres which make the vertebral nerves.

All the nerves, as they rise out of the medulla spinalis, are, by the pia mater, divided into two planes, which lie one above another; and, as soon as the nerves are come out of the vertebræ, they send a branch to one another, where they make a little ganglion.

The nerves of the vertebræ are thirty pairs: seven of the neck, twelve of the back, five of the loins, and six of the os sacrum. They come out at the holes in the side of the bodies of the vertebræ, which are taken notice of in the preparations of those for a skeleton.

The first pair of the neck is spread in the muscles of the head and neck. It joins a branch of the tenth pair, which goes to the plexus cervicalis, and it gives another branch to the intercostal pair below the plexus.

The second pair of the neck gives also nerves to the muscles of the head and neck, and to the external ear and skin of the face.

The third gives some branches to the neck and head. It sends out the nervus diaphragmaticus, being joined by a branch from the fourth pair. This nerve goes straight down the cavity of the thorax, and is spread on the midriff.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, give some branches to the muscles of the neck and head; but their greatest branches, together with a branch of the first of the back, enter the arms. As soon as they enter they join all together, and then they immediately divide into five branches. The first and innermost goes to the skin which covers the inner and fore part of the arm. The second goes down by the inner protuberance of the humerus, by the benders of the fingers; and in the palm of the hand it divides into five branches, of which one goes to each side of the little and ring finger, and the fifth to the external side of the middle finger. The third accompanies the artery between the sublimis and the profundus: it divides also into five branches, of which one goes to each side of the thumb and fore finger, and the fifth to the internal side of the middle finger. The fourth passes under the biceps to the outer side of the arm, and back of the hands, to be distributed in the fingers as the foregoing. The fifth is spent on the muscles on the inside of the arm. All these nerves, except the first, give branches to the muscles as they pass by.

The first pair of the twelve pair

of the back gives a branch, as is said, to the arms. The twelfth pair is dispersed in the muscles of the lower belly, and all the rest run along the sinus in the underside of each rib, giving nerves to all the muscles that lie upon the ribs and vertebræ.

The first and second pair of the loins give nerves to the muscles of the lower belly, and to the parts contained in the bason. The third and fourth give some branches to the same parts; but their trunks join and make the nervus anterior femoris, which is dispersed in the fore part of the thigh. This nerve sends a branch through the hole in the ischium, which is spent in the triceps. The last of the loins, with a branch of the fourth, enter the thigh.

The nerves of the os sacrum come not out at the holes on its back side, but at those in its fore side; and the last comes out between the extremity of the os sacrum, and the coccygis.

The first four pairs of the os sacrum give some twigs to the parts in the bason; but their great branches, with the last, and a branch of the fourth of the loins, make the nervus sciaticus, which is the greatest nerve in the whole body. As this nerve passes between the gracilis posterior and the semi-membranosus, it gives a branch to the skin. When it comes to the ham, it divides in two, of which one goes along the perone to the upper part of the foot, and gives a branch in both sides of each toe. The other passes under the gemelli by the inner ankle, and is distributed in like manner to the toes in their under side.

The fifth and sixth of the os sacrum are very small; they are dispersed in the sphincter, and bladder, and natural parts.

Nervines, remedies for disorders of the nerves.

Nervous Fluid. See *Brain*. By nervous fluid, most writers understand what is called the *Animal Spirits*, &c. But Dr. Kirkland, in his *Inquiry*, vol. i. p. 433, means by it, that fluid which is discovered upon dissecting the brain or nerves; and which a rupture in the tumour accompanying the bifid spine, discovers to be essentially necessary to life; for we may easily suppose a fluid residing in the nerves, of such high importance to life, as it evidently appears to be, to bring on (when both the nerves and itself are diseased) the nervous symptoms we discover, before the gouty matter is thrown off into the extremities, &c. in other instances of disease.

Neurology, a description of the nerves.

Neurometeres, the psoæ muscles.

Neuron, νευρον, *a nerve*.

Neuroses, from νευρον, *a nerve*; nervous diseases. These form a class in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*; and under this title he comprehends those preternatural affections of sense or motion, which are without fever, as a part of the primary disease; and all those which do not depend upon a topical affection of the organs, but upon a more general affection of the nervous system, and of those powers on which sense and motion more especially depend.

Neurotica, neurotics, from νευρον, *a nerve*; the same as *Nervines*.

Neurotomus, the anatomist who dissects to discover the nerves.

Neurotrotos, νευροτρωτος, from νευρον, *a nerve*, and τιτρωσκω, *to wound*; a person who labours under a wound of a nerve.

Neuter, neutral. In *Chemistry*, this word is applied to such salts as are formed of such proportions of acid and alkali, that neither of them predominate in the compound. Some of these are natural, others are artificial.

Neutral Salts. If this name be taken in its most extensive sense, it ought to be given to all the combinations of any acids with any alkaline, earthy, or metallic substances. The name neutral, given to these salts, relates to the reciprocal satura-

tion of their acids and their bases. This saturation ought to be such, that the properties of the two principles of the neutral salt should be neither those of a pure acid, nor of its pure basis, but mixed or intermediate; and from hence these salts have been called *Intermediate Salts*, or *Sales Medii*.

Neutral Salts (Alkaline), an order in the class of *Salts*. They consist of an acid and an alkali. They are not decompounded by mild volatile alkali added to their solution.

Neutral Salts (Earthy), an order in the class of *Salts*. They consist of an acid and an earth. Their characters are neutral salts, whose earth is precipitated on the addition of any mild alkali, and which strike not a purple colour with the tincture of galls.

Neutral Salts (Metallic), an order in the class of *Salts*. They consist of an acid and a metal. Their characters are neutral salts, which, in solution, strike a purple colour with a tincture of galls; and, on the addition of an alkali, let fall an earth, which, with proper inflammable substances, can be revived into a metal.

Nickle, a semi-metal; a genus in the class of *Metals*. It is mineralized by arsenic, sulphur, iron, and copper.

Nicotiana, tobacco. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species. This plant was brought into France by M. Nicott, a Frenchman, from whom it is called *Nicotiana:* he brought it from the island of Tobago (whence the name of *Tobacco*), in America: about the year 1650, Sir Francis Drake brought it into England, or rather Ralph Lane (perhaps in the fleet commanded by Sir Francis Drake), in 1583. The Nicotiana Tabacum, or common Tobacco, hath been retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Nictitans Membrana, the winking membrane, is a thin membrane which several creatures have to cover their eyes with, to shelter them from dust, and guard them from thorns, or exclude part of the light when it is too strong; for it is so thin, that they can see indifferently through it.

Nidor, the smell of burnt animal substances. Hence eructations which have a flavour like putrefied flesh, are called *Nidorous*.

Nidus, a nest, is, in a figurative sense, sometimes used to express the seat of a disease, especially when it is confined to any particular part.

Nisus, is a term used much of late in philosophy and mechanics, for an inclination of one body towards another, as *Nisus in contactum*, the same as *Attraction*.

Nitrates, are salts formed by the combination of the nitric acid, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Nitrites, are salts formed by the combination of the nitrous acid, i. e. with spirit of nitre, containing less oxygen than nitric acid.

Nitrum, nitre; the natron of the ancients and the soda of the moderns; one of the most choice and valuable of the articles of the materia medica. See *Natron* and *Soda*. Miserable abuses have been made of the word nitre by the moderns; for, instead of adhering to the old and proper meaning, they have latterly applied the word almost exclusively to signify *salt-petre*, a thing as different from nitre as coal is from chalk. The practice of physic is daily disgraced by the confounding of these words. For the mischiefs resulting from confounding these two substances and their names, see Dr. Mitchill's letter to Dr. Priestley, in Med. Rep. vol. iii. p. 17, and to Dr. Rush, ibid. vol. v. p. 1. See *Salt-petre*.

Noctambulatio, walking in the night, or when asleep. It is a species of *Oneirodynia*.

Noctiluca, from *nox*, *night*, and *luceo*, *to shine;* are all such bodies as shine, or give light in the dark.

Nodosa, knotted. In *Surgery*, it is an epithet for a sort of suture, and

for various bandages. The gout is also called *knotted*, when it forms knots at the joints.

Nose. See *Nasus*.

Nosocomium, from νοσος, *a disease*, and κομεω, *to take care of*; an hospital.

Nosodochium, from νοσος, *a disease*, and δεχομαι, *to take*; an hospital.

Nosologia, the history of disease, or a description of the causes, symptoms, and progress of disease: but generally these are expressed by the word *Pathology*. The word *Nosology* is more particularly used for the arrangement of disorders, or distinguishing them into genera, species, &c. or examining their difference.

Nosos, νοσος, a disease.

Nostalgia, broken-heart, national insanity, longing for home, when absent from one's native country.

Notæ Maternæ, mother's spots, the same as *Nævus*.

Nothæ Costæ, from νοθος, *spurious*, the spurious ribs.

Nothus, νοθος, *spurious, counterfeit*, or *bastard*. It is also sometimes used for the best part of the chest.

Nubecula. See *Nubes*. It is also a cloud in the urine.

Nubes, clouds. In *Surgery*, it is the same as *Albugo*, and *Encauma*.

Nucha. It is an Arabic term: the hind part or nape of the neck, properly the region upon the first vertebra of the back.

Nux Moschata vel Nucista, the nutmeg. Myristica moschata, Act. Holmiens.

Nucleus, signifies properly the kernel of a nut; whence, in a figurative sense, enucleate is used to express unfolding or explaining any thing to its most remote difficulties or abstrusities.

Nutricatio, nutrition, accretion, or growth. What comes under this term is two-fold: first, all that passes in the first scene, from mastication to the chyle's entry into the blood, is thus called: and, secondly, the apposition of new parts in the room of those worn off by action. The first is thus carried on; the parts of food being divided by mastication, and moistened with spittle, that it may be rendered softer, in order to undergo a farther comminution, are thrust down into the stomach, wherein, by the assistance of the continual motion arising from the muscular tunics of the stomach, and of respiration, by which the diaphragm alternately presses the stomach downwards, the parts of the food softened by the spittle, and other serous liquors from the glands, are shook about, ground, and divided into yet smaller parts, until it acquires such a fineness as is requisite, together with the glandulous fluids, and liquors drank down, for the composing that which is called *Chyle*. But here is to be taken notice, that the parts of the food are not dissolved into essential parts, as some call them, or elements, whether chemical or any other, by the assistance of any ferment in the stomach; that is to say, by a separation of some parts of different kinds combined together, and an union of other parts uncombined before, as it happens in all fermentation of wine, wherein tartarous particles, before united with others, are separated; and particles of phlegm and oil, uncombined before, are brought nearer together, and form a true spirit. But, by the concoction that is performed in the stomach, the food is divided into integral parts, not differing from what they were before, but in obtaining lesser bulk; in the same manner altogether as coral is ground upon a marble with water, and reduced into an impalpable powder, whose parts are only small pieces of coral, and not any principles into which coral is resolved. For the proof of this, there is no need of any other argument, than that in the stomach and intestines of the larger fish, which devour and digest the lesser, the chyle is nothing but a liquor filled with the fibres of the devoured fish, as is easy to be discerned with a microscope; or the small parts of fibres, no way differing from the

larger (that is, undigested pieces of flesh) but in magnitude. The chyle, thus elaborated in the stomach by its alternate contractions, and the force of the neighbouring muscles, is thrown out into the intestines; at its entrance into which it is diluted with the bile and pancreatic juice; which liquors undergo no manner of effervescence with the chyle, or with one another, but are smoothly and quietly mixed therewith, and with each other, as appears by many experiments; but by their means the chyle is rendered more fluid. Hence it is that the parts of the food, in some measure dissolved by the motion of the stomach, but not sufficiently separated from each other, from a want of a due quantity of fluid (every one yet being, in some measure, in contact with one another), pass over the pylorus into the guts; and when these greater or less digested particles cannot, by reason of their magnitudes, be strained in any considerable quantity into the lacteals, they are yet thrust farther into the intestinal tube, and therein putrefy, since they are out of the verge of circulation, which commences at the lacteals: for all things, as the flesh of dead creatures, herbs, &c. which are capable of putrefaction out of the animal, are capable of digestion in it. Hence it follows, that digestion is much more effectually and expeditiously performed in the day time, or when we are awake, than in the night, or during sleep; because while we are awake, we breathe thicker, and the diaphragm and muscles of the abdomen, and even the whole body, are more exercised, and the stomach is oftener compressed. It also follows, that by gentle walking, or while we exercise ourselves in any moderate motion, digestion is more effectually and expeditiously performed, than while we sit in idleness and without motion; and still much better than when we sit hard at study, because by this the mind is so diverted, that our respiration then is rarer even than in our sleep, and the muscles are thereby less contracted. And that we digest better in winter than in summer, is also a confirmation hereof; because, in the winter, to drive away the sense of cold, we are oftener put upon exercises, and greater activity of body, than in the summer season; as, likewise, because the muscles and solid parts are more tense, and, consequently, stronger in their contraction and attraction. But as for any ferment in the stomach, whether it be spittle or serum, oozing out from the glands of the stomach, it cannot contribute any thing to the digestion of the food, any farther than by softening it, whereby it is capable of being farther divided. Neither do any liquors flow into the stomach in order to promote digestion: but digestion, that is, the motion of swallowing, chewing, and of the stomach, are the cause why these liquors are pressed out, and that they drain into the stomach. For, that those liquors contribute nothing to digestion is manifest from hence, that if herbs or meat be mixed with them in any convenient place as warm as the stomach, but without motion, they will never be changed into chyle; so that it is astonishing that any should ascribe to the serum of the blood, as it is excerned by the glands, a faculty of changing solid meats into a form of chyle, when it is evident that serum is not a fit menstruum for the solution of bread, meat, or herbs. But this whole affair will be much better understood from considering Boyle's machine for digestion, described by Papin (see *Digester)*; wherein, without the help of any ferment, but by the assistance only of warmth, and the pressure of rarefied air confined, bones and flesh, with the addition of a small portion of water, are turned into a jelly; where nothing is wanting to its being made real chyle, but the rough superficies of a body to grind, and often to shake it about.

The chyle, being thus made,

washes over the pylorus into the intestinal tube, where, by its *Peristaltic Motion* (which see), and by the pressure of the diaphragm and the muscles of the abdomen, the thinner parts are strained through the narrow orifices of the lacteal veins, while the grosser parts continue their progress downwards until they are quite ejected by stool. What passes through the lacteals is carried by them into the glands of the mesentery, where they receive a fine thin lymph, from the lymphatics, whereby the chyle is diluted, so as to pass easier the rest of its course: for, beyond the glands, they unite in larger canals, and those in still larger, until at last the chyle arrives at the common receptacle, which is a kind of bason formed for it by the union of the lacteal and lymphatic vessels. From thence in one duct it ascends into the thorax; and sometimes dividing about the heart, it immediately unites again; and creeping along the gullet, it passes on to the left subclavian vein, where, by one or two mouths, it pours in its contents, and there mixes with the venal blood returning from all parts of the body.

But in the second acceptation of this term, wherein it is understood of the blood's nourishing all the parts of the body, such kind of nutrition is performed by a secretory duct, arising from the termination of an artery, and carrying a suitable portion of the blood to every part to be nourished; so that every point in the body must be a termination of a secretory duct through which a proper part of the blood is brought, in order to supply that part of the body. For farther satisfaction herein, turn to *Accretion*, *Digestion*, and *Sanguification*.

Nux Moschata, the nutmeg. The nutmeg is the fruit of the Myristica Moschata. The college have retained its essential oil, and its expressed oil, commonly called Oil of Mace. Mace, the outer covering of the nutmeg, is also retained. The essential oil enters the Spiritus Ammoniæ Compositus, formerly called Spir. Volatil. Aromatic. The expressed oil enters the Emplastrum Ladani: Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ. The Nutmeg enters the Spiritus Nucis Moschatæ, formerly called Aq. Nuc. Mosch. Spiritus Raphani Compositus, formerly called Aq. Raph. Comp. Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositus, and Confectio Aromatica, formerly called Conf. Cardiac.

Nux Vomica, a species of *Strychnos*.

Nux Vomica Serapionis, St. Ignatius's bean.

Nyctalops, νυκταλωψ, from νυξ, *night*, and ωψ, *an eye;* night-blindness. Some have said it is those who see by night, others say it is those who cannot see by night; however, it is by the moderns generally understood to signify that disorder in which, as the night approaches, the patient loses his sight, and remains blind until the morning, at which time the sight returns, and continues all the day.

Nymphæ. They run down on each side of the clitoris. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Women)*.

Nymphæa, νυμφαια, the name of a preternatural excrescence on the *nymphæ;* also of the plant called *Frogbit*.

Nymphomania, from νυμφη, *nympha*, and μανια, *furor*. Dr. Cullen makes this a genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysorexiæ*, and defines it to be the same as other writers have called *Furor Uterinus*.

Nymphomania Pruriginosa, a variety of the *Nymphomania*.

Nymphotomia, a section of the *Clitoris*, when too large; for the ancients called the clitoris by the name of *Nympha*.

O

OAK *(Poison)*. See *Toxicodendrum*.

Oak (Sea), i. e. *Fucus Vesiculosus*.

Oak Tree. See *Quercus*, and *Robur*.

Obesitas, corpulence, or fatness, from *Obesus*.

Oblatæ Purgantes. They are figured purging-cakes, made of flour, sugar, and purging ingredients.

Oblique, slantwise, is a term much used in mechanics, to signify directions that deviate from perpendicular to parallel, the percussions of all bodies being much influenced, according to the degree of obliquity in which the moving body is directed; a *Perpendicular Incidence* (which see) giving the greatest stroke, and such strokes decreasing in proportion to the moving body's declension from such a direction.

Obliquus, a name for several pairs of muscles.

Obliquus Ascendens. It arises from the spine of the ilium, the whole length between the posterior and superior anterior spinous process, from the os sacrum, and the three undermost lumbar vertebræ, by a tendon common to it, and to the serratus posticus inferior muscle; from Poupart's ligament, at the middle of which it sends off the beginning of the cremaster muscle; and the spermatic chord in the male, or round ligament of the womb, passes under its thin edge, except a few detached fibres. It is inserted into the cartilago ensiformis, into the cartilages of the seventh and those of all the false ribs; but at the upper part it is extremely thin, resembling a cellular membrane, and only becomes fleshy at the cartilage of the tenth rib: here its tendon divides into two layers; the anterior layer, with a great portion of the inferior part of the posterior layer, joins the tendon of the external oblique, and runs over the rectus, to be inserted into the whole length of the linea alba. The posterior layer joins the tendon of the transversalis muscle, as low as half way between the umbilicus and os pubis; but, below this place, only a few fibres of the posterior layer are seen, and the rest of it passes before the rectus muscle, and is inserted into the linea alba; so that the whole tendon of the external oblique muscle, with the anterior layer of the internal oblique, passes before the rectus muscle; and the whole posterior layer of the internal oblique, together with the whole tendon of the transversalis muscle, excepting at the inferior part, passes behind the rectus, and is inserted into the linea alba. At its undermost part it is inserted into the fore part of the os pubis.

Its use is to assist the obliquus descendens; but it bends the trunk in the reverse direction.

Obliquus Descendens. It arises by eight heads from the lower edges of an equal number of inferior ribs, at a little distance from their cartilages: it always intermixes, in a ferrated manner, with portions of the serratus major anticus, and generally coheres to the pectoralis major, intercostalis, and latissimus dorsi; which last covers the edge of a portion of it extended from the last rib to the spine of the os ilium: from these origins, the fibres run down obliquely forwards, and terminate in a thin broad tendon, whose fibres are continued in the same direction. It is inserted into the whole length of the linea alba, becomes thicker towards the lower part of the abdomen, and is perforated in the middle by the umbilicus. On the outside of the rectus muscle, the tendon of the external oblique appears whiter than elsewhere, by its being there connected with the tendons of the internal oblique and transverse muscles; so that this part has been called *Linea Semi-*

lunaris, from its curved shape. The under part of the tendon divides into two columns, which leaves an oval space between them, named the *Ring* of the external oblique muscle, for the passing of the spermatic chord in the male, or round ligament of the womb. The anterior superior column passes over the cartilage between the ossa pubis, and is fixed to the opposite os pubis; the other is fixed to the os pubis of the same side. It is also inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the middle of the spine of the ilium. From that part, which is named its *Anterior Superior Spinous Process*, it is stretched tendinous, to the os pubis, and is named *Poupart's*, or *Fallopius's Ligament*. From this ligament it sends a tendinous layer, which is lost in the membranous fascia of the thigh.

Its use is to support and compress the peritonæum and abdomen, to assist the evacuation of the fæces and urine, and likewise in the exclusion of the fœtus; it thrusts the diaphragm upwards, and draws down the ribs in expiration; it bends the body obliquely when the ribs are fixed, and raises the pelvis obliquely.

Obliquus Externus, i. e. *Obliquus Descendens*.

Obliquus Inferior, is a muscle of the head, arising fleshy from the external part of the spinal process of the second vertebra of the neck, close by the origination of the rectus major; and, being dilated into a fleshy belly, passes obliquely to its insertion at the transverse process of the first, where the former muscle begins. When this acts on either side, the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck is moved towards the spine of the second; which hath given occasion to some to reckon it amongst the *muscles* of the neck.

Obliquus Inferior Oculi, i. e. *Obliquus Minor Oculi*.

Obliquus Internus, i. e. *Obliquus Ascendens*.

Obliquus Major Oculi. See *Eye*. It is also called *Trochlearis*.

Obliquus Minor. It is also called *Rectus Minor*.

Obliquus Minor Oculi. See *Eye*.

Obliquus Nasi. This is a thin muscle running along the sides of the pyramidalis nasi; it is fixed to the apophysis nasalis of the ossa maxillaria, and is inserted into the alæ narium.

Obliquus Palpebrarum. The muscles of the eye-lids thus named, are all that extent of fleshy fibres which, by a thin stratum, surrounds the edge of each orbit, and from thence, without any interruption, covers the two eye-lids all the way to the cilia. These fibres are mostly transversely oval; they adhere to the skin of the eye-lids, and wrinkle them.

Obliquus Superior, is a muscle of the head, which arises fleshy from the back part of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck, and in its somewhat oblique ascent becometh a fleshy belly, and, lessening itself again, is inserted into the os occipitis, laterally. By this (together with its partner, they never acting separately), the head is moved backwards on the first vertebra.

Obliquus Superior Oculi, i. e. *Trochlearis vel Obliquus Major Oculi*.

Oblivio, forgetfulness, or defect of memory. It is synonymous with *Amentia*.

Obolus, ὀβολος, a weight of about nine grains.

Observation, in *Medicine*, requires the observer to give an accurate history of the disease he would describe, with regard to its causes, nature, and effects; to give an exact account of the several things which appeared either beneficial, or disadvantageous; which distemper is either left to nature, or treated by the rules of art; and, lastly, he ought to give the phænomena which present themselves upon dissection of the body, if the disease proves mortal.

Obsidiana. They are a species of glass, so called from their resemblance to a kind of stone, which one Obsidius discovered in Ethiopia, of a very black colour, though some-

times they are pellucid and of a muddy water. Pliny says also, that *obsidianum* was a sort of colour with which vessels were glazed. Hence the name is applied by Libavius to glass of antimony.

Obsidianus Lapis, canal coal.

Obstetric, belonging to midwifery, from

Obstetrix, a nurse or midwife.

Obstetricatio, midwifery.

Obstipatio, costiveness.

Obstipitas, the same as *Contractura Primaria*. It is the wry neck.

Obstipitas Catarrhalis. Obstipitas, with any other term annexed, is another variety of *Contractura*.

Obstruction, signifies the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel; and hence,

Obstruents, are such things as obstruct the passages.

Obtudentia, medicines which lessen the acrimony of the humours.

Obturator Externus; also called *Marsupialis*. This muscle covers the foramen magnum ischii, and rising from the bone before the foramen, runs backward under the head of the os femoris, covered by the quadratus femoris, and is inserted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the internus, and is, like it, a rotator.

Obturator Internus, or *Marsupialis*. This muscle takes its origin from the inner circumference of the foramen magnum ischii, and goes out playing round the ischium, as on a pulley, and is inserted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the pyriformis, and is a rotator of the thigh.

Obturator Nervus. This nerve is a branch of the crural; it passes through the foramen ovale, and is lost in the inner muscles of the thigh.

Obturatrix Arteria. It is a branch of the hypogastric. It perforates the obturator muscle, whence its name. It goes out of the pelvis at the upper part of the ligament of the foramen ovale, and sends out various branches about the neck of the thigh-bone.

Obturatrix Vena. It is a branch from the hypogastric vein, and receives this name when it enters into the internal obturator muscle.

Occidental, western, from *occidens, the west*; is generally used to distinguish the natural productions of that country, in opposition to the produce of the East, which are called *Oriental*.

Occipitalis Arteria. It is the first external or posterior branch of the external carotid. It passes obliquely before the internal jugular vein, and having sent out twigs to the adjacent muscles, it runs between the styloid and mastoid apophyses, along the mastoid groove, and goes to the muscles and integuments which cover the occipital bone. It communicates with the temporal, vertebral, and cervical arteries.

Occipitalis, and its partner, are short, but broad, thin, fleshy muscles, situated on the occiput, from whence they derive their names. When they act, they pull the hairy scalp backwards.

Occipitalis Nervus, a branch from the tenth pair of nerves which proceed from within the skull: they run on the upper and lateral parts of the head.

Occipitalis Posterior Arteria. It is a branch from the vertebral. It spreads on the occiput.

Occipitalis Vena, a branch from the posterior or upper external jugular; but it sometimes proceeds from the vertebralis, or axillaris. It spreads on the occiput.

Occipitis Os. See *Cranium*.

Occipito-frontalis, from the occiput and the skin of the os frontis. Albinus calls it *Epicranium*. It rises from the posterior part of the occiput, goes over the upper part of the os parietale and os frontis, and is lost in the eye-brows. It is a very thin muscle; its office is to raise the eye-brows, and

wrinkle the forehead. It is antagonist to the corrugator coiteri.

Occiput, the hinder part of the skull. See *Cranium*.

Occult Quality, is a term that has been much used by writers that had not clear ideas of what they undertook to explain; and which served, therefore, only for a cover to their ignorance. See *Quality*.

Occult Diseases, is likewise from the same mint as the former, *occultus*, signifying *hidden*; and therefore, nothing can be understood, when a person speaks of an hidden disease, but that it is a disease he does not understand.

Ochre. Cryptometalline earth, which is of an elegant colour, and tinges the hands, is thus named. Iron affords a sort which is of a black colour, as also sorts which are of different shades of brown, yellow and red. Beside these, the iron-earth affords a blue ochre. The copper-earth affords a green ochre. The lead-earth affords a yellow and a brown ochre. The cobalt-earth affords a red ochre. Beaumé observes, that the solution of iron in the vitriolic acid deposites, when fully saturated, a yellow powder, which is a calx of iron totally deprived of its phlogiston. Generally speaking, these ochres are oxyds of their respective metals.

Ochra Nigra, black lead.

Ochrea, the fore part of the tibia.

Ochthodes, οχθωδης, from οχθος, importing the callous tumid lips of ulcers. It is an epithet for ulcers which are difficult to heal.

Octana, an erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

Octandria, from οκτω, *octo*, *eight*, and ανηρ, *maritus*, *a husband*; in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the eighth in order, comprehending such plants as have hermaphrodite flowers, and eight stamina or male parts in each.

Octavus Humeri Musc. i. e. *Teres Minor*.

Octavus Humeri Placentini Musc. i. e. *Teres Minor*.

Oculares Communes, a name for the nerves, which are also called *Motores Oculorum*.

Ocular Disease. So the inflammation named *a blast in the eye*, was called in the camp at Newbury in Berkshire, when it prevailed there in 1778.

Oculares Dentes, the same as *Cynodentes*; and also the eye-teeth.

Oculares Externi, motores oculorum externi.

Ocularia, eye-bright.

Oculi. Botanists sometimes use this word in the same sense as *gemmæ*, *buds*.

Oculi Cancrorum, crab's-eyes. They are earthy concretions of what was at first but a milky juice, found in the head of the river craw-fish. Two of them are in the head of each. They are a species of calcareous earth.

Oculist, one who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

Oculorum Motores. See *Motorii*.

Oculo-Musculares, the nerves called *Motores Oculorum*.

Oculo-Musculares Externi, the nerves called *Motores Oculorum Externi*.

Oculus. See *Eye*, and *Colliquamentum*.

Oculus Mundi, a species of *Opal*, generally of a yellowish colour. By lying in water, it becomes of an amber-colour, and also transparent.

Odaxismos, οδαξισμος, from οδους, *a tooth*; a biting sensation, pain, or itching in the gums. Hippocrates uses this word principally with respect to the gums, when the teeth are forcing a passage through them.

Odontagogos, the name of an instrument to draw teeth, one of which, made of lead, Forrestus relates to have been hung up in the temple of Apollo, denoting, that such an operation ought not to be made, but when the tooth was loose enough to draw with so slight a force as could be applied with that.

Odontagra, οδονταγρα. It is either

an instrument for drawing the teeth with, or the gout in the teeth.

Odontalgia, οδονταλγια, from οδους, *a tooth*, and αλγος, *pain*; the tooth-ache.

Odontiasis, οδοντιασις, from οδους, *a tooth*; dentition.

Odontica, remedies for pains in the teeth.

Odontirrhœa, bleeding from the socket of the jaw, after drawing a tooth.

Odontoglyphon, from οδους, *a tooth*, and γλυφω, *to scrape*; an instrument for rubbing or scaling of the teeth.

Odontoides, οδοντοειδης, from οδους, *a tooth*, and ειδος, *form*; the tooth-like process of the second vertebra of the neck; also such processes of the bones as resemble the shape of a tooth.

Odontolithos, from οδους, *a tooth*, and λιθος, *a stone*. It is that stony concretion which grows upon the teeth.

Odontophyia, οδοντοφυια, from οδους, *a tooth*, and φυω, *to grow*; dentition.

Odontotrimma, οδοντοτριμμα, from οδους, *a tooth*, and τριβω, *to wear away*; a dentrifice.

Odoratus, the sense of smell.

Odoriferous, from *odour*, *smell*, and *fero*, *to carry*; are such things as are remarkable at a distance by their scent, but generally applied to sweets.

Odoriferæ Glandulæ. These are about the pudenda, arm-pits, &c. They are of the same kind as the sebaceous glands.

Œconomy, from οικος, *domus*, *a house*, and νεμω, *distribuo*, *to distribute*; is strictly the management of family concerns; but, in a figurative sense, is frequently enlarged, among other things, to the mechanism and functions of the human body: so that animal œconomy includes all that concerns the human structure in a state of health.

Oedema, οιδημα, from οιδεω, *tumeo*, *to swell*; signifies properly any tumour; but is now most commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropic constitutions. There is a tumour somewhat more fleshy, and nearer to a sarcoma, which Severinus and Hildanus do describe, under the name *Oedemosarca*.

Oedema Erysipelatoides. It is that œdematous tumour, which is white, pellucid, and accompanied with heat, inflammation, and sometimes with an erysipelas.

Oedema Oedematodes. It is that serous tumour which is simply called *Oedema*; or, according to some, the *Cold Oedema*.

Oedemosarca, a species of tumour mentioned by M. A. Severinus, of a middle nature betwixt an *œdema* and *sarcoma*.

Oenarea, οιναρεη, the ashes prepared of the twigs, &c. of vines.

Oenelæum, οινελαιον, a mixture of oil and wine.

Oenogala, οινογαλα, from οινος, *wine*, and γαλα, *milk*; a sort of potion, made of wine and milk. According to some, it is wine as warm as new milk; syllabub.

Oesophagææ Arteriæ. These are generally two or three, and sometimes but one. They arise anteriorly from the aorta descendens, and are distributed to the *œsophagus*: sometimes the uppermost *œsophagææ* produce a branchial artery.

Oesophagæus, the sphincter œsophagi. See *Oesophagus*.

Oesophagismus, i. e. *Aglutitio*, or spasm of the *Oesophagus*.

Oesophagus, οισοφαγος, the gullet; which is a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the wind-pipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till, at the ninth, the *œsophagus* turns again to the left, climbs over the aorta, and descending above it, it pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach.

The gullet is composed of three coats. The first and outmost is

only a common membranous integument, which seems to be a continuation of the pleura. The second is thick and fleshy, and consists of two orders of muscular fibres, longitudinal and circular, the first covering the last; these thrust the aliments down into the stomach. In brutes, because the situation of the neck conduces little to the descent of the aliments, therefore these fibres run in two close spiral lines, which cross one another: but in men, whose position is erect, the very gravity of the aliments helps their descent. The third and last lines the cavity of the gullet. It is composed of white and slender fibres diversely interwoven. At its upper end, it is continued to the membrane that covers the mouth and lips; therefore in vomiting, these parts are affected. Its lower end covers the left orifice of the stomach two or three fingers' breadth. The surface of this membrane is besmeared with a soft and slimy substance, which probably comes from some small glands that lie between this coat and the second. The upper end of the gullet is called *Pharynx*. It has two pairs of muscles for its motion; the first is the *Stylo-Pharyngæus:* this is a small and round muscle, which arises fleshy from the root of the processus styloides, and descending obliquely, it is inserted into the sides of the pharynx. When this muscle acteth, it pulleth up and dilateth the pharynx, in deglutition. The second is the *æsophagæus*. Its fibres have several directions; its superior fibres arise from the processus pterygoideus of the os sphenoides, and from the cornua of the os hyoides, and run obliquely to the back part of the pharynx. The fibres which are below these, arise from the sides of the cartilago scutiformis, and run transversely to the middle of the back part of the pharynx, where both superior and inferior fibres, from both sides, unite and form a tendinous line. When this muscle acts, it draws the back part of the pharynx to its fore part; by which it not only straightens it for the depressing of the aliment, but it compresses also the tonsillæ, which send out their liquor, which lubricates the aliment, whereby it glides more easily down into the stomach. There are two lymphatic or vesicular glands, which are tied on the back side of the gullet, about the fifth vertebra of the back, by the branches of nerves which come from the eighth pair. These two glands are like two kidney-beans tied together; they receive veins and arteries from the coronariæ, and they have lymphatic vessels which discharge themselves into the thoracic duct. Bartholine remarks that these glands sometimes swell so big, as to hinder the descent of the aliments into the stomach.

The gullet, at its upper end, receives an artery from the aorta, and it sends a vein to the azygos: at its lower end it has an artery from the cœliaca, and it gives a vein to the coronaria of the stomach. Its nerves are from the eighth pair. The use of the gullet is to carry the meat from the mouth into the stomach, by means of the muscles of the pharynx and fleshy fibres of the gula, which perform its peristaltic motion.

Oestrum Veneris, the heat of Venus, or love; the *Clitoris* is thus called, from the lascivious titillations it is capable of.

Offa Alba. Van Helmont thus calls the white coagulation which arises from a mixture of a rectified spirit of wine and of urine; but the spirit of urine must be distilled from well fermented urine; and that must be well dephlegmated, else it will not answer.

Officinal, from *officina*, *a shop;* any thing that is used in, or belonging to a shop. Thus officinal plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

Offuscatio, the same as *Amaurosis*.

Oil, *Empyreumatic*, is obtained from vegetable or animal substances, or from mineral bitumens exposed to heat in close vessels, as retorts and

receivers. They are termed empyreumatic from their burnt, fœtid smell: among these are the Oleum Buxi, Oleum Lateritium, Oleum Cornu Cervi, &c. the latter only hath been retained in the college Pharmacopœia, and when thrice distilled, hath been called Oleum Animale.

Oil, fixed, a term for oil obtained by expression; fat, or sweet oil.

Oil, oleum; the fat or greasy part of animal and vegetable substances. It is supposed to consist of carbone and phlogiston (hydrogen) chemically combined. By fire it is resolvable into carbonic acid gas, and water. Sometimes, when lean animal substances putrefy, the septon escapes in the form of azotic air, and the residuary carbone and phlogiston coalesce into a sort of tallow, or thick fat, resembling spermaceti. The presence of septon seems to be the peculiar circumstance which makes the difference between *fat* and *lean*. Some oils, as ol. olivar, butter, suet, and lard, are good articles of diet; some, as castor oil, are good medicines; others, as petroleum, oil of turpentine, &c. are good external remedies. Late experiments have shown, that sweet oil rubbed warm upon the whole surface of the skin, relaxes it, and is a good sudorific. Oils are excellent ingredients to abate the causticity of naked alkaline salts, and are therefore used in soaps. They are highly valuable in mingling with the oxyds of lead, iron, copper, and other metals into paints.

Oil, Volatile, implies essential oil, or essence.

Olea, the olive-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species. The olive oil is the produce of the *Olea Europæa*, Lin.

Oleaginous, from *oleum*, *oil*, and *ago*, *to compel*; is such a substance as is oily, or of a consistence approaching thereunto.

Oleamen, a thin liniment composed of oils.

Oleander, the rose-bay; a species of *Nerium*.

Olecranon, vel Olecranium, ωλεκρανον, from ωλενη, *cubitus*, and κρανον, *the head*; the elbow. It is the largest of the two apophyses at the upper end of the ulna.

Oleracea, a species of *Brassica*, which see.

Oleosaccharum, a mixture of oil and sugar.

Oleum, oil, from ελαιον, which is of λαιος, *light*, or *smooth*, because oil polisheth and maketh the body smooth.

Olfactorii Nervi, smelling nerves. They were formerly called *Processus Mamillares*. They are the first pair of nerves from the brain. They divide into many small filaments, which pass through the foramina of the os ethmoides, and are spread on the membrane that lines the inside of the nose.

Olfactus, the sense of smelling.

Olibanum, a gummy resin brought from Turkey and the East-Indies. It is the produce of the *Juniperus lycia* of Linnæus, and is retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Olivaria Corpora, are two protuberances in the under part of the brain, placed on each side the corpora pyramidalia, towards the lower end, having their name from their figure, which is that of an olive. See *Brain*.

Olive-tree. See *Olea*.

Omasum, vel Omasus, one of the four stomachs of cows and animals that chew the cud.

Omenta, the membranes of the brain.

Omenti Inflammatio, i. e. *Omentitis*.

Omentitis, inflammation of the omentum.

Omentum, the caul, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as is usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the omentum, or caul, presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts. Its mouth is tied on the right side to the

hollow of the liver, on the left to the spleen, backwards to the back part of the duodenum, and that part of the colon which lies under the stomach, and forwards to the bottom of the stomach and pylorus. Its bottom is loose, and being tied to no part, but floating upon the surface of the guts below the navel, was the reason why the caul was by the Greeks called Επιπλοον. Sometimes it descends as low as the os pubis, within the productions of the peritonæum, causing an epiplocele.

Now the caul is a most delicate and fine double membrane, interlarded, for the most part, with a great deal of fat, which lines each side of its blood vessels. These are veins from the portæ, called *Gastro-Epiplois dextra & sinistra;* arteries from the cœliacæ. The intercostal nerve and the par vagum send it several twigs of nerves. All these vessels, with some small glands accompanying one another, spread their branches very curiously upon the caul, and even to the minutest twig; they run between two lines of fat, which are bigger or smaller, according to the weight of the caul. It has been sometimes found to weigh five pounds, but ordinarily it does not much exceed half a pound. Where there are no vessels, the membranes of the caul are very fine and transparent. They give several uses to the caul, as to cover the bottom of the stomach and the intestines; that, by cherishing their heat, it may promote digestion, and help the concoction of the chyle; to strenghten and sustain the vessels which go from the spleen to the stomach, intestines, pancreas, and liver; keep a store of fat, that it may be received by the veins and lymphatics, for the use we have spoken of; to grease the superficies of the guts for facilitating their peristaltic motion.

Omocotyle, the cavity in the extremity of the neck of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus is articulated.

Omohyoidæus Musculus, i. e. *Coraco-Hyoidæus Musc.*

Omoplatæ, or *Homoplatæ*, ωμοπλατα, from ωμος, *humerus, the shoulder*, and πλατος, *latus, the side;* is the same as *Scapulæ, the shoulder-blades*, which see.

Omoplato-Hyoidæus, i. e. *Coracahyoidæus Musc.*

Omos, ωμος, the shoulder. Moschion calls part of the *shoulder* thus, which is beyond the neck where it grows broad.

Omotribes, ωμοτριβες, oil expressed from unripe olives.

Omphacinum, oil from unripe olives.

Omphacion, or *Omphacium*, ομφακιον, was used for the juice of sour grapes; and by some latterly is applied to that of wild apples, or crabs, commonly called *Verjuice.*

Omphacium, the juice of unripe grapes.

Omphacitis, ωμφακιτις, a small kind of gall, an excrescence of oak.

Omphacomeli, ομφακομελι, a sort of oxymel made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

Omphalocele, ομφαλοκηλη, from ομφαλος, *umbilicus, the navel*, and κηλη, *tumour, a swelling;* is a rupture of the navel.

Omphalodes, from ομφαλος, *a navel*, a species of *Cynoglossum.*

Omphalos, ομφαλος, the navel, also a rupture there.

Omphax, unripe grapes, or their juice.

Onagra, a name for the rheumatism in the elbow.

Oneirodynia, troubled sleep. It is when the imagination is disturbed or powerfully impressed, as in the incubus, and when people walk, &c. in their sleep. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Vesaniæ*, and defines it to be violent, or disturbed action of the imagination during sleep. He observes two species, viz. *Oneirodynia Activa*, as when people rise and walk, &c. in their sleep; and *Oneirodynia Gravans*, when a sense of weight is felt on the breast.

Onion. See *Cepa.*

Onion (Sea), scilla.

Onisci, wood-lice.

Onobrychis, common saintfoin, or cock's-head, a species of *Hedysarum*; also a species of *Astragalus.*

Onychia, a withlow at the side of the finger-nail.

Onyx. It is a species of *Agate.* It is composed of agate, of two different colours, which run in lines, having the same direction; both colours being sometimes transparent, both sometimes opaque, and sometimes one is opaque, the other transparent. The fortification and the annular agate are two individuals of this species; the lines of the former have a great resemblance to the lines of a fortification; those of the latter having the colours disposed circularly.

Opacity, and *Opaque*, from *opacus*, *obscure*, or *dark*; is a quality in bodies arising from the curvity of their pores whereby they will not admit the rays of light through them, when held up against the light, as transparent bodies do. Sir Isaac Newton shows, that the opacity of all bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflections caused by their internal parts: and he shows also, that between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies there are many spaces either empty, or replenished with mediums of different densities; and that the true or principal cause of opacity, is the discontinuity of their parts: because some opaque bodies become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal density with their parts. Thus paper, dipped in water or oil, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately pervade their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise; as on the contrary, the most transparent substances may, by evacuating their pores, or separating their parts, be rendered sufficiently opaque, as salts or wet paper by being dried, horn by scraping, glass by being powdered or flawed, water by being formed into small bubbles, either alone in the form of froth, or by shaking it together with oil of turpentine, or some other convenient liquor with which it will not perfectly incorporate. But, however, to render bodies opaque and coloured, their interstices must not be less than of some definite bigness; for the most opacous bodies that are, if their parts be subtilely divided (as when metals are dissolved in acid menstruums), become transparent. And on this ground it appears, why water, glass, salt, and some stones are transparent, for they are as full of pores and interstices as other bodies are, but yet their parts and interstices are too small to cause reflections in their common surfaces; wherefore white metals become opaque, not from their density alone, but from their parts being of such a bigness as fits them to reflect the white of the first order.

Opal, a species of gem or siliceous stone.

Operation. The processes in *Pharmacy*, several manual parts of *Surgery*, as also the working or efficacy of medicines, are often thus termed.

Ophites, a variety of the green species of *Marmoroproseron.*

Ophrys, ὀφρυς, the lowest part of the forehead, where the eye-brows grow.

Ophthalmia, ὀφθαλμια, from ὀφθαλμος, *an eye*; an inflammation of the tunica adnata of the eye.

Ophthalmia Mucosa, the mucous ophthalmy. Mr. Ware calls it the *Purulent Eye.* See his *Remarks on the Ophthlamy*, &c. Dr. Wallis, in his *Translation of Sauvages's Nosology*, places it amongst the diseases of the eye-lids, in the inner membranes of which the inflammation begins, and when it extends, the eye becomes more or less affected.

Ophthalmic Nerves, the fifth pair of the head. See *Nerves.*

Ophthalmics, are medicines used in distempers of the eyes.

Ophthalmici Externi, i. e. *Motores Oculorum*.

Ophthalmici Willisii, the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Ophthalmographia, the description of the eye.

Ophthalmoponia, an intense pain in the eye, whence the light is intolerable.

Ophthalmorrhagia, bleeding from the eye, or the eye-lid.

Ophthalmoxystrum, a brush for the eye. It was formerly made of the beards from barley or rye. It was so drawn across the inside of the eyelids as to make them bleed.

Opiata, opiates. This name has by some authors been given to all medicines that have opium in their composition; but it is more properly given to such medicines as have no other intention but to procure sleep. See *Narcotics*.

Opion, οπιον, opium.

Opisthotonos, οπισθοτονος, from οπισθεν, *backwards*, and τονος, from τεινω, *to stretch*. It is a variety of the *Tetanus*, which see.

Opium, probably from οπος, *juice*. This name seems to be by way of eminence, as by *Cortex* is understood the *Cortex Peruv.* Galen is the first amongst the Greeks who uses the word for expressing this drug. Opium is the milky juice which exudes from the heads of the *Papaver Somnifer*. Linn. when incisions are made in them: this juice is gradually dried in the sun to a proper consistence. Opium hath been variously directed in the college Pharmacopœia. *Opium purificatum*, or *purified Opium*, is ordered to be made, by digesting opium in proof spirit, filtering the tincture, from which the spirit is directed to be distilled off, and the opium is left behind, which is to be kept either in a *soft* form to be made into pills, or in a *hard* form reducible into powder. This purification of opium is intended to supply the place of the Extractum Thebaicum of the former Pharmacopœia. Purified opium is used in the Tinct. Opii (which is intended to supply the place of the Tinct. Thebaica): Tinct. Opii Camphorata (in the room of the Elix. Paregoric.), Pulv. e Creta Compositus cum Opio. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus: Pulvis Opiatus: Pilulæ ex Opio: and Confectio Opiata; the latter medicine is intended to supply the place of the Philonium Londinense.

Opobalsamum, a species of *Amyris*; also a name of the balsam of Gilead.

Opocalpason, οποκαλπασον, or *Opocarpason*, the juice of a tree called *Calpasi*. It resembles myrrh, but is poisonous.

Opodeldoc, the name of a plaster, said to be invented by Mindererus: it is often mentioned by Paracelsus. At present the medicine known by this name is the *Lin. Saponac.*

Opodeocele, a rupture through the foramen ischii, or into the labia pudendi.

Opopanax, οποπαναξ, a species of *Pastinaca*; also the name of the gum which exudes from the *Pastinaca Opopanax*, Linn. retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Oppilatio. *Oppilation* is a close kind of obstruction; for, according to Rhodius, it signifies not only to shut out, but also to fill.

Oppressio, the catalepsy.

Opticus Nervus, optic nerve, from οπτομαι, *to see*. This, with its fellow, is the second pair which proceeds from the brain. See *Nerve*.

Optics, is a mathematical science that treats of the sight in general, and of every thing that is seen in direct rays; and explains the several properties and effects of vision in general, and properly of that which is direct and ordinary: for when the rays of light are considered as reflected, the science which teaches their laws and properties is called *Catoptrics*; and when the refraction of rays is considered, and the laws and nature of it explained and demonstrated, the science is called *Dioptrics*. So that optics comprehend the whole, of which catoptrics

and dioptrics are two parts. See *Vision*.

Opuntia, the Indian fig; a species of *Cactus*; also the usual name of the variety called *Common Indian Fig*.

Orange. See *Aurantium*.

Orange (Shaddock), a name of a variety of *Aurantium*.

Orbicular Bone, is one of the bones of the inward ear, tied by a slender ligament to the sides of the stapes; thus called from its figure, *orbis* signifying *round*, like a globe.

Orbicularis, a name of the sphincter ani; also of the fungus, called *Crepitus Lupi*.

Orbicularis Clausor, the orbicular muscle of the eye-lid.

Orbicularis Labiorum. It is a muscle that draws the lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius, the kissing muscle*, because it acts at that time. It is also called *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Orbicularis Oris, i. e. *Orbicularis vel Sphincter Labiorum*.

Orbicularis Palpebrarum, are thin fleshy muscles, whose fibres circularly surround the eye-lids, and act as the preceding. See *Eye*.

Orbit, signifies the round of any thing, whether concave or convex: but in *Anatomy* is most commonly used for the cavity in which the eye is placed.

Orbitaliæ Arteriæ, the arteries of the orbits of the eyes: they are branches of the *Inferior Maxillary Arteries*, which see.

Orbitare Externum Inferius (Foramen). See *Maxilla Superior*.

Orbitaris Processus. See *Maxilla Superior*.

Orbitarii Nervi, i. e. *Motores Oculorum Externi*.

Orbitale Externum, Foramen. It is in the os maxillare, below the orbit; through it the nerves and vessels which come from the teeth pass to the cheek.

Orbitale Internum, Foramen. It is a little above the os planum; through it goes a branch of the fifth pair of nerves to the nose.

Orchos, ορχος, the extremities of the eye-lids, where the eye-lashes grow.

Orchotomia, from ορχις, *a testicle*, and τεμνω, *to cut*; castration.

Ordo, order, the first subdivision in the Linnæan system of plants. In the first thirteen classes it is determined by the number of the pistilla, or female parts of generation, and signified by the Greek word Γυνη, *mulier, a woman*, compounded with the numerical terms μονος, δις, &c. as for instance, *monogynia, one woman; digynia, two women*, &c. The number of the pistilla is generally taken from the basis of the stylus; but where the stylus is deficient, we must estimate by the stigmata. The orders in the remaining classes are determined by distinctions in the fruit, the pericarpium, the stamina, complication of sexes, &c.

Oreillons, i. e. *Cynanche Parotidæa*, or the mumps.

Ores. They are mineral substances, in which metals are mineralized always by sulphur or arsenic, and most frequently by both together.

Organ, and

Organical Part, is that part of an animal or vegetable body which is designed for the performance of some particular action, in opposition to non-organical, which cannot, of itself, perform an action. Thus the organ of sight is the eye, with all its parts; the organ of hearing, the ear, &c.

Orgasm, οργασμος, is an impetus, or quick motion of the blood or spirits, whereby the muscles are convulsed, or move with uncommon force, from what cause soever it proceeds; though, by οργαω, the ancients generally understood an ungovernable desire of coition, when the seminal vessels were so turgid as not to contain their contents from involuntary emission.

Orgeolet. So the French call the *Hordeolum*, from *orge*, which is the French name for barley.

Orgya, the last degree in the Lin-

nœan scale for measuring plants: the distance between the extremities of the two middle fingers when the arms are extended, or six Parisian feet. See *Mensura*.

Origanum, marjoram. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Origanum Anglicum, i. e. *Origanum Vulgare*, Linn. This plant is retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Origanum Creticum, dittany of Crete.

Ornus, the dwarf ash-tree, a species of *Fraxinus*.

Orpiment. Sulphur combines with arsenic, and from their union there results a semi-transparent, very weighty mass, of a yellow or red colour, according to the proportion of sulphur, called *Orpiment*.

Orris-root. See *Iris Florentina*.

Orthocolon, ορθοκωλον, from ορθος, *straight*, and κωλον, *a limb*. It is a species of stiff joint, and is, when it cannot be bended, but remains straight.

Orthopnœa, ορθοπνοια, strictly signifies that difficulty of breathing which arises from running, or violent exercise; and whatsoever occassions the blood to run slower through the lungs, either by straightening the canals, or thickening the blood, or by hindering the motion of the animal spirits, so that they cannot elevate the breast, or cause the blood to be more rarefied, or more in quantity, so that there is not sufficient room to receive it into the vessels of the lungs, must occasion this distemper. See *Asthma*. This disease, when neither a species of asthma nor of dyspnœa (the instances of which are inserted below) is only a symptom of some other disease. It is a sighing, suffocating respiration, and the patient must be erect to breathe.

Orthopnœa ab Antipathia, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa a Bronchocele, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa Deglutitis, a *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa a fungis, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa Hydropneumonia, i. e. *Dyspnœa Aquosa*.

Orthopnœa Hysterica, i. e. *Asthma Spontaneum*.

Orthopnœa a Lipomate, i. e. *Dyspnœa Sicca*.

Orthopnœa Pinguedinosa, i. e. *Dyspnœa Pinguedinosa*.

Orthopnœa Spasmodica, i. e. *Asthma Spontaneum*.

Orthopnœa Traumatica, i. e. *Dyspnœa Thoracica*.

Orthopnœa a Vaporibus, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orvietan, is used for a medicine that resists poisons, from a mountebank at Orvieta in Italy, who first made himself famous by taking such things upon the stage, after doses of pretended poisons. Though some say its inventor was one H. F. Orvietanus, and that it is named after him.

Oryza, rice. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Os, a *Bone*, which see.

Os, the *Mouth*, which see.

Oscillation, is a swinging of a pendulum, whence Borelli, *de Motu Animalium*, applies it to the motion of an animal that has some resemblance thereunto.

Oscitation, is a slight convulsive motion of the muscles, which is commonly called *yawning*, or *stretching*, as the beginning of an ague-fit.

Osculi, are the openings of the vessels; as,

Osculum Uteri, is the opening of the womb.

Oscitans, the yawning fever.

Os Externum. In *Midwifery*, the entrance into the vagina is thus called, in opposition to the mouth of the womb, which is called the *Os Internum*.

Os Internum. See *Os Externum*.

Os Tincæ, i. e. *Os Internum*.

Oschealis Hernia, or *Oscheocele*, a scrotal rupture.

Oscitatio, yawning.

Osculatorius Musculus, i. e. *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Ossa e Corde Cervi, the bone of a stag's heart. It is formed by the ossification of the arteries.

Ossa Innominata, are two large bones situated on the sides of the os sacrum: in a fœtus they may be each separated into three pieces, which, in adults, unite and make but one bone, in which they distinguish three parts. The first and superior part is called *Os Ilium;* the intestine ilium lieth between it and its fellow. It is very large, almost of a semicircular figure, a little convex and uneven on its external side, which is called its *Dorsum;* and concave and smooth on its internal side, which is called its *Spine.* It is joined to the sides of the three superior vertebræ of the os sacrum, by a true suture; it is larger in women than in men.

The second is the *Os Pubis*, which is the inferior and fore part of the os innominatum: it is united to its fellow of the other side by an intervening cartilage, by which means it makes the fore part of the pelvis or bason, of which the os sacrum is the back part, and the ilia the sides.

The third is the inferior and posterior, called *Ischium*, or *Coxendix;* it has a large cavity called *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, which receives the head of the thigh-bone: the circumference of this cavity is tipt with a cartilage called its *Supercilium*, where it joins the os pubis; it has a large hole called *Foramen Ischii & Pubis*, about the circumference of which the muscles called *Obturator internus* and *externus* arise; and at its lower end it has a large protuberance, upon which we sit, and from whence the benders of the leg arise. And a little above this, upon its hinder part, it has another small acute process, betwixt which and the former protuberance lies the sinus of the ischium, through which the tendon of the obturator internus passes.

Ossa Spongiosa. See *Ethmoides.*

Osservazioni, an Italian name for the *Cynanche Parotidæa*, or mumps.

Ossification, is said of the bones, as in children they harden from a softer cartilaginous substance into one of the former texture.

Ossiculum. In *Botany* it is the shell or hard stony covering of seeds.

Osteocolla, οστεοκολλα, bone-binder; a species of calcareous earth. It is formed by the deposition of calcareous earth, or calcareous stone, into particular forms, by means of water, usually on the branches of trees.

Osteocopus, οστεοκοπος, from οστεον, *a bone*, and κοπος, *uneasiness;* pain within the bones, such as happens in the spina ventosa.

Osteogeneia, from οστεον, *a bone*, and γενεια, *generation;* osteogeny. It treats on the genesis or production of a bone, under its several original states.

Osteogenica, medicines which promote the generation of a callus.

Osteographia, osteography, from οστεον, *a bone*, and γραφω, *to describe.* It describes a skeleton, and all the bones which compose the several parts thereof: or it is the doctrine which describes the bones.

Osteologia, osteology, from οστεον, *os, a bone*, and λεγω, *narro, to describe;* is a discourse or description of the bones.

Ostiarus, the pylorus.

Ostiola, small doors. So Mundinus calls the valves in the vessels of the heart.

Ostracites, hobgoblin's claw. It is a stony substance of the shape of an oyster-shell, petrified by sparry matter.

Ostrea, the oyster.

Otalgia, οταλγια, from ους, *auris, the ear*, and αλγεω, *doleo*, a pain in the internal part of the ear, or ear-ache.

Otitis, inflammation in the internal ear.

Otopuosis, a purulent discharge from the ear.

Otorrhœa, a discharge of blood, or bloody matter from the ear.

Ourles, i. e. *Cynanche Parotidæa*, or mumps.

Ouropoëtic Organs. They are the

kidneys, with the emulgent arteries and veins, and excretory ducts of the kidneys called the *Ureters*, which convey the urine to the bladder, which is the receptacle of the urine, from which the urethra begins. Over the kidneys lie the capsulæ renales, whose uses are not known.

Ova, eggs.

Ova Zephyria, eggs which are not impregnated by the cock's-tread.

Ovale Foramen. See *Heart*.

Ovaria, the ovaries. They are two small bodies situated behind each Fallopian tube. They are plump from the approach to the decline of the menses. They contain two or three vascular bodies, called *Corpora lutea*, and which by some are called *Eggs*.

Oveducts, i. e. *Fallopian Tubes*.

Ovatus, or *Oviformis Humor*, the aqueous humour of the eye.

Ovi Alvor, or *Ovicandidum*, the white of an egg.

Oviparous, from *ovum*, *an egg*, and *pario*, *to bring forth*; are all such creatures as lay eggs, and are hatched from thence.

Ovum, an egg.

Ovum Philosophicum, or *Chymicum*, is a glass body round like an egg.

Oxalates, are salts formed by the combination of the oxalic acid (see *Acids*) with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases. There are twenty-seven species.

Oxalis, wood-sorrel. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are twenty-six species.

Oxalme, οξαλμη, a mixture of vinegar and salt.

Oxelæum, οξελαιον, a mixture of vinegar and oil.

Oxyacantha, white-thorn, or common haw-thorn, a species of *Cratægus*.

Oxycoccus, moor-berries, cran-berries, or moss-berries, a species of *Vaccinium*.

Oxycratum, οξυκρατον, oxycrate. It is vinegar mixed with such a portion of water as is required, and rendered still milder by the addition of a little honey.

Oxycroceum, from the same as the foregoing, and κροκος, *crocus*, *saffron*; is a plaster in which there is much saffron, but no vinegar necessary, unless in dissolving some gums.

Oxyd, the chemical combination of oxygen with a mineral, a vegetable, or animal substance, in such manner and proportion as, though it is present there, it does not form an acid, or produce sourness. Vital air, or the life-exciting portion of the atmosphere, is an oxyd of light rendered fluid, or gaseous, by a large proportion of caloric; and water is an oxyd of hydrogen or phlogiston, rendered liquid by a more moderate quantity of heat. *Oxyds* have, therefore, by some been called *half-acids*. From the constitution of this class of natural bodies, it is judged, and very fairly, that oxygen, or the principal of acidity, is, itself, *not* sour; sourness being the effect produced when oxygen is united with *acidifiable* bases only, and the result of that *particular* union. But when it exists in vital air, in water, and other oxyds, it is not sour itself, nor communicates acidity to bodies with which it is connected. It is derived from οξυς, *acidus*, and though from the same radical with *acid*, is limited and restricted in its meaning to that class of substances, which, though they contain it, are not rendered acid by it.

Oxyds, metallic, are calces of metals; the condition of metals after having lost their phlogiston and combined with oxygen.

Oxygala, οξυγαλα, sour milk.

Oxygen, the principle of acidity, or the sour-getter, derived from οξυς, *acidus*, and γινομαι, *gigno*. It means, in the modern chemistry, that substance which imparts the quality of sourness to natural bodies; so that wherever sourness, acidity, or tartness exists, there we are sure that oxygen is present. The particles of oxygen are too pellucid, or too small

to be seen by the naked eye, or the microscope. But its addition to other bodies increases their weight, and its subtraction lessens their weight. As, therefore, it is ponderable, and possesses considerable gravity, it must be material. It exists in two forms, both of which show its great utility and abundance in nature. First, it is, as was just observed, an ingredient in all acids (see the catalogue of them under the article *Acids)*; and, secondly, it combines with many other bodies, without converting them to acids, and thereby forms the class of substances called *Oxyds*. It has been found, that when metals, such as lead, quicksilver, and iron, for example, lose their lustre, malleability, ductility, and electrical conducting quality in the open fire, they attract oxygen from the atmosphere, and become heavier by its addition. In that state, they are called *oxyds*, a word corresponding to the *calces* of the older *Chemists*. Besides these *metallic* oxyds, there are *vegetable* oxyds, where oxygen exists, but without manifesting any direct sourness, as in their farina, or meal, starch, or amylum, gum, sugar, and mucilage. There are also *animal* oxyds, where oxygen enters into their constitutions without begetting acidity, as in the nerves, muscles, blood, saliva, mucus, pancreatic juice, lymph, gastric fluid, semen, and tears; all of which contain oxyen, but not to the souring point. The copiousness of oxygen can be judged of from these examples. But, besides these plentiful sources of it, there is another which may be called its grand storehouse, or magazine; and this is the earth's atmosphere; about one-fourth part of which consists of oxygen in combination with light, and caloric, or heat, forming empyreal, or *vital air*. This vital air is essentially necessary to the living existence of animals, who would almost immediately die without it. During the process of respiration or breathing, it is decomposed, and while the oxygen and light, or phosoxygen, enters into the blood through the membranous texture of the lungs, the caloric is disengaged from its latent state, and is diffused freely to impart warmth to every part of the body, and thus to keep up the *animal heat*.

Oxygen also is an ingredient in water, which, experiments teach us to believe, is composed of somewhat more than *one*-sixth of oxygen united to somewhat above *five*-sixths of hydrogen or phlogiston in close union; whence water, which is not an acid but an oxyd, has been called in technical language, oxyd of phlogiston.

Oxylapathum, sharp-pointed dock; also the common sorrel.

Oxymel, οξυμελι, from οξος, *vinegar*, and μελι, *honey*. Honey and vinegar, formed into syrup, is called *Simple Oxymel*.

Oxyphlegmasia, οξυφλεγμασια, an acute inflammation.

Oxyphœnicia, or *Oxyphœnicon*, tamarinds.

Oxyphonia, οξυφωνια, the same as *Paraphonia Clangens*. It is a howling kind of voice.

Oxyregmia, οξυρεγμια, from οξυς, *acid*, and ερευγω, *to break wind;* an acid eructation.

Oxyrrhodinon, οξυρροδινον, a composition of the oil of roses and vinegar.

Oxys, οξυς, wood sorrel.

Oxysaccharum, οξυσακχαρον, a composition of vinegar and sugar.

Oxytoca, from οξυς, *quick*, and τικτω, *to bring forth;* medicines which promote delivery.

Ozæna, οζαινα, from οζω, *olfacio*, *to smell rank;* is an ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, that gives an ill stench.

Ozæ, οζη, is sometimes used to signify a stench in the mouth.

P

P. IS put in prescription for a *pugil*, which is the eighth part of a handful; and sometimes for *parts*.

P. Æ. is used to signify *partes æquales*, equal parts of any ingredients.

P. P. is sometimes used in prescription, for *pulvis patrum*, Jesuits' powder, so called, because they first brought it into Europe.

Pabulum, signifies, strictly, the food of cattle, but is by Willis, and some late writers, applied to such parts of our common aliment as are necessary to recruit the animal fluids, as likewise to any matter that continues the cause of a disease.

Pædarthrocace, from παις, *a boy*, αρθρον, *a joint*, and κακον, *an evil;* the joint-evil. Severinus calls the *Spina Ventosa* by this name, as also doth Dr. Cullen. By some this name is used to express a sort of anasarca.

Pæonia, *Pæony*, or *Piony*, from Pæon, the physician, who with this plant cured Pluto when he was wounded by Hercules. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Pæonia Mas, male-pæony, } the *Pæonia Officinalis* of Linn.
Pæonia Fœmina, female-pæony, }

Paidion, παιδιον. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when perfected there.

Paidopoëtic, of the fœtus.

Pain. It is commonly laid down, that pain is a solution of continuity, but this is not a good definition; for it is the sense of a more violent and sudden solution of continuity made in the nerves, membranes, canals, and muscles. The causes, therefore, of pain, may be all such things as are able to distract the parts of the nerves or membranes from one another. But there is nothing in the compass of nature which cannot do that, with whatsoever figures or properties it is endued; for, since somewhat may always be applied or added to another body, such a body may increase into a bulk too big to flow through a canal of a given diameter, and which will, therefore, require more room: wherefore, whilst the sides of a canal are thrust outward, beyond what they are used to be, that is, the parts composing those sides, before contiguous, being loosened, and moved away from one another; if that body strikes into those sides with a brisk impetus, and that impetus is continually removed, the solution will be considerable, or the nisus towards a solution violent, or there will be pain. Wherefore the constituent parts of fluids being sufficiently augmented in dimension, and propelled with a continually repeated impetus against any canal of our body, may occasion that solution, in which consists the origin of pain. For it all comes to the same whether some parts are added to a body, or the parts of that body are, by any cause whatsoever, separated to so great an interval, towards the sides of a canal, as to constitute a dimension equal to that which arose from the addition of a new part; for the bulk may so far increase both ways, that the natural capacity of the canal is not big enough to contain it without some violent dilatation, and a distraction of the fibres constituting their coats; and consequently pain must follow. Farther, as there may be always somewhat added to another body, so from any body may somewhat be also taken away: a body so diminished in dimension, and impelled with a considerably impetus, breaks through the interstices of those fibres, where it is less than the capacity of such interstices, and moved obliquely, because the superficies of the fibres are not wont to be contained under geometrical right lines, but to have particles standing out and prominent;

and these it divides from one another. And thus any body, of whatsoever figure, may occasion in us pain, so that it be big enough to distend the vessels beyond their wonted measure, or small enough to enter the pores in the sides of a canal, with an impetus in the manner intimated. And what is thus advanced, with relation to things within the vessels, may be easily applied to others out of the vessels.

Palati Ossa, bones of the palate. See *Maxilla Superior*.

Palatinæ Glandulæ. So Steno calls those of the tonsils, and parts adjacent.

Palatinus. It is a branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs before the pterygoid apophyses of the os spenoides, in the canal formed by the os maxillare and os palati, and through the foramen palatinum posterius; it spreads in the glandular coat of the palate and parts adjacent.

Palatinus Ductus, i. e. *Tuba Eustachiana*.

Palato-Pharyngæus. See *Constrictor Isthmi Faucium*, and *Peristaphylo-Pharyngæi*.

Palato-Salpingæus, called also *Musculus Tubæ Novus Valsalvæ*, and *Pterygostaphylinus Externus*, is a muscle arising broad and tendinous from the edge of the lunated part of the os palati, several of its fibres being spread upon the membrane that covers the foramen narium; then growing into a small thin tendon, it is reflected about the hook like the process of the inner wing of the processus pterygoidæus internus, and is inserted carnous into all the membranous, fleshy, and cartilaginous parts of the tube. It is used to dilate and keep open this canal.

Palato-Staphylinus, the same as *Pterygostaphylinus Internus*, which see.

Palatum, the palate. See *Mouth*.

Palatum Molle. Behind the bony palate lies the *soft palate*, from the middle of which the uvula hangs down.

Palea, chaff. In *Botany*, it is a thin membrane springing from a common receptacle, which separates the florets from each other.

Palliation, is quieting pain, and fending against the worst symptoms of a dangerous distemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the cause. And,

Palliatives, are medicines for the foregoing purposes.

Palm (Female), a variety of the male palm.

Palm (Male), a species of *Phœnix*.

Palma, the inside of a man's hand.

Palma Americana Spinosa, the ebony-tree.

Palma Christi. See *Ricinus*.

Palma Coccifera, the coco, or cocker-nut-tree.

Palma Japonica, the libby-tree, Indian bread, or sago-tree.

Palma Nobilis, palmeto-royal, or cabbage-tree.

Palmæ, palms, one of the seven families, or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus.

Palmæ Oleum. It is the produce of the *Palma*, called in Jamaica, the *Mackaw-tree*. Dr. Brown, in his *Natural History*, says, that the Negroes say, that the great *mackaw-tree* yields the true palm-oil. The fruit is pressed, or first bruised, and then boiled in water; by either of these methods the oil is obtained, which is of the consistence of butter. The colour is of a deep yellow, inclined to red.

Palmaris Longus, is a muscle that arises from the internal extuberance of the humerus, and by a long and slender tendon it passes above the annular ligament to the palm of the hand, where it expands itself into a large aponeurosis, which cleaves close to the skin above, and to the sides of the bones of the metacarpus below, and to the first phalanx of the fingers; by which means it makes four cases for the tendons of the fingers to pass through. This muscle is sometimes wanting, but the aponeurosis is always there.

Palmaris Brevis, is a muscle that lies under the aponeurosis of the first. It ariseth from the bone of the metacarpus that sustains the little finger, and from the bone of the carpus that lies above the rest. It goes transversely, and is inserted into the eighth bone of the carpus. The first assists the hand to grasp any thing closely, and the second makes the palm of the hand concave.

Palmaris Cutaneus, i. e. *Palmaris Brevis*.

Palmula, a date; also a name for the broad and flat end of a rib.

Palmus, from *palma*, the *palm of the hand*; the fifth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants; the breadth of the palm measuring from the thumb, or three Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

Palpebræ, eye-lids. See *Eyes*.

Palpitation, is a beating or panting, and often used for that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, as makes it felt: for the constancy of a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

Palsy, is a privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, softness, flaccidity, and, at last, wasting of the parts. Hence it appears, that the brain, or cerebellum, is not affected with a palsy; and, therefore, the internal senses, and the motion of the heart and thorax, or the pulse and respiration, are not necessarily interrupted or destroyed. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is wont to be called a *Paraplegia*; if in one side only, it is called *Hemiplegia*; if in some parts only of one side, it is wont to be called a particular *Paralysis*.

There is a three-fold division of a palsy worth taking notice of in practice: the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And, lastly, a privation of both together. The first is, when the motion of all the parts below the head, or of some of the parts only, except that of the thorax and heart, is taken away, the sense of feeling yet remaining. And that the cause of this may be the more intelligible, we may remember, that by tying a ligament on any artery, the motion of that part is destroyed, to which that artery is accustomed to convey the blood. From whence it follows, that the blood, or some parts of the blood, are required for muscular motion. But concerning an *Apoplexy* (which see), it was remarked, that an influx of the nervous fluid into the muscles was likewise necessary to the motion of its parts: from whence it is easy to conclude, that, to the production of motion in any part, there is necessarily required a free passage both of the blood and animal spirits into the muscles allotted for the motion of that part, that is, a concourse of both fluids. But this proposition is also very certain, and necessary to be known, in order to the right understanding of this affair.

"Besides the conflux of the nervous and arterial fluids for the moving any parts, there is also required a sudden rarefaction, or an expansion of them into bubbles every way, either of one, or other, or both, as they flow into the muscle. And,

"No part can be moved, unless the muscle belonging to that part be contracted in its length: but a muscle cannot be contracted in length, unless it be stretched in breadth, and unless the solid part of a muscular fibre is suddenly forced outward from the quantity of liquors flowing thereinto.

Hereupon a reason may be given how a paralysis without motion is brought about. First of all, by too much humidity stretching the fibres in length. Secondly, from cold things that thicken the juices, and hinder rarefaction. Thirdly, from external compression. Fourthly,

from hot things which straighten the supple membranes and vessels. All these causes affect the blood or muscles; the former, by thickening it, so that it cannot suddenly rarefy; and the latter, by relaxing them into too great a length, with too much moisture; or contracting them into too narrow dimensions, by too much heat. But the sensation may be yet preserved, because, notwithstanding all these hindrances, the animal spirits and nerves may not be touched, or, as yet, at all affected. The causes of the second are all those things which so far thicken the animal spirits in the nerves, arising below the cerebellum, that though indeed they may flow into the muscles, through the nerves, and there, by the occursion of some liquor secreted from the blood, rarefy; yet they cannot alone flow in such quantities into the nerves, as from a very slight cause to undulate in waves: whence sensation will cease without losing the motion of the part. The causes of this kind are also whatsoever render those nerves more lax and moist, and so less apt for lively vibrations; the animal spirits flowing in the mean time into the muscles; from whence motion is performed without sensation. From the explanation of these two kinds, it may be easy to understand the third, in which both sense and motion are lost, because this is compounded of the other two; and the cure is to be circumstanced accordingly.

According to Dr. Cullen, a palsy is a loss of the power of voluntary motion, but affecting certain parts of the body only, and it is often accompanied with sleepiness. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Comata*. The loss of the power of voluntary motion, he observes, may be owing to the morbid affection of the muscles, or organs of motion, by which they are rendered unfit for motion, or to an interruption of the influx of the nervous power into them, which is always necessary to the motions of those that are under the power of the will. The disease from the first of these causes, as consisting in an organic and local affection, is referred to the class of local diseases. As the *palsy*, we are to consider, that disease only which depends upon the interrupted influx of the nervous power. The loss of sense is often mentioned as an instance of the palsy; it does not always accompany the loss of motion, nor does it appear to be an essential symptom of the palsy. This disease proceeds from a cause below the cerebellum, is accompained with a coldness, flaccidity, and at length a wasting of the parts affected: hence it seems, that the brain or cerebellum, is not affected with a palsy; and therefore the internal senses, and the motion of the heart and lungs, i. e. the pulse and respiration, are not necessarily interrupted or destroyed.

If the privation of voluntary motion be in all the parts below the head, or from any part of the body, transversely and downwards, it is called *Paraplegia;* when it attacks the whole of the muscles of one side of the body, it is called *Hemiplegia;* if a part only of one side is the seat of this disorder, it is called a particular *Paralysis*.

Pampiniformia Corpora, from *pampinus, a vine-tendril*, and *forma, shape*, i. e. *Spermatica Chorda*. The spermatic vessels form a plexus, which, from its similitude to the tendrils of a vine, is called *Pampiniformis*.

Panacea, παναχεια, was a term first given by Galen to some medicines he had a great opinion of; the word coming from παν, *omnis, all*, and ακεομαι, *sano, to make well;* and many medicines, in the chemical *Pharmacy*, particularly, are now in the shops under this name, as the conceits of their inventors have been pleased to fix it upon them; but there has been so much deceit herein, that the term has almost lost its credit.

Panacea Duc. Holsatiæ, i. e. tartar vitriolated.

Penacea Duplicata, i. e. *Arcanum Duplicatum.*

Panacea Vegetabilis, a name given to saffron.

Panata, or *Panatella*, panada; a mixture of bread and water together, probably thus called, from *panis*, *bread.*

Panax, ginseng. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species. The college have introduced the root of the Panax quinquefolium, Linn. or Ginseng, into their Pharmacopœia.

Panchymagoga, παγχυμαγωγον, from παν, *omne*, *all*, χυμος, *succus*, *humour*, and αγω, *duco*, *to lead* or *draw;* is ascribed to such medicines as are supposed to purge all humours equally alike: but this is a conceit now not minded.

Pancreas, παγκρεας, from παν, *omne*, *all*, and κρεας, *caro*, *flesh.* The *pancreas*, or sweet-bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach, and the vertebræ of the loins. It lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. Every little gland has a small excretory vessel, which uniting all together, form one common duct about the bigness of a quill, clear and transparent, like to a lymphatic vessel. This duct runs all along the middle of the pancreas, and opens into the cavity of the duodenum, at its lower end, where there is a little caruncle at its orifice. Sometimes it joins the ductus communis choledochus, and then both open at one orifice into the duodenum. This canal was first found by Virtsungius, and is called *Ductus Pancreaticus Virtsungii.*

The pancreas receives arteries from the cœliac. Its veins carry their blood into the splenic branch of the vena portæ, and the intercostal furnishes it with nerves. The use of the succus pancreaticus is to dilute the chyle with the liquor that is separated in the glands of the guts, that it may the more easily enter the mouths of the lacteal vessels.

Pancreas Minus. Where the extremity of the pancreas is connected to the duodenum, it sends out an elongation, with a distinct duct in it, which opens into the duodenum.

Pancreatica, inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreaticæ Arteriæ. The splenic artery, runs from the cœliac artery, under the stomach and pancreas, to the spleen; it adheres to the lower posterior part of the pancreas, to which it gives several branches, called *Pancreaticæ Arteriæ.*

Pancreaticæ Venæ. They are several small branches from the splenica, which run to the pancreas along its lower side. There are other small pancreatic veins which do not rise from the splenica.

Pandiculatio, pandiculation, or stretching. It is that restless stretching that accompanies the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

Panic. This term seems to have its original from the stratagem of a great general, whose name was Pan, and who contrived, with a few men, to make such shouts, where the disposition of the country and some rocks favoured the sound, as made their numbers appear so large to the enemy, as terrified them from an advantageous encampment: whence a false fear ever since is called a *Panic.*

Panicula, a panical, in *Botany*, is formed by peduncles divided or branched without any determined order, as occurs in common oats.

Panis, bread, from παν, *all in all.*

Panis Ater, and *Panis Cibarius*, bread made with flour, with all its bran.

Panniculus, signifies the same as *Membrana*, which see. Whence,

Panniculus Adiposus, is the same as *Membrana Adiposa.* And,

Panniculus Carnosus, the same as *Membrana Carnosa*. And,

Panniculus Nervosus, the same as the preceding.

Panophobia, that kind of melancholy that is attended with groundless fear.

Panochiæ, buboes in the groin.

Pansies, viola tri-colour; also other species of *Viola*.

Pantophobia, the same as *Hydrophobia*.

Papaver. The poppy is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Papaver Album, white garden-poppy. It is the *Papaver somniferum*, Lin. In the college Dispensatory, the heads of this species have been retained for making the Syrupus Papaveris albi, formerly called Syrupus e Meconio, or Diacodion.

Papaver Rubrum vel Rhœas, corn-rose or wild poppy. It is the *Papaver Rhœas*, Lin. This species hath also been retained in the Dispensatory for making the Syrupus Papaveris Erratici.

Papilionaceous. The flowers of some plants are thus called by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed. And here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a difform figure. They are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by some called *Vexillum*. The plants that have this flower are of the leguminous kinds, as pease, vetches, &c.

Papilla, the nipple.

Papilla. So Peyer calls the intestinal glands.

Papillæ Cordis. See *Heart*.

Papillæ Intestinorum. See *Intestines*.

Papillæ Medullares, small eminences on the medulla oblongata, called by Winslow *Tubercula Mamillaria*.

Papillæ Pyramidales. See *Lingua*.

Papillæ Renum. See *Kidneys*. Many other parts of the body are also called *Papillæ*, from their likeness to a nipple or teat, this word signifying so much.

Papillare Os, i. e. *Os Sphenoides*.

Papillaris Herba, nipple-wort.

Palpillares Processus. The extremities of the olfactory nerves inserted into the mucous membrane of the nose, are thus named.

Pappos, the downy hairs upon the chin.

Pappus, in *Botany*, is that soft, light down, which grows out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles, dandelion, hawk-weed, &c. and which buoys them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind. And therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants called *Papposæ*.

Papula, a hard inflamed pimple that suppurates with difficulty.

Par. When applied to days, it signifies *even*; when used in prescriptions, it signifies *a pair*, or *two*.

Par Cucullare. So Casserius calls the *Musculus Crico-Arytænoideus*.

Par Linguale, the ninth pair of nerves from the head.

Par Mentale, i. e. *Musculi Levatores Labii Inferiores*.

Par Vagum, the wandering pair of nerves. See *Nerve*.

Para, παρα, a Greek preposition, which when prefixed to the name of a disorder, denotes its slightness, as *paraplexia, a slight apoplexy*.

Paracentesis, παρακεντεσις, from παρακεντεω, *compungo, to pierce through*; is that operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter, as tapping in a tympany.

Paracmasticos, and *Paracme*, παρακμαστικος, παρακμη, expresses the declension of any distemper; as also, according to Galen, that part of life where a person is said to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is said to be old.

Paracöe, παρακοη, *difficult hearing*, dulness of hearing.

Paracope, παρακοπη. In Hippocrates it is a slight delirium.

Paracusis, depraved hearing, as when sounds are indistinct, double, &c. also when only excited within the ear. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class of *Locales*, and order *Dysæsthesia*. He distinguishes two species; 1. *Paracusis Imperfecta*, in which sounds are with difficulty distinguished. 2. *Paracusis Imaginaria*, which is also called *Tinnitus Aurium*; it is when the sound perceived is not from without, but is excited within the ear.

Paracynanche, παρακυναγχη, from παρα, κυων, *a dog*, and αγχω, *to strangle*; a species of *Quinsy*: it being a distemper to which dogs are subject.

Paradisi Grana, grains of paradise.

Paraglossa, παραγλωσσα, a prolapsus of the tongue; the tongue so swelled as to stretch out of the mouth.

Paragoge, παραγωγη, signifies that fitness of the bones to one another, as is discernible in their articulation; and bones which are thereby easier of reduction, when dislocated, are by Hippocrates called παραγωγοτερα.

Paralysis, παραλυσις, from παραλυω, *to dissolve*, or *weaken*; a palsy.

Paranoie, the same as *Vesaniæ*.

Paraphimosis, παραφιμωσις, from παρα, *circum*, *about*, and φιμοω, *obligo*, *to bind*; is a fault in the yard, when the prepuce is so straight, that it will not draw over the glans: and this happens oftenest in venereal disorders, where the humours of a gleet are so sharp as to cause this contraction. There is sometimes a necessity, in this case, to snip, or cut it open, othrewise the humours will be pent up under it, and do a great deal of mischief.

Paraphonia, a depravity of voice. Dr. Cullen distinguishes six species, 1. *Paraphonia Puberum*; it is that disagreeable change of voice observed at about fourteen years of age. 2. *Paraphonia Rauca*, when the voice is coarse and rough. 3. *Paraphonia Resonans*, when, besides the disagreeable voice, it whistles, as it were, through the nose. 4. *Paraphonia Palatina*, in which the voice is obscure, confused, and hardly conveys an intelligible sound. 5. *Paraphonia Clangens*, a shrill or squealing. 6. *Paraphonia Comatosa*, when the voice is sent out during inspiration, and resembles the snorting of people asleep.

Paraphora, a slight kind of delirium, or light-headedness in a fever: some use this word for a delirium in general.

Paraphrenesis, a delirium; also the paraphrenitis.

Paraphrenitis, παραφρενιτις, is a distemper of kin to the pleurisy, and seated in that part of the pleura, which surrounds the diaphragm, or septum medium.

Paraphrosyne, the same as *Mania*.

Paraplegia, παραπληγια, from παρα, signifying something injurious, and πλησσω, *to strike*; a paraplegy, or a palsy of all the parts below the neck. In Hippocrates, it seems to signify a palsy of any particular part, in consequence of apoplexy or epilepsy.

Paraplexia, παραπληξια, the same as *Paraplegia*.

Parapoplexia, a slight apoplexy.

Pararthrema, παραρθρημα, a slight luxation; a tumour from protrusion, as an hernia.

Pararthremata, plural of *pararthrema*, and synonymous with *ectopiæ*.

Pararrythmos, παραρρυθμος, is a species of the *Arythmos*, and expresses a pulse not suitable to the age of a person.

Parasitical Plants. They are such as are produced out of the trunk or branches of other plants, from whence they receive their nourishment, and will not grow upon the ground, as the misletoe, &c.

Parasphagis, παρασφαγις, the part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

Parastatæ, παραστατα, from παριστημι, *to stand near*. In Hippocrates it signifies the *Epididymis*. Herophilus and Galen call these the *Varicose Parastatæ*, to distinguish them

from the *Glandulose Parastatæ*, now called *Prostatæ*. Rufus Ephesius called the tubæ Fallopianæ by the name of *Parastatæ Varicosæ*.

Parastremma, παραστρεμμα, from παραστρεφω, *to distort*, or *pervert*; a perversion or convulsive distortion of the mouth, or any part of the face.

Parasynanche, παρασυναγχη, a species of *Quinsy*.

Parathenar Major. This muscle in each foot is fixed backward by a fleshy body, to the outer part of the lower side of the os calcis, from the small posterior external tuberosity all the way to the interior tuberosity; there it joins the metatarsus, and at the basis of the fifth metatarsal bone, separates from it again, and forms a tendon, which is inserted in the outside of the first phalanx of the little toe, near its basis, and near the insertion of the parathenar minor. It separates the little toe from the rest.

Parathenar Minor. This muscle in each foot, is fixed along the posterior half of the outer and lower side of the fifth bone of the metatarsus. It terminates under the head of the bone in a tendon, which is inserted in the lower part of the basis of the first phalanx of the little toe. Some call these muscles *Transversales Pedis*.

Pardalion. So the *Agate* is called, that is of a black, dark, or ash-colour, and its shades are so disposed as to resemble the skin of a panther.

Paregoricus, παρηγορικος, paregoric, from παρηγορεω, *to console*, *mitigate*, or *assuage*. All opiates are thus called, but it is an epithet for any medicine that relieves pain.

Pareira Brava, i. e. *Cissampelos Pareira*, Linn. This root hath been retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Parencephalis, from παρα, *near*, and εγκεφαλος, *the brain*; the cerebellum.

Parenchyma, παρεγχυμα, from παρεγχυω, *transfundo*, *to strain through*. The ancients used to imagine some parts in an human body mere flesh, in opposition to vascular, and through which some humours were strained, as water soaks through earth: but better information has taught otherwise. Erasistratus is said to have introduced this term to signify all that substance which is contained in the interstices betwixt the blood-vessels of the viscera, which he imagined to be extravasated and concreted blood. According to some, it is any of the viscera through which the blood is strained. Also,

Parenchymata, from the same derivation, signifies all the viscera, because they are looked upon as so many strainers to the humours which pass through them.

Paresis, παρεσις. Aretæus says it is a palsy of the bladder, when the urine is either suppressed or discharged involuntarily. It is now understood to be an imperfect paralysis.

Parietalia Ossa, from *paries*, *a wall*: they defend the brain like walls.

Paristhmia, παρισθμια, from παρα, and ισθμιον; a part of the throat so called; the tonsils, or disorders of the tonsils.

Paristhmiotomus, an instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

Paronychia, παρωνυχια, from παρα, *circum*, *about*, and ονυξ, *unguis*, *the nail*; is a tumour upon the end of a finger, commonly called a *Felon*, or *Whitloe*. A plant is also thus called, from its supposed virtues in suppurating and cleansing such tumours; and by the common people *Whitlow-wort*, or *Grass*: it is also a name of a species of *Illecebrum*.

Parotides, glands behind the ears, from παρα, and ους, *auris*, *the ear*. See *Mouth*. When these glands tumify and suppurate, which they are most apt to do in malignant cases, the swellings take the same name.

Parotis, παρωτις, singular of *Parotides*, and synonymous with *Bubo*; also an inflammation or an abcess of the parotid gland.

Paroxysm, παροξυσμος, from παροξυνω, *exacerbo*, *to aggravate*; is the

height or fit of any distemper that returns at certain times.

Parsley. See *Apium.*

Parsnep. See *Pastinaca.*

Parthenium, feverfew, a species of *Matricaria.* This is the species formerly used in the shops.

Particle. This is the same as *Atom*, or *Corpuscle*, which see. But it may be necessary here farther to recite some of those laws by which those small portions of matter are influenced in their occursions and motions, besides what hath been already said under the word *Attraction*, which see. Sir Isaac Newton, in his *Optics*, has opened a way to determine the bulk of the smallest particles, and has demonstrated, beyond all possibility of contradiction, the hardness of the particles of the minutest magnitudes, and even of those which constitute fluid bodies collectively. And on the same principles has Dr. John Keil taught us these farther properties of matter when broke, or existing in the smallest portions.

1. That the least particle of matter assignable may so fill any large assigned space, that the diameters of the pores between its parts may be all less than any given right line, or so that all the parts of such a particle shall be nearer to each other than any given right line.

2. Two bodies may be given equal in bulk, but yet any how unequal in specific gravity, or in the quantity of matter in each; so that the sums of the pores in each shall be nearly equal. As for instance, in a cubic inch of gold, and another of air, the quantity of matter in the former may be 20,000 times as great as that in the latter; yet the vacuities in the gold may be to those in the air, as 999999 to 1000000, which is very near equal.

3. Those particles which constitute air, water, or any other fluid, if they touch one another, are not absolutely solid; but are compounded of other particles, which do contain within them many vacuities. And such particles of matter as are the least of all others, and which are perfectly solid and devoid of all interspersed vacuities, may be called the first, or primary component particles of matter, or particles of the first composition. Such moleculæ as are compounded of these first particles only, may be called particles of the second composition. And such moles as are compounded of these second moleculæ, by several of them coalescing together, may be called particles of the third composition; and so on, to the last composition of particles of which bodies are made, and into which they are primarily dissolved.

4. If a particle of matter touch any body, the force by which it tends towards that body, or by which it adheres to it, is proportional to the quantity of the contact; for such particles as lie remote from the place of contact add nothing to the cohesion; and, therefore, according to the several degrees or quantities of the contact of particles, there will arise several degrees of the firmness or cohesion of bodies. And the greatest force or degree of cohesion will be when the surfaces of the cohering particles are perfectly plain; for there the force, by which any one particle adheres to another, will *(cæteris paribus)* be as the parts of the superfices in which they touch. And hence only can the cause of the cohesion of the parts of matter in solid and firm bodies be solved.

5. Those particles are most easily separated one from another, whose contacts with other particles are fewest and least; as will be the particles of a spherical figure. And from hence only can the true cause of fluidity arise.

6. If the texture of a body be such, that its particles of the last composition (prop. 3.) can be moved a little from their primary state of cohesion or contact by some external force, but yet so that the particles of the body do not by such force run into any new contacts or cohesions; then they will recover again their

former contacts by the power of attraction, or by a force that will make them tend towards one another: and, consequently, such a body will, after the force, recover again its former figure and position of particles: and in this consists the reason of elasticity.

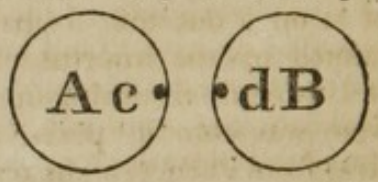
7. But if the texture of a body be such, that when its particles are by some external force removed from their former contacts, they go immediately into others of the same degree, that body cannot recover its former figure and position of parts: and this is the texture of such bodies as are soft.

8. As particles which are perfectly solid will attract one another the most strongly: and as in all other particles the power of their attraction is proportionable to their density or solidity, so the attractive forces, even of particles perfectly dense or solid, depend much upon their figures. For if a small particle of matter be supposed to be formed into an indefinitely small plate, of a circular figure; and if another particle be supposed to be in a right line passing through the centre of that plate, and at right angles to its plane; then, if that particle be distant from the circular plate a tenth part of the radius of that circle, the force by which that corpuscle is attracted by the plate is thirty times less than if the attracting matter had coalesced into a spherical figure; so that the virtue of the whole particles had been diffused, as it were, from one physical point. But yet, this circular plate will more strongly attract the particle than any other particle of the same weight with it, that shall be formed into a long and slender cylinder.

9. Salts are bodies, whose particles of the last composition are endued with a great attractive force; but yet between those particles there are very many pores which are pervious to *particles* of the last composition of water, which, being strongly attracted by the saline ones, do rush towards them, disjoin their contact, and dissolve them.

10. A body specifically heavier than water, may have its magnitude so diminished, that it shall be suspended by, or swim in water, and not be carried downwards by its own weight, which is the reason that small particles of salts and metals will swim in such menstruums as will dissolve in those metals, &c.

11. Greater bodies attract one another with a less force than lesser do: for the force, with which the bodies A and B attract one another, exerts itself only in those particles



which are near to one another, the remote ones having no such force: wherefore, there is no greater attractive force required to move the bodies A and B towards one another, than to move c and d. But the velocity of bodies of the same force are reciprocally proportionable to those bodies: wherefore, the velocity by which A tends towards B, will be to the velocity with which the particle c, apart from the body, tends towards B, as the particle c to the body A: so much less, therefore, is the velocity of the body than that of c would be, if it were separated from it. From hence it comes to pass, that the motion of the greater bodies is naturally so slow, that it is usually retarded by an ambient fluid, or other bodies round about them. But in lesser bodies this attractive force is very active and vigorous, and is the cause of a great many physical effects.

12. The particles of matter, though they do not touch, may come so near to one another, that their mutual attractive force shall much exceed the force of gravity.

13. If a particle placed in a fluid be equally attracted every where by all the ambient particles of the fluid, no motion of the particle will arise

from thence; but if it be attracted by some particles more, and by others less, it will move that way where the attraction is greatest, and the motion produced will be answerable to the inequality of the attraction.

14. If any body be placed in a fluid, and its particles do more attract the particles of the fluid than the particles of the fluid do one another; and if there be also in that body any pores pervious to the particles of the fluid; then the particles of the fluid will soon diffuse themselves through those pores. And if the cohesion of the parts of the body be not strong, but that it may be surmounted by the impetus of the particles of the fluid rushing upon it, and every way into its pores, there will arise from thence a dissolution of that body. Hence the reason of the dissolution of bodies in menstruums: in order to which, three things are always necessary: 1. That the particles of the body to be dissolved do more strongly attract the menstruum than those of the menstruum do one another. 2. That the bodies have pores pervious to the particles of the menstruum. 3. That the cohesion of the constituent particles of the body be not so strong, but that it may be broken by the violent action of the particles of the menstruum upon it.

15. If particles mutually attracting each other do also mutually touch one another, no motion can arise; but if they are separated from one another a very small distance, a motion must arise from their mutual attraction: though, if they are removed from each other so far that they cannot attract one another more than they will the particles of the fluid in which they are, then on that account also will no motion be produced. From these principles all the phenomena of fermentation, and all effervescences do proceed. And hence appears the reason why oil of vitriol, mingled with a little water, hath so great an ebullition: for, by the infusion of the water, the saline particles are a little disjoined from their mutual contacts; but since they do much more attract one another than they do the particles of the water, and since they are not every way equally attracted, a considerable motion must from thence arise. And from hence also may be seen the reason why so great an ebullition arises from putting filings of steel into the former mixture of oil of vitriol with a little water; for the particles of the steel have a very great degree of elasticity, and thence a strong resilition must arise. And from hence also it is, that some menstruums act with a greater force, and will sooner dissolve some metals when mingled with a little water, than when pure, and without such mixture.

16. If the particles which do mutually attract each other have no elasticity, then they are not reflected back from one another, but will form aggregates of particles, from whence coagulation arises: and if these aggregates exceed in specific gravity the weight of the fluid, and are large enough, a precipitation will succeed; though a precipitation may also arise from the specific gravity of the menstruum being diminished or increased.

17. If the figure of particles mutually attracting each other, when swimming in a fluid, be such, that there is a greater attracting force in some of their given parts than in others, as also a greater contact there; then those particles will coalesce into bodies having given figures: and this way crystallization arises; and, from the figures of the crystals given, geometry will determine the figures of the component particles.

18. If between two particles of a fluid another shall interpose, whose two opposite faces or sides have very great attractive forces, this interposing particle will glue or fasten the other two to itself; and when this is done throughout the whole fluid, that fluid will be frozen or turned into ice.

19. If a body of some bulk emit a large quantity of effluvia, and the particles of such effluvia have a very great attracting force, then will these effluvia, when they come near any lesser or lighter body, by their attracting force, surmount the gravity of those bodies, and lift them up to the bodies from whence they flow; and, since the effluvia are much more copious and thick at lesser distances from the emittent body than at greater, the light body will be attracted by still more and more dense effluvia, and, at last, be brought to adhere to the emittent body. And this way most of the phenomena of electricity may be solved. See *Cohesion*.

Parturitio, labour, or childbirth.

Partus, delivery, or the birth. See *Fœtus*.

Parulis, παρουλις, from παρα, and ουλον, *a gum;* an inflammation, boil, or abscess in the gums.

Passiflora, passion-flower. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-eight species.

Passio, a passion, affection, or disease; hence *passio hypochondriaca*, &c.

Passive Principles, are such as the chemists mean by earth, &c. but their distinction is useless, because in all matter there is such a principle; so that what one seems to have in activity, or inactivity, more than another, arises only from their different modification. See *Vis Inertiæ*.

Passulæ, raisins.

Passulatum, is a term given by *Dispensatory* writers to some medicines, where raisins are the chief ingredient, as the electarium passulatum, &c.

Passum, raisin-wine.

Pasta Regia, a lozenge.

Pastillum, or *Pastillus*, a little lump of paste, or ball, made to take like a lozenge, a troch, or pastil.

Pastinaca, parsnep. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Pastinaca Olusatra, Hercules's all-heal, or wound-wort.

Patella, the knee-pan; a diminutive of patina. This is a little round bone, about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a small cartilage on its fore side; it is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years; it is called also *Mola*. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley for facilitating their motion, by removing their direction from the centre of motion.

Pathema, παθημα, *affectus animi*, passion, or affection, or disorder.

Pathetici, diseases in which the appetites and passions are principally affected by excess or defect.

Pathetic Nerve. See *Nerve*, and *Patheticus*.

Patheticus, from παθος, *affection*, or *passion;* an epithet of the fourth pair of nerves, so called, because they direct the eyes to intimate the passions of the mind: they pass by the sides of the sella turcica, and go through the foramen lacerum orbitale superius to the superior oblique muscle.

Pathognomonicus, παθογνωμονικος, pathognomonic, from παθος, *a disease*, and γινωσκω, *to know;* an epithet for a symptom, or a course of symptoms that are inseparable from a distemper, and are found in that only, and in no other.

Pathologia, παθολογια, from παθος, *a disease*, and λεγω, *to speak*, or *commemorate;* the theory of the diseased state of the body. It treats of the nature, differences, causes, effects, &c. of diseases: though the differences, or rather arrangement of diseases is generally termed *Nosology*. In order to understand a disease, we should consider the morbific causes, parts affected, symptoms, crisis, diagnostics, and prognosis: hence, *pathology* is divided into all these parts.

Patientia, garden-patience; a species of *Rumex*.

Patientia Musculus. It is the *Levator Scapulæ*, which see.

Pator Narium, the sinus, cavity, or chasm of the nose.

Patrum Cortex, i. e. *Cortex Peruvianus;* so called from the Jesuits (called *Fathers* in the church of Rome), who first spread its use in Europe.

Paulina, *Confectio*. It is a warm opiate. The London College have called it *Confectio Opiata* in their *Dispensatory*. It is the *Paulina* of Aristarchus, which is the same with the *Confectio Archigenis*.

Pavor, fear. Vogel makes it a species of *Somnium*. Sometimes it signifies the itch.

Pea. See *Pisum*.

Peach-tree. See *Persica*.

Pear-tree. See *Pyrus*.

Peastone, a genus of *Saxum*, consisting of little bodies, which are round and globose.

Peat, a vegetable substance, forming large masses in swampy and wet places: it is formed chiefly of a little water-plant called *sphagnum palustre*. It is inflammable, and in many parts of the earth employed for fuel. It thrives more particularly in the cooler latitudes.

Pebble, a genus of *Petra*, admitting a very fine polish, composed of a flinty matter, and of great hardness, opake, invested with an outward crust, and frequently marked with concentric rings, surrounding a nucleus.

Pechedion, πηχεδιον, the perinæum.

Pechyagra, the gout in the elbow.

Pechys, πηχυς, the elbow.

Pecquet's Duct. See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Pecten, the pubes, or share-bone.

Pecten, the shell-fish called a *Scallop*.

Pectinæus Musculus, *vel Pectinalis*. According to Riolanus, it is that part of the triceps which arises nearest to the cartilage of the os pubis. Brown says it is called *Pectinæus*, because it rises from the os pectinis. It is also called *Lividus*, from its colour. It rises from the upper part of the os pubis, on the outside of Poupart's ligament; runs downwards, backwards and outwards, and is inserted into the linea aspera, below the little trochanter.

Pectinis Os, i. e. *Os Pubis*.

Pectoralis, pectoral, medicines that are appropriated to disorders of the breast and lungs.

Pectoralis, from the *os pectoris*, the pectoral muscles.

Pectoralis Major. This muscle rises in a radiated manner, from the anterior and inferior part of the clavicle, then from the sternum, and at the lower part from the third, fourth and fifth ribs, from the cartilage, and partly from the bony part of the sixth rib; then passes towards the arm, with its upper edge contiguous to the deltoid, betwixt which two the cephalic vein has its course: near its insertion the *pectoralis* doubles in, on its lower edge, and forms a posterior and anterior lamella; then it runs to be inserted into the anterior part of the biceps groove. This muscle is partly a rotator of the arm, but its great use is to bring the arm forward close to the body.

Pectoralis Internus, i. e. *Triangularis Sterni*.

Pectoralis Minor. Some call it *Serratus Anticus Minor*. It lies beneath the *pectoralis major:* it rises by three digitations from the third, fourth and fifth ribs, then passes obliquely upwards and outwards, and joins with the short head of the biceps to be inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula.

Pectoris Os, the sternum.

Pectus, the breast, most strictly includes the whole cavity, commonly called by anatomists the *Middle Region;* but by some writers is more restrained to particular parts of that division. Also the metatarsus.

Pedicelli, i. e. *Phthiriasis*, i. e. *Acari*, or small insects, particularly those which lodge between the cuticle and cutis of mankind.

Pediculatio, pediculation, *Morbus Pedicularis*, by the Greeks, φθειριασις; is a particular foulness of the skin, very apt to breed lice; and is said to be the distemper of the Egyptians,

which we read of among the plagues with which God punished that people.

Pediculi Inguinales, crab-lice.

Pediculus, a louse.

Pediculus, among botanists, is the subdivision of the *Pedunculus*, or foot-stalk.

Pedicus, i. e. *Extensor digitorum brevis.*

Pediluvium, from *pedes, the feet*, and *lavo, to wash.* It is a bath for the feet.

Pedion, πεδιον, the sole of the foot.

Pedora, the sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

Pedunculus, in *Botany*, the foot-stalk of a flower, distinguished from that of a leaf.

Pedunculi Cerebelli. The two trunks from whence the arbor vitæ in the brain arise, are thus named.

Pelada, a species of baldness; a shedding of the hair from a venereal cause.

Pelecanus, a pelecan; an instrument for drawing the teeth with; also a glass vessel formerly used in chemistry for the digestion or circulation of liquors poured in at the narrow necks, which were afterwards hermetically sealed.

Pelioma, πελιωμα, an ecchymosis when liver-coloured.

Pellicle, is a film or fragment of a membrane, from

Pellis, the skin, or hide of any creature.

Pelma, πελμα, the sole of the foot, or a sock adapted to the sole of the foot.

Peltalis Cartilago, from *pelta, a buckler;* the scutiform cartilage of the larynx.

Pelvis, signifies a bason; for which reason several cavities in the body are called by this name; as the lower part of the abdomen, &c.

Pelvis, a name of the cavity in the kidneys.

Pelvis Aurium, the cochlea in the ear.

Pelvis Cerebri, the infundibulum in the brain.

Pemphigo, i. e. *Pemphigus.*

Pemphigodes, or *Pemphingodes*, πεμφιγγωδης, the thrush, or aphthous fever. See *Aphthæ.* Also a particular kind of fever mentioned by Galen, in which the bye-standers may feel a sort of aërial effluvia pass through the skin of the patient, in the manner of an exhalation.

Pemphigus, the vesicular fever. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a contagious typhus. He observes, that during the first, second, or third day after its access, small vesicles appear, about the size of oats; they continue a few days, and then pour out a thin ichor. The Doctor places it in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Exanthemata.*

Pemptæus, πεμπταιος, an ague, the paroxysm of which returns every fifth day.

Penetrating, is said of any thing subtile and piercing.

Penetration of Dimensions, is a physical possession of the same place by two bodies, so that the parts of the one do every way penetrate into, and adequately fill up the dimensions or places of the parts of the other, which is manifestly impossible, and contradictory to demonstration.

Penicilla, is a lozenge made round by rolling; the same as *Turundula;* from *penicillus, a pencil*, which it resembles in shape.

Penicillus, a pledget or tent.

Penidium, a kind of clarified sugar, with a mixture of starch, made up into small rolls. The confectioners call it *Barley Sugar.*

Penis. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men.)*

Penis Muliebris, i. e. *Clitoris.*

Penna, a feather; also the name of a submarine plant, which grows on rocks, and resembles a bird's wing. It is also called *Mentula Alata.*

Pennyroyal, pulegium.

Pensile, is said of some warts, excrescences, or tumours, which hang by a small root, as if easy to come off.

Pentadactylon, a name for the *Palma Christi.*

Pentagynia, from πεντε, *quinque*, *five*, and γυνη, *mulier*, *a woman*; one of the orders in the Linnæan botanic system, which have five pistilla, or female organs of generation.

Pentandria, from as above, and ανηρ, *maritus*, *a husband*; the fifth class in the Linnæan system; it comprehends such flowers as have five stamina, or male organs of generation.

Pentapharmacon, from πεντε, *quinque*, *five*, and φαρμακον, *remedium*, *remedy*; is any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

Pentaphyllum, cinquefoil. It is the *Potentilla reptans*, Linn. The root of this plant hath been retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Peptastica, digestive medicines.

Peplion, or *Peplos*. They were purging medicines, for evacuating bile and phlegm.

Pepo, the pumpion; a species of *Cucurbita*.

Pepper. See *Piper*.

Pepper (Barberry), i. e. *Capsicum frutescens*.

Pepper (Bird), i. e. *Capsicum Minimum*.

Pepper (Guinea). See *Capsicum*.

Pepper (Hen), i. e. *Capsicum*.

Pepper (Indian). See *Capsicum*.

Pepper (Jamaica). See *Pimento*.

Peptica, πεπτικος, peptic; such a thing as promotes digestion, or is digestive.

Pecqueti Receptaculum, Pecquet's receptacle, i. e. *Receptaculum Chyli*.

Peracute, very sharp. Diseases are thus called, when greatly inflamed, or aggravated beyond measure.

Percolation, straining through, from *per*, *through*, and *colo*, *to strain*. It is generally applied to animal secretion, from the office of the glands resembling that of a strainer, in transmitting the liquors that pass through them.

Per Deliquium, by melting; as salt of tartar, dissolved in water, attracted from the air, is pot-ash melted per deliquium, &c.

Per Descensum, by descent, is a particular manner of distillation.

Perennial, strictly signifies any thing which lasts all the year; the word importing only so much, from *per* and *annus*, as those vegetables which shed not their leaves in the winter, commonly called *Evergreens*; but by some writers it is much in the same sense as *continual*, and applied to fevers which have no intermissions.

Perennial Roots, or *Plants*, in *Botany*, signify such as live longer than two years, in opposition to *Annual* and *Biennial*.

Perfection, is often used for that highest, best state, to which any natural productions are capable of being brought, although, even then, they are far from perfection in the most rigid signification of the word.

Perforans Manûs, i. e. *Flexor Tertii internodii Digitorum Manus*.

Perforans Musculus, is a muscle that arises from the upper and back part of the tibia, and passing under the inner ankle and ligament that ties the tibia and os calcis together, it divides into four tendons, which passing the holes of the perforatus (the word importing *boring* or *passing through*), are inserted into the third bones of each lesser toe. There is a massa carnea (a fleshy substance) that arises from the os calcis, and which joins the tendons of this muscle where the lumbricales begin.

Perforans Pedis, i. e. *Flexor Longus Pedis*.

Perforatio. Sometimes it signifies a *seton*.

Perforation, is the passing any one body through another, as a thing is bored through; but chiefly used by physicians for the penetrating by an instrument into any of the great cavities, as is the operation of the paracentesis. Hildanus also uses it for such erosion of the bones as eats them through; and some other chirurgical writers for the opening any abscess by an instrument.

Perforatus Pedis, i. e. *Flexor sublimis Pedis*.

Perforatus Casserii, i. e. *Coraco-Brachiæus Musculus.*

Perforatus Musculus, also called *Flexor Brevis*, is a muscle that arises from the inner and lower part of the os calcis, and is inserted by four tendons into the second phalanx of each toe. These tendons are perforated, to give way to the tendons of the perforans.

Perfricatio, shivering, or coldness.

Perianthium, from περι, *circum*, *about*, and ανθος, *flos*, *a flower*; in *Botany*, denotes that sort of flower-cup, which surrounds the lower part of the flower.

Peribleptis, περιβλεψις, from περιβλεπω, *to stare about*; that kind of staring look which is observed in delirious persons.

Peribole, περιβολη, from περιβαλλω, *to surround*. Sometimes it signifies the dress of a person; at others, a translation of the morbific humours to the surface of the body.

Pericardia, *Arteria*, the artery of the pericardium. It arises from the anterior middle part of the common trunk of the subclavian, or the carotid; it runs down upon the pericardium all the way to the diaphragm, to which it sends some branches.

Pericardia Vena, the vein of the pericardium. It sometimes springs from the trunk of the superior cava, at others, from the origin of the right subclavian. The left vena pericardia comes sometimes from the left subclavian before the mammaria, sometimes from the mammaria or diaphragmatica superior on the same side.

Pericarditis, inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericardium, περικαρδιον, from περι, *circum*, *about*, and καρδια, *cor*, *the heart*; is the membrane encompassing the heart. See *Heart*.

Pericardio Diaphragmaticæ Venæ, i. e. *Diaphragmaticæ Superiores.*

Pericarpia, περικαρπια, from περι, *circum*, *about*, and *carpus*, *the wrist*; are medicines that are applied to the wrist.

Pericarpium, or seed-vessel, from περι, *circum*, and καρπος, *semen*, *seed*; in *Botany*, is the germen grown to maturity. It is defined by Linnæus as an entrail of the plant big with seeds, which it discharges when ripe. It is distinguished according to the circumstances which attend it, into eight different kinds: 1. A capsule; 2. A siliqua or pod; 3. A legumen; 4. A conceptacle; 5. A drupe; 6. A pomum; 7. A bacca or berry; 8. A strobilus. See the articles *Capsule*, &c.

Perichondrium. It is a continuation of the periosteum. Dr. Hunter says this may be true of that sort of cartilage which supplies the place of bone in adults, as the trachea; or in such as supplies the place of bone in infants, as epiphyses: but on the cartilages that are expanded over the extremities of articulating joints, the perichondrium is the inner layer of the capsular ligament, reflected over the cartilage extremely fine. This is not discoverable in adults, but in young subjects, where the parts are separable, it is easily discernible.

Perichrisis, περιχρισις, a liniment.

Perichrista, περιχριστα, any medicines with which the eye-lids are anointed, in an ophthalmia.

Pericranium, περικρανιον, from περι, *about*, and κρανιον, *the head*. It is the membrane that covers the skull. It is a very thin and nervous membrane, of an exquisite sense, which covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reason, it is also called the *Periosteum*, from the former part as before, and *os*, *a bone*. It is tied to the dura mater, by some fibres which pass through the sutures of the skull. It receives veins from the external jugulars, arteries from the carotids, nerves from the fifth pair of the brain, and from the second of the neck.

Peridesmica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from stricture in the urethra.

Peridromos, περιδρομος, the extreme

circumference of the hairs of the head.

Periergia, περιεργια, is any needless caution or trouble in an operation, as περιεργος, is one who dispatches it with any unnecessary circumstances; both the terms are met with in Hippocrates, and others of the Greek writers.

Periestecos, περιεστηκως, from περιϊστημι, *to surround*, or *to guard*; an epithet for diseases, signs, or symptoms, importing their being salutary, and that they prognosticate the recovery of the patient.

Perigraphe, περιγραφη, an inaccurate description or delineation. In Vesalius, *perigraphe* signifies certain white lines and impressions, observable in the musculus rectus of the abdomen.

Perimeter, is the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure, of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

Perin, περιν, a testicle. Some explain it the *Perinæum*; others say it is the *Anus*.

Perinæalis (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from a tumour in the perinæum.

Perinæocele, a rupture in the perinæum.

Perinæum, περιναιον, from περινεω, *to flow round*, because that part is generally moist. It is the space between the anus and the parts of generation: it is divided into two parts by a right line.

Perinyctides, περινυκτιδες, little swellings like nipples; or, as others relate, pustules or pimples, which break out in the night.

Period, is the space in which a distemper continues from its beginning to its declension; and such as return after a certain space, with like symptoms, are called *Periodical Distempers*.

Periosteum, περιοστεος, from περι, *about*, and οστεον, *the bone*. It is that membrane which covers the bone. It is divided into two layers. It is composed of the fibrous expansions of membranes, ligaments, and tendons; wherefore it runs in various directions, according as these tendons, &c. are inserted. It is wanting over the enamel of the teeth, and on those parts of a bone where strong tendons enter, as in the trochanter.

Peripatetic Philosophy, is so named from those who studied and taught, walking about, and who were therefore called

Peripatetics, from περιπατεω, *perambulo, to walk about*. The chief of these was Aristotle; and all who have since espoused his doctrines, have gone under the same name, whether they have continued the practice of walking or not.

Periphery, περιφερεια, from περιφερω, *circumfero, to surround*; is the circumference of a circle or a sphere.

Periphimosis, περιφιμωσις. See *Phimosis*.

Peripleumonia, i. e. *Peripneumonia*.

Peripneumonia, περιπνευμονια, from περι, *circum*, *about*, and πνευμων, *pulmo, the lungs*, or πνεω, *spiro, to breathe*; is an inflammation of some parts of the contents of the thorax, usually understood to be of the lungs. Dr. Cullen arranges it as a species of *Pneumonia*, or inflammation of the contents of the thorax. Ruysch says, it is an inflammation of the bronchial artery only. Hoffman says, that the seat is in the bronchial and pulmonary arteries, and their lateral lymphatic vessels.

Three kinds of peripneumonies are distinguished; viz. the *true*, or inflammation of the lungs; the *spurious*, or when a pituitous matter obstructs the vessels of the lungs; the *catarrhous*, or when a thin acrid defluxion on the lungs is the cause.

Peripneumonia Notha, the spurious or bastard peripneumony. See *Peripneumonia*.

Peripyema, περιπυημα, is a collection of matter about any part, as round a tooth in the gums: and

Perirrhœa, περιῤῥοια, is a reflux of humours from the habit of the body

into any of the larger emunctories for its excretion, as in an hydropical case, of water upon the bowels or kidneys, where it passes away by urine or stool.

Perirrhexis, περιρρηξις, a breaking off, or a separation round about, either of corrupted bones or of dead flesh.

Periscyphismus, περισκυφισμος, an incision made across the forehead, or from one temple to another, over the upper part of the os frontis, over the coronary suture. It was formerly used when a considerable inflammation or defluxion in the eyes attended.

Peristaltic, περισταλτικος, *motion*, from περιστελλω, *contraho*, *to contract*; is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres of the intestines, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards, and voided.

Peristaphylinus Externus, i. e. *Sphenosalpingo Staphylinus.*

Peristaphylinus Internus, i. e. *Petrosalpingo Staphylinus.*

Peristaphylo-Pharyngæi, two small muscles inserted between the uvula and lower extremity of the internal ala of the apophysis pterygoideus: they run obliquely backward on the sides of the pharynx. They seem to be what Santorini calls *Hyperopharyngæi*, or *Palato-Pharyngæi.*

Peristerna, from περι, *circum*, *about*, and *sternum*, *the breast-bone*; expresses all on both sides that part.

Peristoma, or rather *Peristroma*, περιστρωμα, properly signifies any covering, but is applied by Pecquet to the mucous, or villous coat or lining of the intestines, the same which Bilsius calls *Museum Villosum*; Bartholine, *Crusta Membranosa*; and De Graaf, *Crusta Vermicularis.*

Perisystole, περισυστολη, is a pause or intermission between the systole and diastole, which is by most denied to be perceived in healthy persons, but when dying it is very sensibly felt.

Peritonæorixis, a bursting of the peritonæum, and consequent hernia.

Peritonæum, περιτοναιον, περιτονειον, from περιτεινω, *circumtendo*, *to stretch round.* This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. Its external superfices is unequal, where it adheres to the transverse muscles. The internal is very smooth and polished; it hath a number of small glands, that separate a liquor which supplies the intestines, and facilitates their motion. When these glands are obstructed, the peritonæum grows thick, as may be seen in several dropsies. The upper part of this membrane covers the midriff, to which it closely adheres: the fore part of it strikes to the transverse muscles, and linea alba; the lower part of it to the os pubis; and the back part of it to the os sacrum, and vertebræ of the loins. It is a double membrane, and contains in its duplicatures the umbilical vessels, the bladder, the ureters, the kidneys, and the spermatic vessels, to all which it gives a membrane, as also to the liver, spleen, stomach, intestines, and womb. Its external lamina has two productions, like to two sheaths, which pass through the rings of the oblique and transverse muscles in the groin, for the passage of the spermatic vessels in men, and for the round ligaments of the womb in women. These productions, being come to the testicles in men, dilate and form the tunica vaginalis. The internal lamina, which is here very thin, having accompanied the external productions a little way, cleaves close to the spermatic vessels, and round ligaments of the womb. The peritonæum has veins and arteries from the phrenic, from the mammillary, the epigastric, and often from the spermatics. Its nerves are of those which are distributed in the muscles of the abdomen. It has likewise

a few lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the iliac glands. By the elasticity of its fibres it easily dilates and contracts in respiration and conception. If it breaks, it causes a rupture either in the groin or navel. Its use is to contain the bowels of the abdomen, and to give each of them an outer coat.

Peritonitis, inflammation of the peritonæum, including the mesentery and omentum.

Periwinkle. See *Vinca*.

Perizoma, περιζωμα, strictly signifies *a girdle;* but by Hildanus, and some other chirurgical writers, it is applied to such instruments for supporting ruptures as we commonly call *Trusses*. Some also express by it the diaphragm.

Pernio, a swelling in the hands and feet, from πτερνα, *heel*, a kibe, chilblain. This disorder attacks the hands, feet, heels, ears, nose, and lips. It is attended with swelling, heat, itching, and soon there are troublesome ulcers in the part.

Peronæa, and *Peronæus*, from *perone*, the *fibula;* adjacent to which some muscles, &c. lie.

Peronæa, *Arteria*, the peroneal artery. It is the smaller division of the posterior tibialis; it passes down behind the fibula, between the soleus and the flexor pollicis, passes over the interosseous ligament, and about the upper and back part of the os calcis it forms an arch with the tibialis posterior.

Peronæus Musculus, or *Peronæus Anticus*, a muscle of the leg that is joined to the posticus in its origination, which is from the upper and external part of the fibula; and running through the channel which is in the external ankle, it is inserted into the os metatarsi.

Peronæus Longus, i. e. *Peronæus Posticus*.

Peronæus Posticus. It rises from the superior and external part of the perone, or fibula, and descending, passes through the fissure of the external ankle under the sole of the foot, to be inserted into the os metatarsi that sustains the little toe. When this muscle acteth, it pulleth the foot outwards.

Peronæus Secundus. It rises about the middle of the outward part of the fibula, and, as it runs under the malleolus externus, it becomes tendinous, and is inserted with the tendon of the *Peronæus Brevis* into the metatarsal bone of the little toe.

Peronæa, *Vena*. It is one of the divisions of the poplitea; it runs nearly the same course with the artery of the same name.

Perone, περονη, the fibula.

Peronæus Brevis, i. e. *Extensor Digitorum longus*.

Perpetual Motion. From the nature of matter and of machinery, this seems to be an impossibility; action and reaction being equal, and there not being known in common matter a power of commencing, renewing, and perpetuating motion. Yet there ever have been, and now are, plenty of projectors who declare they have discovered it. Several of these mechanical contrivers petitioned Congress on this subject in 1802, declaring they had found it, and the newspapers contained similar intelligence. But these were mistakes. See *Nature, Laws of*, Law II.

Per se, by itself; as some things are drawn by distillation without any additional helps to raise them; as the genuine spirit of hartshorn; thus called in opposition to that which is assisted with quicksilver.

Persea, American alligator pear-tree; a species of *Laurus*.

Persica, the peach-tree. Linnæus includes it in the genus *Amygdalus*.

Persicus Ignis, a carbuncle. Avicenna says it is that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

Persistens Febris, a regular intermitting fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated hours.

Personata, a species of *Arctium*.

Perspiration, a breathing through. See *Baths*, and *Bathing; Cuticula*,

and *Cutis*. And what flies off this way, is called

Perspirable Matter. See as above.

Perturbatio Alva, a diarrhœa.

Pertussis, the hooping-cough.

Peruvian Balsam-tree, i. e. *Peruifera, vel Myroxylon, Peruiferum*, Linn.

Peruvian Bark-tree, i. e. *Cinchona Officinalis*, Linn. In the college Pharmacopœia, the following preparations of the Bark are inserted, viz. An extract made by boiling the Bark in water, and evaporating the decoction either to the consistence of pills, called the *soft extract*, or into a pulverizable state, called the *hard extract*: Extract Corticis Peruviana cum Resina, is directed to be made by digesting the Bark in rectified spirit of wine, pouring off the Tincture thus formed. The residuum of the Bark is to be boiled in water. The Tincture and the Decoction are to be separately strained; the former is to be thickened by distillation, the latter by evaporation. They are ultimately to be blended together into a mass fit to be formed into pills. A Decoction of Bark (Decoctum Corticis Peruviana) is directed in the proportion of one ounce of the powdered Bark to one pint and three ounces of distilled water; these are to be boiled for ten minutes in a close vessel, and the liquor is to be strained off while it is hot. A Tincture of Bark in spirit of wine is directed by the name of Tinct. Cort. Peruviani. As is also another Tincture, called Tinct. Cort. Peruv. Composita, in which dried Orange-peel, Snake-root, Saffron, and Cochineal, are joined with the Bark: this Tincture is the same as Huxham's Tincture of the Bark. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani Ammoniata is directed, which consists of Bark digested in the Spirit of Ammoniæ Compositus, formerly called Spir. Volatil. Aromatic. or Volatile Aromatic Spirit. This latter composition supplies the place of the Tinctura Corticis Peruv. volatilis of the former Dispensatory.

Pervigilium, watching, or want of sleep, a frequent and unfavourable symptom in fevers.

Pes, the foot. In this are distinguished three parts, the *Tarsus*, *Metatarsus*, and *Toes*; which see.

Pes, a foot, the eighth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: from the elbow to the basis of the thumb, or twelve Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

Pessary, is an oblong form of medicine made to thrust up into the uterus, upon some extraordinary occasion, to prevent the prolapsus and procidentia, or falling down of the parts.

Pestilence, any general and destructive sickness. Whenever an army or a city is afflicted with distempers which cut off great numbers of the people, pestilence is said to be raging among them. The term is rather a *popular* than a *medical* one; for provided the disease is very mortal, and the deaths numerous, pestilence is said to rage. When this word is analyzed, it is found to be of exceedingly various signification; thus, a city blockaded by an enemy, as Jerusalem of old was by the Romans, and Cadiz of late by the English, may be deprived of its needful supplies of food, and pestilence may arise from misery and want. An army encamped on ground naturally unwholesome, by reason of the septic vapours exhaling from the rotten remains of plants and animals strewed over its surface, may be cut off by pestilence, as happened to the Roman, Grecian, and Carthaginian armies, in the wars of Syracuse. Or an army or a city may be afflicted with pestilence engendered from the nastiness of the inhabitants, accumulated in the receptacles of their offal and excrements, whether hid away in the rear of their lots, or left exposed in the streets and bye-places. A gas arises from these foul and corrupted forms of matter, which contaminates the neighbouring atmosphere, to the distance of perhaps a few feet, and perhaps

to an extent of many rods, and excites in those who breathe it more or less sickness.

In like manner pestilence may be engendered on ship-board, in the bottom of the hold, where every thing foul collects; in the berths and quarters of the men, which frequently grow shockingly nasty; and in the whole space between the decks, from salted fish and beef often putrefying in the store-room. Also in private houses pestilence may be produced, and sicken or destroy a single family, from some internal and local cause about the house, cellar, yard, or their appurtenances. But it is not commonly called "pestilence" unless it cuts off a great number at a time. A pestilence may arise from internal as well as external causes: corrupting meat, for example, used as food, may be exceedingly noxious to the stomach and intestines of those who feed upon it, and cause dysenteries, fluxes, and various symptoms of febrile disease.

Pestis, the plague, is a distemper communicated by infection, but not specifically contagious: whence

Pestilential Distempers, are those so communicated. Under the preceding head of "pestilence" it has been stated how commonly disease proceeds from the poisonous quality of the atmosphere, which nastiness and corruption bring on. From these fertile sources of mischief are derived the exciting causes of pestilential diseases. These take on themselves various appearances, according to the region where they arise—the dress and food of the people—their indulgence in spirituous liquors—their beds, bed-rooms, and manner of sleeping—the more or less ventilation of their houses and chambers—and the greater or less frequency of alkaline salts and earths in their system of house-keeping.

In Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Turkey, it has been fashionable to affirm that pestilential distempers are more common and destructive than in any part of the world. Probably this is the fact. Under the oppression of the Turkish government, little regard seems to be paid to that part of police and house-keeping which is best calculated to make cities and houses clean and wholesome. Consequently, a great quantity of those foul things which collect around human persons and dwellings, surround the Turk, whether sitting in his house, or abroad in the streets. At certain times this nastiness turns to septic and infectious air, and makes great destruction of the human species. The state of female society, too, is totally subversive of that neatness and elegance in domestic economy which is the grace and embellishment of the Christian world. Among the Mahometans, women are secluded and confined—they frequent few or no public spectacles—they neither receive nor pay visits—and, consequently, the great motives to nicety and cleanliness are taken away. If they, their clothes and apartments are nasty, nobody sees them, and because nobody sees them they are nasty. When Tippoo Saib's capital, Seringapatam, was taken by the English, the apartments of the palace in which his wives and their attendants dwelt, were found to be remarkably unclean. Hence it happens, that in houses badly adapted for ventilation, crowded with polygamy and its numerous attendants, and seldom or never alkalized into neatness and cleanness, pestilential diseases often break out, and destroy great numbers of lives. It has been a fashion among the christians to call the worst form of this disease "the plague."

But if these same persons would take a survey of things at home, they would find pestilential diseases enough in all the great cities of christendom. In the cities of Manchester, Leeds, London, Chester, Edinburgh, for instance, in Great-Britain, a pestilential distemper exists among the forlorn and wretched

poor, and carries off great numbers of them. This evil has become so serious, that hospitals and boards of health are established in those and other towns. The reports published concur in ascribing this malignant and fatal distemper to nasty chambers, clothing and bedding; to bad food, septic air, and an almost total disuse of neutralizing and detergent alkalies: for, give these wretches better aliment, allow them an uninfected atmosphere, and make all things clean around them with pot-ash, soda and lime, and the comforts of health instantly appear in their late tainted and pestilential abodes. In the more enlightened parts of Europe, the name by which this distemper is known, is "Typhus."

Both PLAGUE and TYPHUS are considered, in the books of physic, as *contagious* diseases. This is probably a gross and vulgar error. The infectious gas which poisons the atmosphere is not the result of morbid living secretion, but of the putrefactive changes going on in dead bodies or their parts, and in lifeless excreted matter. Though, therefore, plague or typhus should be excited in a healthy person by septic vapours or pestilential air, that person, so rendered sick, would not communicate the distemper specifically to another. These disorders are not perpetuated by a secreted morbid poison, as the venereal disease, small-pox and kine-pock are. Their only exciting cause is the peculiar vapour which arises from dead substances while they undergo putrefaction.

Besides *plague* and *typhus*, there are other forms of pestilential diseases: where armies are supplied with corrupted provisions; where the camp becomes infected by the vapours of putrefying offal, excrements, dead bodies of men, horses, &c. which frequently happens; and when a camp is pitched, from necessity, in an unwholesome spot, "dysentery" may be added to the two others. Dysentery may be brought on by the vitiated quality of the food taken into the stomach, and growing more and more mischievous as it passes through the intestines. And as the food taken becomes more degenerate and noxious by passing through the body, the fœcal discharges of dysenteric patients are peculiarly prone to mingle with the neighbouring atmosphere, and to injure its salubrity. The exhalations, however, from dysenteric stools, have no peculiar nor specific contagion. Experiments have repeatedly shown their acid quality. And alkaline medicines are the best of all prescriptions in this formidable malady. Their evolution during the putrefactive process evinces their septic nature. They are, therefore, of the same constitution and qualities with those which occasion the preceding distempers. Dysentery may thus be defined *to be the disease arising from the corruption and retention of such materials within the intestinal canal as afford septic acid;* and this septic acid, stimulating, inflaming, and corroding the guts, gives rise to the peculiar symptoms of the disease.

From the same, or a similar exciting cause, the "*yellow fever*" of hot climates takes its origin. When the common septic effluvium acts upon the constitutions of men that are plethoric, full-fed, replete with animal diet, and stimulated by ardent spirits, it kindles up a disease different from that which it produces in the body of an emaciated artizan of Egypt, or an half-starved manufacturer of England. Such debilitated and emaciated constitutions are incapable of taking on that high and vigorous action, and of exhibiting that train of destructive, violent and dreadful symptoms, which are exhibited in turgid, plethoric, and overstuffed constitutions. In these latter, the same exciting cause stirs up yellow fever; whereas, in the former, it could not enkindle any disease of higher excitement than plague or typhus.

It would be instructive to trace all these distempers through each of their modifications, but this will exceed the limits allowed in a Lexicon. They who wish a more intimate and perfect acquaintance with these forms of human misery, will read of them in the books of history as well as of medicine, from the plague of Athens mentioned by Thucydides, that of Syracuse by Diodorus Siculus, and those of Rome by Livy, up to those of the cities of modern Europe, and the European colonies all over the world, mentioned by almost every writer. In these it will appear that the symptoms appertaining to each of the aforesaid pestilential distempers are frequently found in close connection, or even co-existence; and that yellow fever is occasionally characterized by the buboes, carbuncles and parotids of the *plague*—the gripings, tenesmus, and bloody stools of *dysentery*—and by the stupid, comatose and torpid debility of *typhus*.

Petala, is a term in *Botany*, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. Whence plants are distinguished into *Monopetalous*, whose flower is in one continued leaf; *Tripetalous*, *Pentapetalous*, and *Polypetalous*, when they consist of three, five, or many leaves. See *Flower*. Hence,

Petalodes, πεταλωδες, is by Hippocrates applied to urine which hath in it flaky substances resembling leaves.

Petechiæ, red or purple spots on the skin, which frequently appear in the small-pox, &c. The Italians gave them this name, from the word *petechio*, because they resemble the bites of fleas.

Petechialis Febris, the spotted fever, or the *petechial* fever. It is the low or putrid fever, attended with purple spots.

Peticulas, i. e. *Petechialis Febris*.

Petiolus, in *Botany*, the foot-stalk of a leaf.

Petra, in *Mineralogy*, an order in the class of stones. This is a stone of a close solid structure, and wanting the characters of the other orders of this class.

Petra Vulgaris, a genus of *Petra*, of a solid structure, and wanting the characters of feltspat, and the other genera of the order of *Petra*.

Petracorius Lapis, Perigord-stone. It is a fossil ferruginous substance, black, hard, and heavy. It is found in the mountains of Dauphiny, and used in painting earthen vessels and enamelling.

Petrifaction, from *petra*, *a rock*, or *stone*, and *facio*, *to make*; to turn into stones. This is applied to some substances that, by certain springs or liquor, seem changed into stone; but there is not, in such cases, any real transmutation of another substance into stone, but only particles of stone which before floated in a liquor, lodged and deposited in the pores of such substances, in such a manner and in such plenty, as to leave very little less than the appearance of a stone. This is also frequently done by an incrustation of stony particles upon some bodies, as salts shoot upon and adhere to them.

Petroleum, *seu Oleum Petræ*, rock-oil, a fluid bitumen or mineral oil, exuding from the clefts of rocks, or from the earth, or found floating on the surface of waters, in different parts of Europe, and more plentifully in the warmer countries, similar, in its general properties, to the oils extracted by distillation from pit-coal, amber, and other solid bituminous bodies. The more fluid *petrolea* have been distinguished by the name of *Naptha*; and the thicker, by those of *Pissaphaltum*, and *Pisseltum*. Their general virtues are those of stimulants, externally, in nervous complaints, and as diuretics. The college have retained the *Bitumen Petroleum* of Linnæus.

Petroleum Flavum, Italian or yellow oil of petre. It is of a yellow colour, less fluid than the white sort; in smell less penetrating, less agreeable, and more nearly allied to that of the oil of amber.

Petroleum Album, white petroleum. It is nearly colourless; almost as fluid and limpid as water; of a strong penetrating smell, not disagreeable, somewhat resembling that of the rectified oil of amber.

Petroleum Barbadense, Barbadoes tar. It is of a reddish black colour, and a thick consistence, approaching to that of common tar. It is found in several of the American islands, but is chiefly obtained from Barbadoes.

Petroleum Vulgare, common rock-oil, or red petroleum. It is of a blackish red colour; of a thicker consistence, and a less penetrating and a more disagreeable smell than either the white or the yellow sorts.

Petropharyngæi. These muscles arise from the lower part of the extremity of the apophysis petrosa, and run backwards, to be inserted into the linea alba of the pharynx.

Petrosalpingo Staphylini. Each of these muscles is fixed by one extremity, partly to the inner side of the bony portion of the Eustachian tube, or to that next the apophysis petrosa, partly along the cartilaginous portion of the same tube: thence it passes a little way under the soft membranous part, and then turns towards the septum palati.

Petrosum Os, i. e. *Petrosa Apophysis*.

Petroselinum, common parsley, a species of *Apium*. The college have retained the root and seed.

Petrosilex, i. e. *Chert*.

Petum, tobacco. The Indians call it *Petum*.

Petuntse, the Chinese name of a stone used in making the Oriental porcelain. It possesses the properties of the stones called *Fluors*.

Peyeri Glandulæ, Peyer's glands, i. e. *Brunneri Glandulæ*.

Phacodes, φακωδης, is used by Hippocrates for hypochondriacal persons, whose complexions are of a lentil colour; as *upophacodes* is also applied by him to such as are approaching to such a complexion; and,

Phacoides, φακοειδης, any thing in the shape of a lentil, as applied by Vesalius to the crystalline humour of the eye. Galen also makes mention of

Phacoptisana, φακοπτισσανη, a liquor, or decoction of lentils, like what is now the common practice in the country, of boiling tares in drinks for raising the small-pox, and the like uses.

Phacosis, φακωσις, a black spot in the eye resembling a lentil.

Phænomenon, from φαινω, *appareo*, *to appear*; is any natural representation or appearance.

Phagedæna, φαγεδαινα, from φαγω, *edo*, or *rodo*, *to eat* or *corrode*; is such an ulcer where the sharpness of the humours eat away the flesh.

Phagedenic Medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh.

Phalangosis, φαλαγγωσις, a double or a triple row of the eye-lashes.

Phalanx, φαλαγξ, was first applied to a rank of men in battalia, and is now, by anatomists, used for the small bones of the fingers, which see under *Digitus*.

Phallus, φαλλος, morel. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates three species.

Phantasma, φαντασμα, false vision; the same as *pseudoblepsis*.

Pharmaceia, φαρμακεια, purgation of the belly, by giving cathartics.

Pharmaceuticæ, φαρμακευτικη, *medicine*, or the art of healing by means of drugs or medicines prepared by the art of *pharmacy*.

Pharmacia, the art of making medicines.

Pharmacochymia, φαρμακοχυμια, that part of the chemical art which teaches the preparation of chemical medicines, by way of distinction from the spagirical part, which treats of the transmutation of metals.

Pharmacopœia, from φαρμακον, *a medicine*, and ποιεω, *to make*; a pharmacopœia, or a dispensatory; compilations of medicines approved of by medical practitioners.—About the

middle of the fifteenth century, Nicolaus Præpositus, of Tours, wrote a general dispensatory, and it was the first. The first that was set forth by public authority, was that of Valerius Cordus, under the sanction of the senate of Norimberg, anno 1542.

Pharmacopœius, φαρμακοποιος, from φαρμακον, *a medicine*, and ποιεω, *to make;* a medicine maker, an apothecary.

Pharmacopola, φαρμακοπωλης, from φαρμακον, *a medicine*, and πωλεω, *to sell;* a seller or vender of medicine.

Pharyngæ Inflammatio, inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyngæum Sal. It is a salt formed with a solution of cream of tartar, nitre, and alum, in distilled vinegar. It is used for gargarisms in quinsies.

Pharyngethron, φαρυγγεθρον, the fauces or pharynx.

Pharyngo-staphylini. They are two small muscles fixed to the lateral part of the musculi thyropharyngæi, as if they were portions detached from the muscles; then they run up obliquely forward, along the two posterior half arches of the septum, and terminate in the septum above the uvula, where they meet together: the thickness of the posterior half arches is made up by these muscles.

Pharyngotomia, from *pharynx*, and τεμνω, *to cut.* It is the same as *Laryngotomy.*

Pharynx, φαρυγξ, the upper part of the œsophagus. The Latins call it *Infundibulum.*

Phaseolus Zurratensis, cowage, stinking beans, or cow-itch; the *Dolichos Pruriens*, Lin.

Phases, from φαινω, *appareo, to appear;* are the appearances of any thing.

Phausinges, φαυσιγγες, red circles in the legs, excited by fire. It sometimes is used to signify other kinds of spots, as well as red ones caused by the fire.

Phengites, φεγγιτης, a luminous stone, capable of acquiring light, and dispensing it again.

Phiala, a glass vessel, with a big belly and long neck. It is often used for chemical coagulations and solutions.

Phyladynamos, φιλαδυναμος, an epithet of water, expressing the property of it, by which it diminishes the strength.

Philanthropos, φιλανθρωπος, is strictly *a friend to man;* but hence some have conceitedly given it to some medicines of which they have had a great opinion.

Philiatros, φιλιατρος, a student in medicine.

Philonium, is the name of an anodyne electary, described in most dispensatories, from *Philo*, its author.

Philosophia, φιλοσοφια, and thence *Philosophus*, φιλοσοφος, is *a lover of knowledge*, and therefore most eminently applied to those who study natural causes.

Philosophical Tree, i.e. *Arbor Dianæ.*

Philosophical Wool, i. e. *Flowers of Zinc.*

Philotechnus, φιλοτεχνος, is applied to one who is a lover and an encourager of arts.

Philtron, φιλτρον, from φιλεω, *to kiss;* a love potion, or medicine to excite love. It signifies also the cavity or depression of the upper-lip, which is situated under the septum of the nose.

Phimosica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from a phimosis.

Phimosis, φιμωσις. It hath been used to signify the adhesion of one part to another, by the mediation of some glutinous matter, as in the eyelids. It hath also signified the adhesion of the prepuce to the glans of the penis. At present it is always used to signify that disease in which the prepuce is so straightened on the point of the penis, that it cannot be drawn back over the glans. The Greek word φιμοω, *obturo*, as applied to this disease, might perhaps be most properly translated by the words a *coarctation*, or *stricture* of the prepuce; or, if a Greek name must be used, another word in that language must be chosen, more expressive of these English ones.

Phlasma, φλασμα, a contusion, or collision.

Phlebopalie, φλεβοπαλιη, the pulsation of an artery.

Phleborrhagia, φλεβορραγια, from φλεψ, *a vein*, and ρηγνυμι, *to break;* a rupture of a vein.

Phlebotomy, φλεβοτομια, from φλεψ, *vena*, a *vein*, and τεμνω, *seco*, *to cut;* is blood-letting. To give as much light into this affair, of so much importance to the art of healing, as our compass will here allow, it ought to be remembered, "That every body striking against another, and communicating part of its motion thereunto, does lose so much of its own motion, or is so much retarded." Wherefore, the blood thrown out of the heart, while it strikes upon the antecedent blood, and drives it forward, transfers to it part of its own motion, or loses it; that is, it is hindered by that, and so much retarded in its own motion. Hence it follows, that if blood be drawn out of the basilic vein of the right arm, then the succeeding blood, or that carried by the axillary artery or right subclavian, will be less hindered in its motion than it was before that vein was opened: for, part of the blood being taken away by the opening of that vein, there remains behind a less quantity in the axillary vein, or less is contained between the farther extremity of the axillary artery and the heart than was before: therefore, the blood, being let out by the vein, the remainder in the artery will be less hindered in its motion than before. And therefore, the blood of that artery, which communicates with the vein that is opened, will flow with a greater velocity after the aperture is made than it did before. Hence it appears, that while the blood is flowing out of the vein in the arm, the blood, thrown out of the heart into the aorta, will find less resistance in the ascending trunk than in the descending; and therefore it will flow faster in the ascending than in the descending trunk; and thence too it will find less resistance in the right subclavian artery than in the left. For the blood is not supposed to run out of the vein in the left arm, but of the right; and therefore it will run faster through the right subclavian or axillary artery than through the left. And, lastly, it hence appears, that the blood being let out of a vein in the right arm, the remaining blood in the right axillary artery runs with a greater velocity into the artery of that arm that is continuous to it than it runs through the thoracic artery, or the right scapulary, which is likewise continuous to it; because, when the blood is not supposed to be drawn out from any vein corresponding to the thoracic artery, or into which this exonerates itself, there is proportionally a greater impediment to the motion of the blood in the thoracic artery than in that of the arm. But because the velocity of blood in the subclavian artery, or the right axillary, is greater than in the left, the velocity in the right thoracic will also be greater than in the left thoracic artery. Wherefore, it is manifest that the blood being let out of a vein in the right arm, the greatest velocity of the remaining blood will be in the artery of that arm, because it immediately empties its blood into the vein that is opened; and the next greatest velocity will be in the thoracic artery or scapulary of the same side, going out from the axillary artery. But the velocity of blood will be far less in the brachial, axillary, and thoracic artery on the left and opposite side; and the velocity will be least of all in the arteries arising from the descending trunk of the aorta.

Upon this view it may easily be gathered what is to be done in every particular circumstance, as to blood-letting. As for instance, if we would prevent the increase of any humours from the blood stagnating in the left leg, or bring it about, that as little blood as possible should flow to that leg in any given space of time; first,

blood ought to be taken from the arm or leg of the right side, because this is truly making what is called a *Revulsion*. And again, if blood be drawn away on the same side, and from some vein that receives the blood from a branch of that trunk which transmits it to the swelled part, it will occasion a greater derivation of blood to that limb. And whosoever rightly understands thus much, will easily, in every exigence, manage this part of cure to the greatest advantage. And, as for what relates to the whole habit in all lentors and viscidities, if there be a due strength and elasticity remaining in the solids, phlebotomy will make the remaining blood circulate faster, and become thinner and warmer: but in a plethora from debauch, and too large quantities of spirituous nourishment, or from a diminution of perspiration, where the blood yet retains its natural fluxility, phlebotomy will render the remaining mass to circulate slower, and become cooler. In the former case a diminution of the resistance in the blood-vessels will increase the contractile powers of those vessels, and make them beat faster, and circulate their contents with greater velocity; but in the latter case, a diminution of the quantity of a spirituous blood will lessen the quantity of spirit secreted in the brain; the consequence of which will be, that the heart and arteries will not contract so often, nor so strongly as before, and therefore will the blood move slower, and become cooler. And on this depends the whole doctrine of blood-letting. For farther satisfaction in which, see Bellini *De Missione Sanguinis*.

Phlebotomus, φλεβοτομος, a lancet, or fleam for bleeding with.

Phlegm, φλεγμα, in a human body, is the same as *Pituita*, which see; but among the chemists is much the same as *Water*, and is the common vehicle and diluter of all solid bodies; and, in proportion to its quantity in mixture, are the other more languid or disabled in their attractive influences. It is much to be questioned, whether this can be drawn by distillation without some mixture: that which was the least, must come nearest to the nature of a principle, and, upon that account, rain-water is like to afford it most.

Phlegmagogue, φλεγμαγωγος, from *phlegma*, *phlegm*, and αγω, *duco*, *to draw;* such a medicine as is supposed to purge phlegm.

Phlegmasia, φλεγμασια, an inflammation.

Phlegmasiæ, inflammations. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is an order in the class *Pyrexiæ*.

Phlegmatias, φλεγματιας, a beginning anasarca.

Phlegmatici, φλεγματικοι, are those who abound with phlegm in their constitutions.

Phlegmatorrhagia, the name of a disorder in which a flux of thin phlegm was discharged from the nostrils. See Salmuthus's *Obs*. 37.

Phlegmon, from φλεγω, *to burn*. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a species of *Phlogosis*, which he defines to be of a lively red colour; generally a circumscribed tumour elevated to a point, often attended with a throbbing pain, and then terminating in an abscess.

Phlegmone Articuli. See *Arthropuosis*.

Phlegmonodes, i. e. *Phlogosis*.

Phleps, φλεψ, a vein. Among the ancients it was both an artery and a vein.

Phlogistici, inflammations and fevers, with a hard pulse, and topical pain.

Phlogiston, from φλογιζω, *inflammo*, *to burn with blaze or flame*. Phlogiston is one of the most happy and convenient terms in physical science. It does great honour to the quick perception and inventive genius of Professor *Stahl*, who contrived and applied it. Although this great man conceived the idea of this term, he did not comprehend the whole of the facts relative to combustion well

enough to apply his own word, and employ it successfully in explaining the phenomena of nature. His explanations were, of course, indistinct; and the incorrect use and application of the word phlogiston obscured, in some degree, the science it was calculated to enlighten. They who succeeded him, and attempted to philosophize upon his principles, attempted to explain by aid of phlogiston more than it was capable of explaining, insomuch that, by injudicious and forced applications, the doctrine of phlogiston was rendered not only dubious, but almost ridiculous. This was the state of opinion about it when the Academicians of Paris published their Nomenclature of Chemistry, in 1787, and left out the name of *phlogiston* entirely. Since that time they and their followers deny there is any such thing, and refuse to make any use of the word. The doctrine of the justly celebrated LAVOISIER was supposed to have overturned the phlogistic hypothesis altogether.

But Priestley, and some other disciples of the old school, refused to adopt the doctrines of the new. Professor Woodhouse is not wholly reconciled to the antiphlogistic theory. And Dr. Mitchill has gone so far as to restore the word to use, to place it in the Nomenclature, and to apply to it a definite meaning. He has expunged "hydrogen," and put "phlogiston" in its place. Phlogiston thus means *the base of inflammable air*, and *the material of flame or blaze*. Thus, whatever contains hydrogen, or is capable of affording hydrogenous air, contains phlogiston: whatever burns *with blaze*, contains this *principle of inflammability*. Consequently sulphur, phosphorus, iron, zinc, wood, pit-coal, and every other thing which exhibits flame as it consumes, contains phlogiston, which being a gaseous fluid exhaled from them, inflames as it escapes. All inflammable bodies contain a portion of it; and it seems to be a constituent part of all metals, giving them ductility and lustre. When lead, for instance, loses its phlogiston, it turns to massicot, iron to finery cinder, and zinc to a darkish calx. These are their true and simple metallic states: when they go beyond this, and after having lost their phlogiston combine with oxygen, they turn to metallic acids and oxyds. Phlogiston united to the point of saturation with oxygen forms water; and this phlogistic basis of water in some processes breaks loose and returns to inflammable air again.

Phlogosis, φλογωσις, from φλογοω, *to inflame;* a flushing, or heat in any part, with or without tumour.

Phlogosis, φλογωσις, inflammation. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Phlegmasiæ*. He defines it to be a febrile disorder, in which there is a redness of an external part, with heat, and tensive pain.

Phlogosis Erythema. In Cullen's *Nosology*, a species of *Phlogosis*.

Phlogosis Phlegomone. In Cullen's *Nosology*, a species of *Inflammation*.

Phlyctænæ, φλυκταιναι, small bladdery pustules, rising upon the scarf-skin, after the manner of those caused by scalding hot water, from which the name. These sometimes appear on the corner of the eye, and often on the bodies of infants.

Phlyzacion, φλυζακιον, a pustule, or vesication on the skin, excited by fire or heat. The same as *Phlyctænæ*.

Phœnicius Morbus, φοινικιος, the elephantiasis.

Phœnigmus, φοινιγμος, red marks or stains in the skin, as if red wine had been used to stain it.

Phœnix, φοινιξ, common palm-tree, or date-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Phos, φως, light; also the black circle about the pupil of the eye.

Phosphates, are salts formed by the union of the phosphoric acid (see *Acids*), with the different alkaline earthy, and metallic bases.

Phosphites, are salts formed by the union of the phosphorous acid (see *Acids)*, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Phosphorus, φωσφορος, from φως, *light*, and φερω, *to bring*. It is a chemical preparation, from urine and bones that will flame and burn spontaneously in a convenient heat. Ordinarily it contains a large portion of phlogiston in a very separable state. Hence it burns with blaze, and while a portion of the oxygen of the atmosphere unites with the phosphorus to form phosphoric acid, another portion joins the phlogiston, and turns to water. Thus moist or liquid phosphoric acid may be accounted for.

Phosphorus Bononiensis, i. e. *Bononiensis Lapis*.

Phosphorus Kercheri, i. e. *Bononiensis Lapis*.

Phosphorus Liquidus, liquid phosphorus. Powder one grain of *phosphorus* of urine, and ten grains of camphor; rub them together: these dissolved in the ol. caryoph. is the *liquid phosphorus*.

Phosphures, are combinations of non-oxygenated phosphorus with different bases.

Phrenes, φρενες, is the same as *Diaphragm*, which see; and thus called, from φρην, *mens*, *the mind*, because that has been imagined by some to be the seat thereof; and, from the communication of nerves, it hath certainly such a nice consent or fellow-feeling with the head, as to be sensibly affected with many commotions there.

Phrenesis, or *Phrenetiasis*, i. e. *Phrenitis*.

Phrenicæ, *Arteriæ*, i. e. *Diaphragmaticæ Arteriæ*.

Phreniciæ Venæ, i. e. *Diaphragmaticæ Venæ*.

Phrenismus, i. e. *Phrenitis*, or inflammation of the brain.

Phrenitici, *Nervi*, the nerves which run in the diaphragm.

Phrenitis, φρενιτις, is a phrenzy or distraction, whose seat is certainly in the head, though it hath its name from a supposition to be seated in this part.

Phrenitis Apyrea, the same as *Mania*.

Phrenitis Inanitorum, madness from a faulty bodily state.

Phrenitis Vogelii, i. e. *Synochus*.

Phricasmus, shivering.

Phricodes, φρικωδης, a sort of semitertian fever. According to the ancients, it was a sort of fever, in which the patients trembled at the least breath of air.

Phryctæ, φρυκτη. In Latin, *fricta*, simply, without its proper substantive, is *Resina Colophonia*, black resin, so called in distinction from the liquid sort called *Hygra*.

Phrygius Lapis, the Phrygian stone. It is so called, because the dyers in Phrygia used it much. It is produced in Cappadocia. Its uses are the same as those of the lapis calaminaris.

Phtharticos, φθαρτικος, from φθειρω, *to corrupt;* deleterious, deadly.

Phtheriasis, φθειριασις. See *Phthiriasis*.

Phtheirоctonon, a name for the staves-acre. It is so called, from φθειρ, *a louse*, and κτεινω, *to kill;* because it destroys lice.

Phthiriasis, φθειριασις, the lousy evil, from φθειρ, *a louse*. It is when lice are produced all over the body.

Phthisis, φθισις, from φθιω, *corrumpo*, *to corrupt*, *rot*, or *waste;* is a consumption. There is such a vast variety, both as to the cause and cure of what goes under this appellation, that, for an account thereof we must refer to authors on that subject. Dr. Cullen does not consider the phthisis as an original disease, but as a mode of some other disease, being terminated. See his *Nosology*.

Phthisis Ischiadica, i. e. *Tabes Coxaria*.

Phthisis Humida, i. e. *Phthisis Confirmata*.

Phthisis Pupillæ, a kind of *Amaurosis*.

Phthisis Sicca, i. e. *Phthisis Incipiens*.

Phygethlon, φυγεθλον, is a tumour affecting the glandulous parts under the jaw, called sometimes *Panus*, it lying round and flat as a cake.

Phylacterios, φυλακτηριος, is a sort of amulets or charms, to be worn externally for the cure of many diseases; but these seem to have had their rise when physic was ingrossed by the monks and such like holy cheats; but are now put out of countenance by the increase of true learning, and the extirpation of those pious jugglers.

Phyma, φυμα, from φυομαι, *to grow*, or *to be generated from*, or from φυω, *to produce*; all kinds of preternatural tumours from any part of the body, and especially such as affect the superfices of the skin, and arise without any external cause, and are generated, increased, or inflamed and suppurated in a short time. *Phymata* are also inflammations of the glands, which suddenly break forth, and hasten to suppuration. A sort of scrophulous tumours met with in children are also called *Phymata*.

Phymata, inflammations.

Phymosica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine, from a phymosis.

Physconia, a physcony; an intumescence in the belly, from the gradual increase of one or more of its contents; the part which increases is scirrhous; it is also a sort of tumour on the skin, &c.

Physic Nut, a species of *Jatropha*.

Physiognomonic Signs, from φυσις, *natura*, *nature*, and γινωσκω, *cognosco*, *to know*; are signs that are pretended to be known from the countenance; as,

Physiognomy, φυσιογνωμια, is the art that pretends to give rules for so doing.

Physiologia, φυσιολογια, from φυσις, *nature*, and λεγω, *to treat of*; that branch of medicine which considers nature with respect to the cure of diseases, particularly the human body, its parts, structure, health, life, functions, and œconomy.

Physics, φυσικη, from φυσις, *natura*; is in general the science of all material beings, or whatsoever concerns the system of this visible world; though in a more limited and improper sence, *physic* is by many applied to the science of *Medicine*.

Physocele, a windy tumour, from φυσα, a *flatus*, and κηλη, *a tumour*; a wind-rupture, or windy-tumour.

Physocephalus, an emphysematous tumour of the head.

Physometra, a tympany of the womb.

Phyteuma, less bastard-rocket, a species of *Reseda*.

Phytolacca, poke-weed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Phytologia, φυτολογια, from φυτη, *planta*, *an herb*, and λεγω, *narro*, *to describe*; is a description of plants.

Pia Mater, is a thin and delicate double membrane which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain. Its inner membrane is much larger than its outer membrane; for it runs in betwixt all the foldings and circumvolutions of the brain to separate them, and to sustain the blood-vessels, which make several turnings and windings upon it before they terminate in the substance of the brain. It has the same use as the dura mater.

Pica, the same as *Malacia*, which is a vitiated appetite, wherein persons crave things unfit for food, as women with child, or in a chlorosis.

Picea, common fir, pitch-tree, or Norway spruce fir-tree, a variety of *Abies*.

Picrocholos, πικροχολος, from πικρος, *bitter*, and χολη, *bile*, a person abounding with bitter bile, or a person subject to anger.

Picra. See *Hiera Picra*.

Pictonum Colica, a variety of the *Colica Spasmodica* of Cullen.

Pila Hystricis, the bezoar of the porcupine.

Pila Marina, a species of *Alcyonum*, or a round spherical ball, found on sea-coasts amongst wrack: it is

lanuginous, of a dark colour, formed by a collection of hairs, sand, and other impurities of the sea, united by means of some glutinous liquor.

Piles; they are the same as the *Hæmorrhoides*, and are to be accounted for only in the same manner, as a plethora causes the *Menses*, which see.

Pileus, i. e. *Cucupha*. In *Anatomy*, it is the coif with which some children are born; it is called *Pileus*, *Pileolus*, *Galea*, and *Vitta*.

Pili, *Hairs*, which see.

Pilmictio, a discharge of substances resembling hairs with the urine.

Pilula, a pill.

Pilus, a hair.

Pimenta, allspice, or Jamaica pepper. The tree that affords it is the *Myrtus Pimenta*, Linn. The college have retained the Pimento, and have directed a simple and spirituous water to be distilled from it; the former is called Aqua Pimento, and the latter, Spiritus Pimento. It is also an ingredient in the Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.

Pimpinelloides, a species of *Seseli*.

Pine-tree. See *Pinus*.

Pinealis, *Glandula*, the pineal gland. See *Brain*.

Pin and Web, is an horny induration of the membranes of the eye, not greatly unlike the *Cataract*, which see.

Pinguedinosa Membrana, the cellular membrane, where the oily matter contained in it almost dissolves spontaneously.

Pinguedo, *Fat*, which see.

Pinna, a wing.

Pinna Auris. See *Ear*.

Pinna Marina, a sea shell of a conical form, of which there are many species. Large pearls are sometimes found in them.

Pinna Nasi, the same as the *Ala Nasi*, which see.

Pinnaculum Fornicis Gutturalis, the uvula.

Pinnata Folia, from *pinna*, *a feather*, in *Botany*, are such leaves of plants whose leaflets are connected to the side of the leaf-stem, as in roses, vetches, jasmine, &c.

Pinus, pine-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Piony. See *Pæonia*.

Piper, pepper. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-five species.

Piper Indicum. It is the *Capsicum annuum*, Linn. The Capsicum or Guinea Pepper hath been introduced into the college Pharmacopœia.

Piper Nigrum. It is the *Piper nigrum*, Linn. This is retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Piper Album. It is the piper nigrum after it has been decorticated.

Piper Jamaicense, i. e. *Pimenta*.

Piper Longum. It is the *Piper longum*, Linn. This is retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Piper Caudatum, cubebs.

Piper Chiapæ, Jamaica pepper.

Piper Tavasci, i. e. *Cassia Caryophyllata*.

Piperita, also a species of *Mint*, viz. the *Pepper-mint*.

Piperine: things are thus called which partake of the chief qualities of pepper, whether simples or compounds. Hildanus likewise applies *piperina* to baths in Helvetia, which he makes mention of in his works.

Pyramidalia Corpora, the small eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata.

Pisasphaltum, i. e. *Succinum*.

Pisiforme Os, i. e. *Lenticulare*.

Pisolithus, pea-stone, a species of spar, glossy, and of a white colour, and of a perfect spherical figure.

Piss-a-bed. So the dandelion is called, from its diuretic efficacy.

Pissacum Indicum, Barbadoes tar.

Pissagous, i. e. *Bulbocastanum*.

Pissasphaltos, πισσασφαλτος, common fossil pitch, or *Bitumen Judaicum*.

Pisselæum, πισσελαιον, from πισσα, *pitch*, and ελαιον, *oil*, oil of pitch. Wool is said to be spread over boiling pitch, and when it is soaked with the rising vapour, it is wrung into a

vessel; and this is repeated as long as the pitch is boiling.

Pisselaion, oil of cedar.

Pistacia, pistachia nut, or turpentine-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Pistillum, a pestle; the use of which is well known.

Pistillum, or *Pointal*, in *Botany*, is the female organ of generation in plants; it consists of three parts, the *Germen*, which is the rudiment of the fruit accompanying the flower, but not yet arrived at maturity; the *Style*, which is the part that serves to elevate the stigma from the germen; and the *Stigma*, which is the summit of the pistillum, and covered with a moisture for the breaking of the pollen. The pistillum is of great consequence in the sexual system, as well as the stamen or male part.

Pisum, pea. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Pitch-tree, picea.

Pituita, phlegm, is the most viscid and glutinous part of the blood, which is separated in the largest glands, where the contortions of the arteries are greatest, and give the greatest retardation to the blood's velocity, as in the glands about the mouth and head.

Pituita Alba, i. e. *Anasarca*.

Pituitaria, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Pituitaria, is a name given to a gland by Bartholine, which separates the viscid moisture of the nostrils. It is lodged in the sella sphenoidalis, between the sphenoidal folds of the dura mater. On its outside it is partly greyish, partly reddish, and white within.

Pituitaria Membrana, the pituitary membrane; it lines the whole internal nares, the sinus frontalis, and sphenoidalis, &c. It is termed *Pituitaria*, because that, through the greatest part of its extent, it separates a mucilaginous lymph, called by the ancients *Pituita*.

Pituitosus Morbus. So the ancients called the nervous fever.

Pityriasis, i. e. *Porrigo*.

Pityroides, an epithet for a sort of sediment in the urine, which resembles bran.

Pix, πισσα, pitch. It is tar dried by heat.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy pitch, by some called *White Pitch*. This is retained in the college Pharmacopœia, and is an ingredient in the Emplastrum Cumini, and Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ. It is the resin of the pinus abies, less divested of its essential oil than the common resin is.

Pix Liquida, tar. This is retained in the college Pharmacopœia: it forms with mutton-suet the Unguentum Picis.

Pix Montana, a species of *Bitumen*.

Place, is that part of space which any body takes up; and is divided into absolute and relative: the former is the real internal space which a body fills; and the latter the apparent, secondary, or sensible position of any body, according to the determination of our senses, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining bodies.

Placebo, a common-place method or medicine.

Placenta Uterina. It is a thick cake, that grows on the outside of the chorion, in proportion as the fœtus grows: and, from its appearance, called also *Hepar Uterinum*, the liver of the womb. It is of a circular figure, and, at its biggest, is about two fingers breadth thick, and six or seven in diameter. The branches of the umbilical vessels are spread through all its substance; and, indeed, it seems to be nothing else but a texture of the veins and arteries, by whose extremities opening into the sides of the hypogastric vessels, the circulation is performed between the mother and the fœtus: for that side of the placenta which adheres to the womb, appears to be nothing but the extremities of an infinite number of small threads, which, in labour, drop-

ping out of the pores in the sides of the hypogastric blood-vessels, into which they had insinuated themselves, is the occasion of the flowing of the lochia, till the uteris collapses, or the pores, by the natural elasticity of the vessels, contact by degrees. Sometimes twins have only one common placenta, and sometimes they have each a distinct one.

Placentation, in *Botany*, denotes the disposition of the cotyledons at the time when the seed is beginning to grow. Plants, in respect to placentation, are termed *Acotyledones*, without cotyledons, as in mosses; *Monocotyledones*, with a single cotyledon; *Dicotyledones*, having two cotyledons; and *Polycotyledones*, with many cotyledons.

Plaga, πληγη, in a lax sense, is taken for any disease; but more strictly is used to signify those which are external, and proceed from blows or accidents.

Plane, is a surface that lies even between its bounding lines, so that, as a right line is the shortest extension from one point to another, so a plain surface is the shortest extension from one line to another.

Plane Tree. See *Platanus.*

Plant. What comes under this denomination, Mr. Ray has distributed under twenty-five genders, or kinds.

1. The imperfect plants, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so; no seed or flower having been yet discovered to belong to them, or at least but to few of them; such as coral, sponges, algæ confervæ, duck-meat, or the lens palustris, the fungi, tubera terræ, the mosses, and some liverwort.

2. Plants producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, and whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. Some of these bear their seeds on the back-part of their leaves; as the maiden-hair, spleen-wort, polypodium, and ferns. Others bear it on the stalk itself, adhering there by small single foot-stalks; as the lichen terrestris, the lycopodium or wolfs-claw, the adianthum aureum, the lunaria, equisetum, &c.

3. Those whose seeds are not so small as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or stamineous flower, i. e. such an one as is without the petala, having only the stamina and the perianthium; as hops, hemp, mercurialis, nettles, docks, knot-grass, pond-weed, orach, blite, beet, ladies-mantle, &c.

4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk, when their stalks are cut, or their branches broken off; such as lettus, sow-thistle, hawk-weed, dandelion, succory, goats-beard, nipple-wort, &c.

5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with down, but emit no milk as the former do; as colts-foot, fleabane, golden-rod, ragweed, groundsel, cudweed, &c.

6. The *herbæ capitatæ*, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous, or hollow flowers gathered together in a round button, ball, or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat; of which kind are the thistle, the greater burdock, blue-bottle, knap-weed, saw-wort, &c.

7. The *corymbiferous* plants, which have a compound discous flower, but their seeds have no down adhering to them. Of this kind are corn-marigold, common ox-eye, yarrow, the daisy, camomile, tansy, mugwort, scabious, teasel, &c.

8. Plants with a perfect flower, having only one single seed belonging to each single flower, such as valerian, corn-salled, agrimony, burnet, meadow-rue, fumitory, &c.

9. The *umbelliferous* plants which have a pentapetalous flower, (i. e. one having five small petalla, or leaves) and belonging to each single flower, two seeds lying naked, and joining together; they are called *Um-*

belliferous, because the plant, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella or *Umbella*.

This is a very large genus of plants, which, therefore, he thus subdivides into,

(1.) Such as have a broad flat seed, almost of the figure of a leaf, or which are encompassed round about with something like leaves; as cow-parsnep, wild and garden-parsnep, hogs fennel *(Pucedanum)*, &c.

(2.) Such as have a longish seed swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former, as shepherd's-needle, cow-weed, wild chervil, common spignel or meum, &c.

(3.) Such as have a shorter seed; as angelica, and alexanders.

(4.) Such as have a tuberous root; as the earth-nut, kippernut, or pig-nut, water drop-wort, and hemlock drop-wort.

(5.) Such as have a small wrinkled, channelled, or striated seed; as stone-parsley, water-parsnep, burnet, saxifrage, caraways, smallage, hemlock, meadow saxifrage, samphire, fennel, rock-parsley, &c.

(6.) Such as have rough, hairy, or bristly seeds; as mountain stone-parsley, wild carrot or bird's-nest, hedge and bastard-parsley, hemlock, chervil, sea-parsnep.

(7.) Such as have their leaves entire, and undivided into jags, &c. as perfoliata or thorowax, sanicle, &c.

10. The *stellate* plants, which are so called because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances, in the form of a radiant star. Their flowers are really monopetalous, but divided into four segments, which look like so many distinct petala, or four leaves; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds which grow at the bottom of it. Of this kind is cross-wort, or mugweed, madder, ladies bed-straw, wood-ruff, clivers, &c.

11. The *asperifoliæ*, or rough-leaved plants. They have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds; such as cynoglossa, or hound's-tongue, wild bugloss, vipers-bugloss, comfrey, mouse-ear, scorpion-grass, &c.

12. The *suffrutices*, or *verticillate* plants. Mr. Ray, in his last edition of his *Synopsis Methodica Stirp. Britan.* saith, "The more certain marks or characteristic notes of this kind of plants are, that their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another, their flower is monopetalous, and usually in form of a helmet, or hood; there succeed four seeds usually to each flower, and which have no other seed-vessel but the perianthium; for that mark of their flowers growing in whirls about the stalk, as they do in the dead-nettle, hore-hound, &c. is not found in all the plants of this genus." To this head belong mother-of-thyme, mint, penny-royal, vervain, wood-betony, self-heal, ale-hoof, bugloss, scordium, mother-wort, &c.

13. Such as have many naked seeds, at least more than four, succeeding their flowers, which, therefore, they call *Polyspermæ Plantæ Semine nudo*. By naked seeds they mean such as are not included in any seed-pod, or case, out of which they spontaneously drop; but such as either have nothing at all covering their seeds, or else drop off with their covering upon them. Of this kind are pile-wort, crow-foot, marsh-mallows, avens, strawberries, cinque-foil, tormentil, meadow-sweet, &c.

14. *Bacciferous* plants, or such as bear berries; as bryony, dwarf-honey-suckle, butcher's-broom, Solomon's-seal, lily of the valley, night-shade, asparagus, whorts or whortle-berries, &c.

15. *Multisiliquous*, or *corniculate* plants; or such as have after each flower many distinct, long, slender and many times crooked cases, or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained; and which, when they are ripe, open themselves, and let the

seeds drop out. Of this kind is the common houseleek, orpine, navelwort, or wall penny-wort, bears-foot, marsh-marigold, columbines, &c.

16. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar vessel, or seed-case (besides the common calix) containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. These, by some, are called *vasculiferous* plants, such as common henbane, marsh gentian, bind-weed, throat-wort, rampions, toad-flax, fox-glove, yellow and red rattle or cox's comb, eye-bright, &c.

17. Such as have an uniform, tetrapetalous flower, but bear their seeds in oblong siliquous cases; as the stock-gilly-flower, wall-flower, common whitlow-grass, jack-by-the-hedge or sauce-alone, common mustard, charlock or wild mustard, radish, wild rocket, ladies-smock, scurvy-grass, woad, &c.

18. *Vasculiferous* plants, with a seemingly tetrapetalous flower, but of an anomalous or uncertain kind: for this flower, though it be deeply divided into four segments, is yet really monopetalous, and falls off all together in one; such as speedwell or fluellin, loose-strife, spurge, and plantain (according to Mr. Ray.)

19. *Leguminous* plants (or such as bear pulse), with a papilionaceous flower. Their flower is difform, and almost in the form of a butterfly with its wings expanded, (whence the name *Papilionaceous)* consisting of four parts, joined together at the edges; these are pease, vetches, tares, lentils, beans, liquorice, bird's-foot, trefoil, rest-harrow, &c.

20. *Vasculiferous* plants, with a pentapetalous flower. These, as the 16th and 18th kind, have, besides the common calix, or cup of the flower, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves; such as maiden-pink, campion, St. John's wort, male pimpernel, chick-weed, crane-bill, flax, primrose, periwinkle, centaury, wood-sorrel, marsh-trefoil, &c.

21. Plants with a true bulbous root. A bulbous root consists of but one round ball or head, out of whose lower part or basis there are many fibres or strings to keep it firm in the earth. The plants of this kind, when they first appear, come up but with one leaf, and the leaves are nearly approaching to those of the grass kind of plants, for they have no foot-stalk, and are long and slender; the seed-vessels are divided into three partitions; their flower is usually hexapetalous, or seemingly divided into six leaves or segments; such as garlick, daffodil, hyacinth, saffron, &c.

22. Such as have their roots approaching to a bulbous form. These emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots, resemble the bulbous plants, such as fleur-de-lis, cuckoo-pint, orchis, broom-rape, bastard helebore, tway-blade, winter-green, &c.

23. *Culmiferous* plants, with a grassy leaf, and an imperfect flower. Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth, hollow, jointed stalk, with one long sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and set on without any foot-stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk, such as wheat, barley, rye, oats, and most kinds of grasses.

24. Plants, with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or stamineous flower, as cypress-grasses, rushes, cats-tail, bur-reed, &c.

25. Plants whose place of growth is uncertain and various, but chiefly water-plants, as the water-lily, water-milfoil, pepper-grass, mouse-tail, milk-wort, dodder, &c.

There is also another usual division of plants into trees, frutices or shrubs, and suffrutices or herbs; but this is rather popular and vulgar than just and philosophical.

Plantago, plantain. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-four species.

Plantain-tree. See *Musa.*

Plants, in the Linnæan system, in respect to sex, take their denominations from the sex of their flowers in the following manner: 1. *Hermaphrodite* plants are such as upon the same root bear flowers that are all hermaphrodite, as in most genera. 2. *Androgynous*, male and female, such as upon the same root bear both male and female flowers, as in the class *Monoecia.* 3. *Male*, such as upon the same root bear male flowers only, as in the class *Dioecia.* 4. *Female*, such as upon the same root bear female flowers only, as in the class *Dioecia.* 5. *Polygamous*, such as either in the same individual plant, or in different individual plants of the same species, have hermaphrodite flowers, and flowers of either or both sexes, as in the class *Polygamia.*

Planta Pedis, is the sole of the foot. Hence,

Plantares, branches of the nerves called *Popliteus.*

Plantares, Venæ, the tibialis posterior having descended to the sole of the foot, forms these veins, by dividing into several transverse arches, which communicate with one another, and with the saphena, and send ramifications to the toes.

Plantaris, Arteria, Externa. It is one of the divisions of the posterior tibial artery. It passes on the concave side of the os calcis obliquely under the sole of the foot, to the basis of the fifth metatarsal bone, and from thence it runs in a kind of arch towards the great toe, and there communicates with the tibialis anterior.

Plantaris, Arteria, Interna. It is a division of the posterior tibial artery, and goes to the sole of the foot, then divides, and one branch goes to the great toe, the other to the arteries.

Plantaris, Musculus, is a muscle that hath a fleshy beginning from the back part of the external protuberance of the thigh-bone, and descending a little way between the gemellus and soleus, it becomes a long and slender tendon, which marches by the inside of the great tendon, and at the sole of the foot is expanded into a large aponeurosis, which hath the same use, situation, and connection, as that of the palm of the hand.

Planum, Os. It is the external lateral portion of the ethmoides. Its outside next the orbit of the eye is smooth, whence its name.

Plastica, Virtus, forming energy, organizing principle, plastic power, from πλαττω, *fingo, to form*, and πλασμα, *figmentum, the workmanship;* a power or faculty inherent in animal and vegetable organization, by which it grows, repairs injury, or extinguishes disease, and is propagated.

Plastics, the same as *Nutrientia.*

Plasticus, plastic, from πλαττω, *to form;* formative, or endued with a faculty of forming.

Platæ, πλατα, the scapulæ.

Platanus, the plane-tree, or button-wood. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Platina, a Spanish word, and a diminutive of *plata*, which in that language signifies *silver;* so *platina* is *little silver.* It is a perfect metal which comes to us in small grains, resembling iron-filings. It is without smell and taste, of a whitish-grey colour, approaching to that of a polished steel, and of a specific gravity equal to that of gold. Beaumé. Dr. Lewis observes, that its specific gravity is somewhat less than that of gold. In general it is found to be with respect to gold as $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 19. It is a genus in the class of metals.

Platysma, πλατυσμα, any thing that is flat and broad.

Platysma Myoides, the expansion or dilatation of a muscle, from πλατυσμα, *dilatatio*, and μυς, *musculus*, and ειδος, *forma.* This muscle rises from the skin insensibly below the claviculæ, and is inserted into the basis of the lower jaw; it then runs up and joins the triangularis, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth,

and the skin of the cheek. It depresses the lower jaw.

Plectrum, πλῆκτρον, thus some call the sharp part of the os petrosum; and others apply it to other parts, as the uvula, the tongue, &c. but their authority is not much followed.

Plenitude, is sometimes used in the same sense as *Plethora*, which see.

Plenum. See *Vacuum*, and *Nature (Laws of.)*

Plethora, πληθωρα, from πληθω, *impleo, to fill*; as when the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state, or health; and arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuations, or from debauch, and feeding higher, or more in quantity than the ordinary power of the viscera can digest and secern. Evacuation and exercise are its remedy. Hence,

Plethoricus, πληθωρικος, is a person under a *Plethora*. See *Menses*.

Pleura, πλευρα, is a double membrane, which covers all the cavity of the thorax. It rises from the vertebræ of the back, ascends on each side upon the ribs to the middle of the sternum. It is fixed to the periosteum of the ribs, to the internal intercostal muscles, and it covers the midriff. Its side towards the cavity is smooth and equal; but that which is fixed to the ribs is rough.

Pleuritica, a pain in the side.

Pleuritis, πλευριτις, a pleurisy, is an inflammation of the pleura; though that is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, suppuration, or expectoration, or all together, as in a peripneumonia: this is also divided into legitimate, and *notha*, *spurious*, but it is of no great service in practice to make such distinction. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a species of *Pneumonia*, or of inflammation of the contents of the thorax.

Pleuritis Hepatica, a variety of pleurisy, called a *false Pleurisy*, or an inflammation of the liver, with pleuritic symptoms.

Pleuritis Notha. It is when the rheumatism is seated in the muscles of the thorax, i. e. *Bastard Pleurisy*.

Pleuritis Spuria, i. e. *Pleuritis Notha*.

Pleuritis Splenica, inflammation of the spleen.

Pleurodyne, pain in the pleura, usually a rheumatism.

Pleurodyne Rheumatica, rheumatism in the muscles of the thorax, or bastard pleurisy.

Pleuro-pneumonia, is used by some modern writers for a mixture of a pleurisy and a peripneumonia together, which may happen: and others, particularly Doleus, invert the words, calling it *Pneumopleuritis*.

Pleurosthotonos, vel Tetanus Lateralis, a sort of tetany. It is when the body is bent to one side by the tetany.

Plexus, πλεγμα, in *Anatomy*, is a kind of network, or complication of vessels. A *plexus* of nerves is an union of two or more nerves forming a sort of ganglion or knot.

Plexus Cardiacus, or *Pulmonaris*. It is formed of the reciprocal ramifications of both trunks of the eighth pair, and their mutual communications with the filaments of the intercostal or great sympathetic nerve. It is situated above the lungs, on the fore-side of the bronchia, and it distributes filaments to the pericardium, &c.

Plexus Choroides, is a wonderful contexture of small arteries in the brain like a net, for which reason, it is sometimes called

Plexus Reticularis, the net-like union; it is just over the pineal gland.

Plexus Ganglioformis, and,

Plexus Nervosus, is a combination of nerves together, as it were, into a knot, as they do in several parts of the body, especially in the

Plexus Cervicalis. See *Nerve*.

Plexus Pampiniformis, the spermatic vessels.

Plica, from *plico*, *to fold*, is a distemper peculiar to Poland, where the hair is matted together in a strange manner, as it grows in a cow's-tail.

Plicatio, a violent shock and bending of a long bone, without a fracture.

Plum. See *Prunus*.

Plumbago, plumbage, or black-lead; it is a carbure of iron.

Plumbum, lead.

Plumbum Corneum. If to a solution of lead in the nitrous acid, marine acid, or any neutral containing it be added, a white precipitate, in form of a coagulum, is immediately produced. This has the name of *Plumbum Corneum*, because when melted in a crucible, it acquires, on cooling, the transparency of horn.

Plumbum Nigrum, black-lead. It hath none of the properties of common lead, except that of colouring. It will calcine, but not fuse.

Plume, is a term used by botanists, for that part of the seed of a plant, which, in its growth, becomes the trunk: it is enclosed in two small cavities formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name, *pluma*, signifying a *feather*.

Plumose Silver, a species of silver ore; it consists of very fine filaments, is glossy, and of a black colour, and mineralized by sulphur and antimony.

Pneuma, πνευμα, spirit, air, vapour, or the breath. Hippocrates often uses the word *pneuma* to signify a difficult or short breath.

Pneumatics, that part of natural philosophy which teaches the properties of the air.

Pneumatocele, πνευματοκηλη, from πνευμα, *wind*, and κηλη, *a tumour*; a flatulent hernia, or windy rupture. It is when wind is contained in the scrotum, when a descent of the intestines there is apprehended to have happened.

Pneumatosis, πνευματωσις, i. e. *Emphysema*; also a pain in the stomach from wind.

Pneumatomphalos, πνευματομφαλος, from πνευμα, *wind*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*; an umbilical flatulent rupture.

Pneumonathe, Calathian violet; a species of *Gentiana*.

Pneumonia, πνευμονια, inflammation of the contents of the thorax. The species are the *Peripneumonia*, and *Pleuritis*, which last includes the inflammation of the heart, pericardium, mediastinum, and diaphragm.

Pneumonica, a sense of weight, or load on the chest.

Pnigmos, πνιγμος, *Pnigma*, πνιγμα, the *Catarrhus Suffocativus* of authors.

Poa, meadow-grass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-three species.

Pod, i. e. *Siliqua*.

Podagra, ποδαγρα, from πους, *pes*, *the foot*, and αγρευω, *capio*, *to seize*; is the gout in the feet: and,

Podagra Dentium, is sometimes used for the tooth-ache, but improperly. See *Gout*.

Podagraria, i. e. *Ægopodium*.

Podagrica, the gout with fever.

Podex, i. e. *Anus*.

Point, is that which is supposed to have no manner of dimensions, but to be indivisible in every respect; and is, as it were, the beginning of dimension.

Poison. The world is greatly indebted to Dr. Mead, for his *Essays* on this subject, because they have brought to our understanding those things which used to be talked of only in an ambiguous, mysterious manner. The first Essay upon the *Viper* reminds us, that the symptoms which follow upon the bite of that creature, are an acute pain in the place wounded, with a swelling, at first red, but afterwards livid, which by degrees spreads farther to the neighbouring parts, with great faintness, and a quick, though low, and

sometimes interrupted pulse; great sickness of the stomach, with bilious convulsive vomitings, cold sweats, and sometimes pains about the navel; and, if the cure be not speedy, death itself, unless the strength of nature be sufficient to overcome the disorders, which sometimes happen. The wound runs with a sanious liquor, and the colour of the whole skin is changed yellow, as in the jaundice. The bite is accompanied with an effusion of juice that instils into the wound; and though this be in an inconsiderable quantity, yet its execution is very surprising. In it, with a microscope, may be discerned a parcel of small salts, nimbly floating about, but in a short time they will shoot into crystals of an incredible tenuity and sharpness, with something like knots here and there, from which they seem to proceed: so that the whole texture, in a manner, represents a spider's web.

These pungent salts then, when they are thrown into the wound, will not only, as so many stimuli, irritate and fret the sensible membrane, whereupon there necessarily follows a greater afflux than ordinary of the animal juices that way (as is manifest from the Bellinian doctrine *De Stimulis)*, so that the wounded part must be swelled, inflamed, livid, &c. but also those spicula being mixed with the blood, will so disjoin the parts of it, that its mixture must be quite altered: and from the various cohesion of its globules, will arise such different degrees of fluidity and impulse towards the parts, from what this liquor had before, that its very nature will be changed, or, in the common way of speaking, it will be truly and really fermented. To understand which aright, it may be necessary to observe, that there is in all fluids, not only a simple contact of their parts, but a *nisus in contactum*, or cohesion; which is the same thing with the attraction of the particles one to another.—To which may be added, that there is a pressure of the several parts of a fluid every way, and that this uniform attraction of the parts to one another must be variously changed by the different attraction of heterogeneous bodies mixed with them: and hence it follows, that whatsoever power is sufficient to make a change in this attraction, or cohesion of the parts, makes an alteration in the nature of the fluid; that is, as it is commonly expressed, puts it into a fermentation. Now it is to be observed also, that the blood consists chiefly of two parts, a simple lymph, and an infinite number of small globules, containing a very subtile and elastic fluid; these acute salts, therefore, when mingled with it, do prick these globules, or vesiculæ, and so let out their imprisoned active substance, which expanding itself every way, must necessarily be the instrument of this speedy alteration.

From this we may learn how so small a portion of juice should infect so great a quantity of liquor: for, in order to do this, it is not necessary that the venom should be, at the very first, mixed with all its parts; but it is sufficient that it pricks some of the bladders; and the elastic matter of some of these being let out, will be a nimble vehicle to the acute salts, and not only, by its activity, disperse them through the fluid, but restore to them their decreasing force, and thus continue their effects, till a great part of the liquor undergoes, in some degree at least, the like alterations. Hence also appears what a vast variety there may be in the fermentations, even of one and the same fluid; for these, being no other than changes made in the cohesion of the compounding particles, are capable of as many alterations, as motion in its degrees and directions can admit of, which are really infinite. The effects of such an agitation of the blood must not only be whatever are the consequences of a disturbed circulation, and an irregular and interrupted secretion of the spirits, as low

pulse, faintings, sickness, palpitation, convulsive vomitings, tremblings, &c. but also the texture of the fluid being thus broken, those parts of it which are of the slowest motion and greatest viscidity will be easily separated from others; such they are, which, when united together, do compound the bile, and therefore these will tinge the capillary vessels and fine ducts in the skin with a yellowish colour. And it may likewise be taken notice, that though the main alterations made by this poison be in the fluid of the arteries, yet that of the nerves may be considerably changed too; for this consisting, as well as the blood, of different parts, and being dispersed in small tubes all over the body, is not only very capable of various degrees of force, impulse, &c. but undulating continually towards the brain, and being the chief instrument of motion and action, may, perhaps, sometimes more immediately convey the mischief to the sensible membranes, and thus be the cause of those violent pains, convulsions, sickness, &c. with which those who are bitten are presently seized.

Dr. Mead goes on to observe, that most of the symptoms of those who are bit by a tarantula, agree with the effects of the viperine poison. But, by various experiments lately made, no provocation, or other means, can excite this creature to bite or otherwise injure its offenders. So that the accounts we have formerly received are only the result of frauds practised to obtain money. See Mead's *Essays on Poisons*.

The next species of poison, taken notice of by this author, is that of the *Mad Dog*, which induces pretty much the same symptoms in time, with the addition of an *Hydrophobia*, or dread of water. To understand which rightly it is necessary to observe, that the *rabies*, or madness in a dog, is the effect of a fever; and therefore it is most common in excessive hot weather, though sometimes intense cold may be the cause of it: that no dog, in this case, ever sweats; from whence it follows, that when his blood is in a ferment, it cannot, as in other creatures, discharge itself upon the surface of the body, and therefore must, of necessity, throw out a great number of saline and active particles upon those parts where there is the most constant and easy secretion; and such, next to the miliary in the skin in us, are the salival glands: for this reason much more spittle is separated in a dog, when mad, than at any other time, and that very frothy, or impregnated with hot subtile parts.

Now, as what we every day observe, that what is thrown out from liquors in a ferment, is capable of inducing the like motion in another liquor of the same kind, when duly mixed with it; so we may very well suppose in the present case, that the saliva, which is, of itself, one of the most fermentative juices in nature, being turgid with fiery saline particles thrown into it out of the boiling blood, when it comes, by means of a wound, to be incorporated with the arterial fluid of any one, does, by degrees, raise a preternatural ferment in it; the effects of which will necessarily be most felt in those parts, which, being tender, are the least able to resist the distention of the blood-vessels; such as are the stomach, and especially the brain: and hereupon deliria, with maniacal and such like symptoms, will ensue. A person, thus affected, may be said, in a degree, to have put on the canine nature, though his reason be all this time untouched and entire, may bite, howl, &c. because the like violent agitation of the blood in him, as was in the dog, will present like species, and consequently (so far as their different natures will allow) produce like actions: just as it hath been observed, that sheep, bitten by a mad dog, run at the shepherd, like so many dogs, to bite him; so much can an alteration of blood and spirits

do. And as a timorous creature may be emboldened, so we oftentimes see persons courageous enough, by a change made in the blood by evacuation, that is, by want of force and motion in that fluid, made cowards, in despite of their reason, so long as that defect is continued.

But the main difficulty in this case is, the mischief discovering itself so long after the bite; and the hydrophobia. As to the former, we are to consider, that fermentation being a change made in the cohesion of the compounding parts of a fluid, it is sometimes a longer, and sometimes a shorter time, before this alteration is wrought; which variety may either proceed from the different nature and constitution of the ferment, or of the liquor fermented, and a great number of circumstances besides; so that this venom may be all the while doing its work, though the change made by it may not be so considerable as to be sensibly taken notice of, till a long time after. Nay, it may so happen, that the ferment being weak, may not raise in the blood any remarkable agitation at all, till some accidental alteration in the body unluckily gives it an additional force. As it is also observed, how much heat concurs to heighten the symptoms from the bite of a tarantula. And this may probably be the case of those in whom this malignity has not appeared, till six or seven months after the wound.

That we may understand the reason of the hydrophobia, it is to be remarked, that this dread of water does not come on till the latter end of the disease; that is, not till the preternatural fermentation in the blood is come to its height; and, as in the dog, so in the patient, a great quantity of fermentative particles is thrown off upon the glands of the mouth and stomach, as appears by foaming at the mouth, &c. as also, that this fear is not from a sight of water: for, if the vessel be close shut, and the patient suck through a quill, as soon as he tastes it, he falls into anguish and convulsions. It is, therefore, highly probable, if not certain, that this surprising symptom proceeds from the intolerable pain which any liquor taken at this time induces, partly by its hurting the inflamed membranes of the jaws in deglutition, and partly by fermenting with those active particles discharged by the blood upon the stomachic glands, and thus twitching and irritating the nervous membranes, that the very memory of it gives pain and abhorrence: nor will any body wonder how this ferment should cause such torment, who considers how often, even in colical cases, persons are downright distracted by excessive pain, from a cause not unlike to this, that is, a corrosive ferment in the bowels, stimulating those tender membranes into spasmodic and convulsive motions.

The most celebrated cure in this case is cold bathing, the effects of which any one may be apprized of, by comparing what is said under that term, with what has been here said of the effects of music.

For what concerns those *poisons* which proceed from minerals, they all of them bear so much analogy to what is made from quicksilver, in the common sublimate, as to be understood by what is said under that head (see *Mercury*), and they are all more or less dangerous, according as their salts receive a differing force from the metallic particles: for this reason, as hath been observed, that the most virulent may be mitigated by breaking the points of the saline crystals; so on the other hand, the most innocent minerals may become corrosive, by combining them with salts, as is seen in the several preparations of silver, antimony, iron, &c.

Vegetable poisons may be understood by what is said under *Narcotics*, which see. But that venomous exhalations are from poisonous mine-

rals, is a mistake, because many of them are of a nature so different from mineral poisons, that the very substance from which they arise may not be hurtful though taken in the stomach itself. These are all included in the word *Mephitis*. The most celebrated of this kind is that in Italy, called *La Grotta de Cani*, which, though it may not be universally applicable to any mephites whatsoever, yet it seems plainly to be the case of most; and where it is not, this simple mischief will only be found to be complicated with another; and then some extraordinary symptoms or appearances, in the animals killed, will easily make a discovery of the additional venom and malignity.

This is a small grotto at the foot of a hill, about eight feet high, twelve long, and six broad; from the ground rises a thin, subtile, warm fume, visible enough to the eye, which does not spring up in little parcels here and there, but in one continued steam, covering the whole surface of the bottom of the cave; and has this remarkable difference from common vapours, that it does not disperse itself into the air, but quickly after its rise falls back again, and returns to the earth, the colour of the sides of the grotto being the measure of its ascent; for so far it is of a darkish green, but higher only common earth, and this is but ten inches; so no animal, if its head be kept above this mark, is injured by it; but when a dog, or any other animal, is forcibly held below it, or by reason of its smallness cannot hold its head above it, it presently, like one stunned, loses all motion, falls down as dead, and has no more sign of life left than a faint beating of the heart and arteries, which, if the animal is left longer, ceases too; but, if snatched out and laid in the open air, soon comes to life again, and sooner if thrown into an adjacent lake. Herein seems no suspicion of real poison; because, if there were, it would be impossible that animals taken out of the grotto should so immediately recover the effects of it, without any remaining appearance of faintness, or such symptoms as they suffer who have breathed in a poisonous air. To understand, therefore, wherein this deadly quality consists, it is needful to premise, that life is the circulation of the blood: and the regularity of it is the measure of health. Now all the animal operations and offices, which proceed from this circulation, are the effects of several secretions of liquors, of very different natures, out of the same fluid mass. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that the blood, before it be distributed to the organs, should be so broken, as that no cohesion of its parts should hinder the separation of its juices from it, when it arrives with a determinate force at the orifices of the secretory vessels. This work is done in its passage through the lungs, by the repeated compression of the air in those bladders upon the arteries, with wonderful contrivance dispersed among them (see *Lungs)*. Herein lies the use and necessity of respiration, and the sudden mischief of stopping it, in that the whole mass of blood being to pass this way, upon a check here, there presently ensues a stagnation, that is, a cessation of all animal functions, or death; which will be the more speedy, if not only no air is inspired, but in the room of it, a fluid of a quite different nature.

Wherefore, it must be observed also, that this good effect of the air is performed by its elasticity; and that no fluid whatsoever besides is elastic, at least to any considerable degree; that is, has a faculty of expanding and dilating itself when compressed. Now, therefore, in the case before us, the vapour is one continued and uninterrupted steam, and, after its rise, it soon falls down again: so that it has little or no mixture of air with it, or no elasticity; and is on the other hand very heavy, when forsaken by the force of the heat that

drove it upwards. So that animals in this place do, instead of air, inspire mineral fumes, that is, a thin watery vapour, impregnated with such particles as do, when united together, compose solid and heavy masses; which is so far from helping the course of the blood through the lungs, that it rather expels the air out of the vesiculæ, and straightens the passage of the blood-vessels, by its too great gravity: whereupon the bladders are relaxed and subside, and the circulation is immediately interrupted. But when the animal is in time removed out of this steam, that small portion of air which does after every expiration remain in the vesiculæ, may be powerful enough to drive out this noxious fluid; especially if the head of the creature be held downwards, so that its gravity may forward its expulsion; or it be thrown into water, which, by assisting, upon the account of its coldness, the contraction of the fibres, promotes the retarded circulation; as is every day experienced in swooning fits.

Another species of poison, or venom, is that by which some fevers, and those diseases which are called *Pestilential*, are excited. See *Pestilence*, and *Pestilential Distempers*.

After all that is said above on poisons, the word poison seems to be a relative term only; what are called poisons, have, in their respective instances, salutary effects; they injure by misapplication. It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the word poison. That alone is properly called poison, or to be considered as absolutely a poisonous substance, which at all times, in any quantity, and on all occasions of applying it, would, without exception, be destructive. Such a substance is unknown.

This subject of poisons is very difficult to investigate; it is abstruse in its nature, and important in its consequences. As yet very little has been said that is satisfactory; it well deserves the attention of the ingenious.

Polarity. That property of the magnet, or of a piece of iron, to point towards the poles of the world, is thus called.

Polianthes, tuberose. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Pollen, expresses somewhat a finer powder than what is commonly understood by *Farina*. In *Botany*, it means the fine dust contained within the antheræ, and secreted therein, for the impregnation of the germen.

Pollex, the thumb, or great toe. See *Digitus*. It expresses also the fourth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch. See *Mensura*.

Pollution, Nocturnal, is an involuntary emission of seed, from too great a turgescency of the seminal vessels, or from the seed's being too thin and irritating, or from a weakness of the parts.

Polyadelphia, from πολυς, *multus*, *many*, and αδελφος, *frater*, *a brother*; the eighteenth class in the sexual system of Linnæus: it includes those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with three or more sets of stamina united at their bases, as in hypericum. There are four orders.

Polyandria, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the thirteenth in order, consisting of such as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with many stamina or male parts, fixed into the receptacle.

Polyanthos, or *Polyanthium*, from πολυς, *multus*, *many*, and ανθος, *flos*, *a flower*; is any plant bearing many flowers.

Polychreston, πολυχρηστος, *ad multa utilis*, the same as *Polypharmacon*; a medicine of many virtues, or that will cure many diseases. It hath, therefore, been conceitedly given to many preparations and compositions, which have been far from deserving

such encomium, and some of which yet remain in the common dispensatories.

Polychrestrum, Balsamum, i. e. balsam of guaiacum.

Polydipsia, excess of thirst.

Polygamia, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the twenty-third in order. The term signifies *plurality of marriages*. This class produces either upon the same or different plants hermaphrodite flowers, and also flowers of one sex only, either male or female; or flowers of each sex; and the latter receiving impregnation from, or giving it to the hermaphrodites, as their sex happens to be, the parts essential to generation in the hermaphrodite flowers do not confine themselves to the corresponding parts within the same flower, but become of promiscuous use: this is the reason of giving this title to this class.

Polygon, from πολυς, *multus*, and γωνια, *angulus*; is a figure of many sides.

Polygonatum, Solomon's-seal. It is the *Convallaria Polygonatum*, Linn.

Polygynia, from πολυς, *multus, many*, and γυνη, *mulier, a woman*; one of the orders in the Linnæan system; where there are many styli, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

Polymorphos, multiform; an epithet for the *Os Sphenoides*.

Polypetalous, from πολυς, *many*, and πεταλον, *a leaf*; many leaves. Those plants are so called whose flowers have many leaves.

Polypodes, πολυποδες, wood-lice.

Polypodium, polypody. A genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order *Felices*, or ferns. He enumerates seventy-eight species.

Polypus, πολυπους, *having many feet*; signifies any thing in general with this property, as the millipedes; though there is another animal to which it is more particularly applied, described by Aldrovandus; but figuratively it is transferred to something in an human body, as a swelling in the hollow of the nostrils, called often a *Sarcoma*; many instances of which are to be met with in the histories of physic; but it is more latterly also applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries, sometimes adhering to the coats of the vessels where it is formed, and at others not so, when it is called *Pendulus*. In the Leipsic *Transactions* for the year 1684, there is the history of a polypus in the kidneys; and Ruysch gives the figure of a fleshy polypus taken out of the womb.

Polysarcia, πολυσαρκια, from πολυς, *much*, and σαρξ, *flesh*; corpulence, or excessive fatness.

Polyspermous, from πολυς, *multus, much*, and σπερμα, *semen, seed*. Those plants are thus called which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. These Mr. Ray makes to be a distinct kind of herbs, calling them *Herbæ Semine nudo Polyspermæ*, whereby *semine nudo* are meant such seeds as do not put off spontaneously the integuments or coverings which they either have, or appear to have, but fall off covered with it from the mother plant.

Polyurica (Ischuria), a suppression of urine from a neglect to discharge it.

Poma Aurantia, oranges.

Poma Sinensia, China oranges.

Pomaceæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of Linnæus.

Pomaceum, cyder.

Pomatum, from *pomum, an apple*; an ointment wherein apples are a considerable part; but what is now made under that name, quite leaves them out.

Pomegranate. See *Punica*.

Pomiferous, from *pomum, an apple*, and *fero, to bear*. Those plants are thus called which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

Pompholyx, πομφολυξ, signifies a drop, bubble, or bladder, containing nothing but vapour, which seems to be the reason why this is sometimes called *Nil*, or *Nihilum, nothing:* because it is a fine subtile matter that rises and sticks to the upper part of the furnace in making brass. It very much resembles tutty, and is frequently called *White Tutty*. It is cooling and drying, and used as an ingredient in the unguentum diapompholygos.

Pomum, an apple; in *Botany*, defined a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a capsule.

Pomum Adami, a protuberance in the fore part of the throat. Some fancy to call it by this name upon a strange conceit, that a piece of the forbidden apple, which Adam ate, stuck by the way, and was an occasion of it.

Pomum Amoris, a species of *Solanum*.

Pondo, or *Pondus*, a weight. The medical or troy pound is less than the averdupoise; but the ounce and the dram are greater. The troy pound contains 5760 grains; the averdupoise pound contains 7000 such grains. The troy ounce contains 480 grains; the averdupoise contains only $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The troy dram contains 60 grains; the averdupoise rather more than 27.

Pons Varolii, Varolius's bridge, is a process in the brain thus called, because Varolius was the first that took notice of it.

Poples, the ham or joint of the knee.

Poplitea, Arteria. The arteria cruralis, in passing the ham, takes the name of *Poplitea*, which, whilst in the ham, is covered only by the integuments. It ends by dividing it into the tibialis anterior, and tibialis posterior.

Poplitea, Vena. The crural vein takes this name, just above the ham, and at the lower part of the musculus popliteus, divides into the tibialis posterior, and the peronæa.

Popliteus. The sciatic nerve having reached the ham, takes this name; it divides into two branches, which spread about the whole leg.

Popliteus, is a muscle that arises from the external and inferior protuberance of the thigh-bone; and, passing over the joint obliquely, is inserted into the superior and internal part of the tibia. This assists in bending the leg, and turns it inwards.

Poppy. See *Papaver*.

Populago, marsh-marigold.

Popularis, endemical, or epidemical.

Populeon, the name of an officinal ointment from the poplar-leaves, which are its chief ingredient. Paracelsus will have it, that this, mixed with any purging electary, and applied to the feet, will operate like a cathartic taken in the common way.

Populus Tremula, the asp or aspen-tree.

Pori, pores, are small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. The most solid bodies have some kind of pores, otherwise all would be alike specifically heavy. Sir Isaac Newton has shown that bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly believed. Water is 19 times lighter, and consequently rarer than gold; and gold itself is so rare, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it; for a concave sphere of gold hath, when filled with water, and soldered up, upon pressing with a great force, let the water squeeze through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the gold: whence it may be concluded, that gold hath more pores than solid parts, and by consequence, that water hath above

forty times more pores than parts. The magnet transmits its virtues without any diminution or alteration, through all cold bodies that are not magnetic, as gold, silver, brass, glass, water, &c. The rays of light; let them be either bodies actually coming to us from the sun, or only motions or impressions upon the medium, move in right lines, and are hardly ever, unless by great chance, reflected back again in the same right line, after their impingence upon objects; and yet we see that light is transmitted to the greatest distance through pellucid bodies, and that in right lines. Now, how bodies should have pores sufficient for these effects, may be difficult to conceive, but not impossible; for Sir Isaac Newton hath shown, that the colours of all bodies arise from their particles being of such a determinate size or magnitude. Wherefore, if we conceive those particles to be so disposed as that there is as much porosity as there is quantity of matter; and in like manner, those particles to be composed of others much less, and that these have as much interspersed vacuity or space as their quantity of matter amounts to; and so on till we come to solid particles without pores; then, if in any body there be three (for instance) of these sizes or particles, and that the last be of the solid, or least sort, that body will have eleven times as much vacuity as solid matter: if four such degrees, and the last be least and solid, that body will have fifteen times as much porosity as solidity: if five such degrees, it will have thirty-one times as much space as solidity: and if six degrees, then it will have sixty-three times as much vacuity as solid matter. And, perhaps, in the wonderful conformation and fabric of natural bodies, there may be other proportions of space to matter to us wholly unknown; whence it is possible there may be yet far greater quantities of interspersed vacuity.

Porphyry, a genus of compound stones, consisting of a basis, which is of a strong compact texture, with detached pieces of feltspat embedded in it, and freely striking fire with steel.

Porraceous, is said of many things resembling a leek in colour or scent; as of the bile, or what is sometimes discharged by vomiting or stool, and appearing of a green colour.

Porrum, porret, or common leek. Linnæus includes the leek in the genus of *Allium*.

Porta. The *Vena Portæ* was so called by the ancients, because they thought that it brought the chyle by its meseraic branches from the intestines to the liver, through whose substance it is spread. As it rises out of the liver, it receives two small veins from the vesica fellis, called *Cysticæ Gemellæ*, one from the stomach called *Gastrica Dextra;* then advancing a little to the left, its trunk divides into two branches, of which the least, called *Ramus Splenicus*, goes to the left hypochondrium; and the greatest, called *Mesentericus*, goes to the right. The *Ramus Splenicus*, so called, because it carries the blood from the spleen, receives two branches, called *Gastrica Minor*, and *Major*, which are spread through all the stomach. A branch of the gastrica major makes the coronariæ stomachicæ at the upper orifice of the stomach. It receives three branches more, two from the omentum and colon, and the third from the pancreas.

Then the splenicus divides into two branches; the one superior, the other inferior.

The superior receives the vas breve, and some other branches which come from the spleen.

The inferior receives two branches, viz. the *Epiploïs Sinistra*, which is spread through the back part of the omentum, and that part of the colon which is under the stomach. The other branch is the *Gastro-Epiploïs Sinistra*, which is also spread upon the omentum, and upon the stomach.

It makes sometimes the vena hæmorrhoidalis interna. The rest of this inferior branch comes from the substance of the spleen.

The right branch of the porta, called *Vena Mesenterica*, before it divides, receives the gastro-epiploïs dextra, which is spread in the omentum and lower part of the stomach; as also the intestinalis, which comes from the duodenum and the jejunum; it receives some branches from the omentum and pancreas.

Then the mesenterica divides into three great branches, which run betwixt the duplicature of the mesenterium: two of them come from the right side, which divide into fourteen branches; and these are again divided into an infinity of others less, which are called *Meseraicæ*; they creep upon the jejunum, ilium, cœcum, and part of the colon.

The third and last branch of the vena mesenterica is spread through the middle of the mesenterium, to that part of the colon which is on the left side of the rectum, down to the anus, where it forms the hæmorrhoidales internæ. See *Jecur*.

Portio Dura, } The seventh pair
Portio Mollis. } of nerves enter the os petrosum, and there divide into two branches, called *Portio Dura*, and *Portio Mollis*. The portio dura goes out between the styloid and mastoid processus, passes through the carotid, becomes a cutaneous nerve upon the face, and communicates with the upper maxillary nerve. The portio mollis is spent upon the labyrinth in the ear; it enters the meatus auditorius internus, and passes to the vestibulum and cochlea.

Portland Stone. It is a variety of calcareous stone, of a finely granulated structure.

Porus Bilarius, the bile-duct, or gall-passage. See *Jecur*.

Porus Opticus. It is also called *Blind Point*. It is the point on the retina where no object is seen.

Posca, vinegar and water mixed.

Positive Quantities, are such as are of a real and positive nature, and either have, or are supposed to have, the affirmative or positive sign + before them, which is always used in opposition to the negative quantities, which are defective, and have this sign − before them.

Possetum, posset. This is reckoned peculiar to the English.

Postbrachiale, the metacarpus.

Posterior Musculus Auris, i. e. *Abductor Auris*.

Posticus, that is situate behind, or on the backside.

Postpositio, postposition. When the paroxysm of a fever comes on later than it is expected, it is called the *Postposition of the Paroxysm*: when it begins sooner, it is called the *Anticipation*.

Postulates, or demands, are such easy and self-evident propositions as need no explanation or illustration to render them more plain; as that a right line may be drawn from one point to another, &c. which are often assumed for dispatch in common demonstration.

Potash, potassa, or the common vegetable fixed alkali. It is a saline and concrete substance, not pre-existing in plants, nor formed during their putrefaction, but produced while they are turning to ashes in the fire. It is commonly classed among the simple and elementary bodies, but this is a mistake. Several ingredients enter into its constitution, but it is not certainly known what or which they are.

A certain degree of heat only is requisite to the perfect formation and goodness of *potash*. If the fire is kept up too long, or too intense, the potash turns to a substance called pearlash, which is much weaker and milder. And by urging the heat more fiercely and for a greater length of time, the alkali turns to what is termed *furnace ashes*, which, though fair to the eye, possess very little strength and virtue.

Fire thus can destroy potash, and

according to its intensity and duration, can give it various degrees of excellence between the best and the worst sorts. Hence the various qualities of potash, pearlash, &c. known in the markets, and familiar to all artists and manufacturers. Chemists and men of science have latterly indulged miserable mistakes on these points, by affirming, first, that potash was an element; and, secondly, when pure, it was always one and the same invariable production. Now, neither of these assertions is true; for potash is a compound, and six samples of the article may be equally *pure*, and yet be very unlike each other. Independent of adulteration, or mixture with foreign ingredients, such as lime, salt, sand, gypsum, and the like, different parcels of clean and unmixed potash are daily found to vary very materially from one another.

Potash has a very strong attraction for water. This it attracts from the air in such quantity as to dissolve itself. Such spontaneous melting is called *deliquescence*. It combines also very powerfully with acids, forming neutral salts with the sulphuric, septic, muriatic, acetic, tartaric, carbonic, and other oxygenated bases. After these acids have been united to potash, they may be recovered by decomposition of the neutral salt. But they are always found to have undergone some alteration of their properties. There is no more instructive and beautiful example of this than is afforded by the *septic acid*. This offspring of putrefaction has been discovered to be a most active and venomous compound. Like other acids, septic acid can combine with potash. This neutral salt, formed from the acid of putrefaction, and the alkali of burned wood, is saltpetre, the principal ingredient of gunpowder. Septic acid, which is the great agent of human woe in *pestilence*, is quite as mischievous and destructive in *war*. The septic acid, though neutralized by potash, imparts to it qualities so noxious, that it can be safely swallowed only in small does. See *Saltpetre*.

When saltpetre is decomposed in close vessels, the septic acid is separated in a very new and altered form. Some action going on between it and the potash, materially changes the qualities of both, for the alkali is found, on examination, to be as much and as sensibly modified as the acid. Their union and their separation work great changes in both.

The septic acid is thus changed in its constitution by the potash. It is further altered by the sulphuric and muriatic acids employed in the decomposition of the saltpetre, and further still by the high heat of the furnace. Exposed to so many causes of new modification and changes, the septic acid, on being disengaged from potash, assumes another name, and other properties. It is less venomous and active than it originally was, and goes by the name of the *nitrous acid*. Even then, it is the most powerful and corrosive of all the acids.

Through want of attention to this distinction, great mistakes have arisen in chemistry. Some ignorant, and some dull persons have pretended that *nitrous* and *nitric* acids ought to possess all the exact qualities of the native *septic acid*. But they grossly deceive themselves. None of the experiments on the *nitric acid of the shops*, or any of its vapours, &c. have any tendency to lessen the evidence derived from septic acid and its gas as *engendered in corrupting bodies, and exhaled* from them into the air.

Potatoe. See *Batatas* and *Solanum*.

Potential Cold, is a relative quality, signifying that such a thing is not cold to the touch, but in its effects and operation, if taken inwardly. And this is supposed to arise from the size, shape, &c. of its component particles, which give some check

or retardation to the blood's motion, whereby it is less agitated, and upon which the sensible parts of the body are not so briskly struck by it: the perception of which imminution, or change of motion in the organs of feeling, is called *Cold*. Hence every thing that lessens the motion of the blood, with relation to the sensation before made, is cold, and every thing which increases it, may be called

Potential Heat. See above.

Potio, potion. It is a liquid form of medicine, calculated for one dose or draught.

Potestates, powers, in *Pharmacy*, are from a combination or union of the essential oils with the spirit of any plant, wherein it is supposed are contained all its principal virtues, on which account it has this name.

Powers, in *Algebra*, the numbers arising from the squaring or multiplication of any number by itself, and then that product by the root, or first number again; and the third product by the root again, and so on *ad infinitum*: as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c. where 2 is called the root, or first power, 4 is the square or second power, 8 is the cube or third power, 16 the biquadrate or fourth power, &c. And these powers, in letters or species, are expressed by repeating the root as often as the index of the power expresses; as *a* is the root or first power, *aa* the square or second, *aaa* the cube, and so on: though sometimes they are thus marked, *a*2, *a*3, *a*4, *a*5, &c.

Powers, in *Mechanics*, are the *Five Mechanic Powers*, which see. The force also or strength, brought for moving any weight by any engine, is called the *power*. And the design of *Mechanics* is to teach men, how to add such a fitting settlement to the power, as that it may move any weight required, with as much facility, cheapness, and in as little room as may be.

Praxis Medica, is that part of medicine which instructs us how to discover a disease, when present in the body, or to order the proper remedies for its removal.

Præcipitantia, from *præcipito*, *to throw down*: these are what cause

Precipitation. This is that process by which particles, after having floated, and been suspended some time in a menstruum, do at length sink to the bottom. By this operation bodies are recovered from their solutions, not in a crystalline, but in a powdery form. The separation is effected by the addition of some other substance, with which either the menstruum, or the body dissolved, has a greater affinity than they have with one another. Precipitation, therefore, is of two kinds; one, where the substance superadded unites with the menstruum, and occasions that before dissolved to be thrown down: the other, in which it unites with the dissolved body, and falls along with it to the bottom. Of the first we have an example in the precipitation of sulphur, from alkaline lixivia, by means of acids; of the second, in the precipitation of mercury from aqua fortis, by sea-salt or its acid. The subjects of this operation, as well those which are capable of being precipitated as those which precipitate them, will readily appear from the table of affinity, see *Page* 22. The manner of performing it is so simple, as not to stand in need of any particular directions; no more being required than to add the precipitant by degrees, as long as it occasions any precipitation. When the whole of the powder has fallen, it is to be well edulcorated, that is, washed in several parcels of fresh water, and afterwards dried for use. When metals are employed as precipitants, as in the purification of martial vitriol from copper, by the addition of fresh iron, they ought to be perfectly clean, and free from any rusty or greasy matter; otherwise they will not readily, if at all, dissolve, and consequently the precipi-

tation will not succeed; for the substance to be precipitated separates only by the additional one dissolving and taking its place. The separated powder oftentimes, instead of falling to the bottom, lodges upon the precipitant; from which it must be occasionally shaken off, for reasons sufficiently obvious.

Præcordia, from *præ*, *before*, and καρδια, *cor*, *the heart*. The fore part of the region of the thorax is thus called.

Præcursores, forerunners, is by Paracelsus, and some of his followers, used for the antecedent sign of a disease.

Prædiction, foretelling the future events of a disease.

Præparantia, *Vasa*. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men)*.

Præparantes, *Venæ*, an ancient name for the frontal veins.

Præputium, from *præputo*, *to lop off before*, the prepuce or fore-skin.

Præsagia, presages. Fred. Hoffman observes, that three things are requisite to a right *presage*, viz. 1st. That from a due observation we are able to trace and investigate the origins and causes of disorders, in order to oppose them in the beginning by proper remedies, or give salutary directions. 2dly. That we accurately know the various natures of diseases, and their differences with respect to different constitutions, that we may the better be able to give medicines that are capable of removing them. 3dly. That we be able to form a right judgment of the operation of medicines, and the event of disorders.

Præsentatio, presentation. In *Midwifery*, it is the manner in which a child offers itself in its passage into the world; and the different presentations are denominated according to that part of the child which is perceived at the mouth of the womb.

Præstigiæ, were certain magical inchantments or tricks, wherewith some pretended to drive away diseases; but such practice hath been detested by all rational physicians.

Præt. Nat. and *P. Na.* are sometimes put for preternatural.

Prandium, dinner.

Precious Stones. See *Gemma*.

Predisposing Cause, that cause which produces a disposition to some effect that may or may not take place.

Presbytæ, πρεσβυται, from πρεσβυς, *senex*, *old*; is a distemper of the eyes, which old people are most subject to, wherein the globe of the eye falls so flat, that the visual rays pass the retina before they unite, whereby there can be no distinct vision, since the distinct base falls too far off beyond the retina. This defect is, therefore, to be helped only with convex glasses or spectacles, which will make the rays converge sooner, and if they are well fitted, exactly on the retina.

Pressura, inflammation of the finger-end, from the effect of cold. It is an instance of *Phlogosis Erythema* of Cullen.

Priapismus, πριαπισμος, the same as *Tentigo*, is a continued erection of the yard, from

Priapus, πριαπος, which sometimes is put for the human penis.

Primæ Viæ, first passages. Thus the stomach and intestinal tube are called.

Principles, *Principia*, the constituent parts of things. By this word is frequently meant the rules or maxims of propriety which belong to any subject or science; but it here signifies the elements or constituent parts of all natural bodies.

Many of the natural productions by which we are surrounded, are of a very complicated nature. Elements of different kinds and qualities are blended together to make up the mass. This complicated structure obtains, in the animal, the vegetable, and in the mineral departments of creation. Nor are the fluids of the atmosphere and the ocean exempt from this compound and heterogeneous structure. Indeed, so remarkable are the *elements* or principles of

bodies mingled together, that perhaps there is no example of any *one* of them being found *totally* disengaged from the rest. All natural productions whatever are made up of a mixture of *principial*, or elementary particles.

By attending to the composition and decomposition of natural bodies, much has been discovered concerning their internal constitution. The elements are more numerous than the ancients supposed them to be. Modern experience has enlarged the catalogue from the *four* principles of fire, water, air, and earth, to upwards of sixty simple or undecomposed forms of matter. The first *four* of these principles are, 1. *Anticrouon*, caloric, or the principle of repulsion; 2. *Light*, or the fluid by means of which we see; 3. *Oxygen*, the principle of sourness, the acid-maker; 4. *Phlogiston*, or hydrogen, the principle of inflammability, or the material of which blaze is formed. The next *four* are the *known* bases of acids, and are called elementary atoms of, 5. *Sulphur*; 6. *Carbone*, or charcoal; 7. *Phosphorus*; and, 8. *Septon*, or azote. The earthy bodies come next, and are analyzed into, 9. *Lime*; 10. *Argil*, or clay; 11. *Flint*, or silice; 12. *Barytes*, or heavy earth; 13. *Magnesia*; 14. *Strontian*; 15. *Jargon*; 16. *Glucine*; 17. *Augustine*. There are three alkalies, which are undoubtedly compound substances, though classed among the *principles*, because their constitution is not perfectly known: 18. *Potash*; 19. *Soda*; and 20. *Ammoniac*. To these are added the whole list of metals, some of which form acids with oxygen, as, 21. *Molybdæna*; 22. *Arsenic*; 23. *Tungstein*; 24. *Chrome*. Some are noble, or perfect, as, 25. *Gold*; 26. *Platina*; 27. *Silver*. Some are imperfect or base, as, 28. *Copper*; 29. *Iron*; 30. *Lead*; 31. *Tin*; 32. *Quicksilver*. And others again are called semi-metals, as, 33. *Zinc*; 34. *Bismuth*; 35. *Antimony*; 36. *Nickel*; 37. *Tellurium*; and four or five others of less importance. The other principles of bodies which seem to have been explored, but of whose *simple* constitution we are less certain, are the bases or radical elements of the remaining acids, such as those of the formic, bombic, acetic, muriatic, citric, malic, tartaric, oxyalid, and other acids, which form by connection with oxygen, the acid of ants, of silkworms, of vinegar, of sea-salt, of lemons, of apples, of tartar, of sugar, &c. These amount to nearly twenty; but it is expected that the greater part of them, though now appearing to be *principles*, will turn out to be *compounds*.

These elements are connected together by *attraction*, forming the various natural productions; and these, after having continued their stated times, are disorganized and dissociated by *repulsion*. And thus the circle of unceasing changes in the material world is unremittingly carried on.

Probe, from *probo*, *to try*; is a surgeon's instrument to search wounds and cavities.

Problem, προβλημα, is a proposition which relates to practice, or which proposeth something to be done, as to make a circle pass through three given points not lying in a right line.

Proboscis, προβοσκις, a snout: this is most strictly applied to the trunk of an elephant, but is used also for the same part in every creature that bears any resemblance thereunto.

Procardion, the pit of the stomach.

Procatarctic, προκαταρκτικος, and *Procatarxis*, προκαταρξις, from προκαταρχω, *antegredior*, *to go before*; is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external, as anger, or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices as occasion a fever; the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctic* cause.

Processus, from *procedo, to go out;* are several protuberances or prominences of the bones and other parts of the body, distinguished according to the parts they are in: as

Processus Ciliaris. See *Ciliare Ligamentum.*

Processus Mammillaris. So the olfactory nerves are called.

Processus Peritonæi, and

Processus Vermiformis, &c. which see under their respective names; as also *Apophysis.*

Procidentia, the misplacing a soft part, so that it is obvious to the sight or to the touch, or both.

Procidentia Ani, the falling down of the anus, from *procido, to fall down;* it is also called *Prolapsus Ani*, and *Exitus Ani.* It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal villous coat of the intestine turneth out and beareth down, making a swelling proportionably.

Procidentia Uteri, the falling down of the womb. Different species of this disorder are thus distinguished: 1. *Relaxatio, a bearing down*, or *descent of the womb:* it is when the womb descends down to the middle of the vagina, or even with the meatus urinarius. 2. *Procidentia*, the *precipitation*, or *falling out* of *the womb:* it is when it descends to the labia pudendi. 3. The *Prolapsus*, the precipitation or falling out through the labia pudendi. 4. *Inversio, or Perversio:* it is when the womb is not only forced out of the body, but is also turned inside out. 5. *Retroversio*, which see.

Procidentia Vaginæ. The degrees of this disease are different; but when a part of, or all the vagina appears through the pudenda, it may be called a *Prolapsus;* when it descends to the labia pudendi, it may be termed a *Procidentia;* and when not so far, a *Relaxation.*

Procidentia Vesicæ Urinariæ. The inversion of the uterus never happens without the bladder being displaced; they get down to the perinæum, and there make a protuberance.

Procreation, is every species begetting or propagating its own likeness by generation.

Proctalgia, inflammation, with pain of the anus.

Proctitis, i. e. *Proctalgia.*

Proctoleucorrhœa, the same as *Proctorrhœa*, but so named from the discharge resembling that of the whites.

Proctorrhœa, a mucous flux from the external hæmorrhoidal vessels: it is sometimes streaked with blood; and is accompanied with itching and heat about the anus.

Prodromus, προδρομος, is used in various senses, but chiefly by physicians for any one distemper that is often the forerunner of another, as a vertigo is frequently the prodromus of an apoplexy.

Production, the same as *Processus.*

Profluvia, fluxes attended with fever. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is an order in the class *Pyrexia.*

Profluvium, a flowing; is any kind of flux, or liquid evacuation.

Profluvium Alvi vel Ventris, a flux of the belly: it is a diarrhœa, or a dysentery.

Profluvium Urinæ, i. e. *Diabetes.*

Profunda Brachii Vena, vel Profunda Superior. It is a branch from the basilica vena, sent off from it below the neck of the os humeri, and near the hollow of the axilla: it runs along the side of the brachial artery, and spreads itself in the adjacent muscles.

Profundus Musculus, the same as *Perforans.*

Profusio, passive hæmorrhage, such as happens from wounds, &c. and not the effect of fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Apocenoses.*

Prognosis, προγνωσις, from προ, *before*, and γινωσκω, *to know;* whence

Prognostica Signa, are signs by which we know the event of a disease, whether it shall end in life or death, or be long or short, &c.

Proglossis, προγλωσσις, the tip of the tongue.

Prohibens, the same as contradicting.

Projectiles, are such bodies as being put into a violent motion by any great force, are then cast off or let go from the place where they received their quantity of motion, and do afterwards move at a distance from it, as a stone thrown out of one's hand, or by a sling, an arrow from a bow, a bullet from a gun, &c.

There has been a great dispute about the cause of the continuation of the motion of projectiles, or what it is that makes them move after they part from the force that began the motion. The Peripatetics will needs have it, that the air being by the motion of the hand of the slinger, &c. put into a most violent agitation, and forced rapidly to follow the motion of the stone, while it is accelerated in the hand of the slinger, doth, to prevent a vacuum, press with all due velocity after the stone when it parts from the hand, and thrusts it forwards as long as it can. But this account seems very inconceivable; and there needs nothing more to solve the motion of projected bodies, but only to consider, that all bodies being indifferent to motion or rest, will necessarily continue the state which they are put into, unless they are forced to change it by some other force impressed upon them. Thus, if a body be at rest, so it will eternally abide, if nothing move it; or if it be in motion, so it will eternally move uniformly on in the same right line, if nothing stop it. Wherefore, when a stone is put into any degree of motion, by the rotation of the arm of the man that flings it, whatever degree of velocity it had acquired when it parted from the hand, the same it would ever after keep if it moved *in vacuo*, and had no gravity. But because it hath a tendency, as all bodies (by the law of nature) have, towards the centre of the earth, and is also resisted by the air all along as it goes, in proportion to its velocity, it plainly follows, that it must needs be both continually drawn downwards, and also continually retarded in its progressive motion forwards, and consequently at last fall down to the earth, and stop.

Projection, is a term used by the chemists for such a change as fermentation makes in bodies, that is brought about instantaneously, and chiefly takes place in the process for making the philosophers' stone, if they are to be regarded.

Projectura, an apophysis.

Prolabium, *pro*, *before*, and *labium*, *the lip*; the red part of the lips.

Prolapsus, i. e. *Procidentia*.

Prolific, from *proles*, *offspring*, and *facio*, *to make*; something that has the qualities necessary for generating.

Proliferous Flowers, in *Botany*, so termed when one grows out of the other.

Pronation. When spoken of the hand, it is when the thumb is turned towards the thigh; so then, if the body is laid on its back, the palm of the hand will be downwards.

Pronator, from *pronus*, which denotes the posture of lying with the face downwards. The word pronator is an epithet added to the names of some muscles, and signifies the action of the part they assist.

Pronator Radii Quadratus, is a muscle of the radius, which ariseth broad and fleshy from the lower and inner part of the ulna; and passing transversely over the ligament that joins the radius to the ulna, is so inserted into the superior and external part of the radius, which it helps to pull inwardly, with the

Pronator Radii Teres, which is a muscle, some call also *Pronator Superior Rotundus*, and ariseth fleshy from the external extuberance of the os humeri, where those bending the carpus and fingers do arise; and firmly adhering to the flexor carpi radialis, it descends obliquely down-

wards to its fleshy insertion a little above the radius, in the middle, externally: its use is to move the radius inwards.

Propagation, the same as *Procreation*, which see; it is also used by the alchemists, for the increase or growth of metals, as Libavius informs us.

Propago, a shoot or layer; the seed of mosses, first discovered by Linnæus in the year 1750.

Prophylactica, προφυλακτικη, is that part of medicine which prevents the attack of diseases, from προφυλασσω, *præservo*, *to preserve*.

Proposition, is any thing proposed to be proved; and in *Mathematics* or *Physics* is generally called either *Theorem* or *Problem*.

Proræ Sutura, the lambdoidal suture.

Prostratæ, προστατται, from προ, *before*, and ιστημαι, *to stand*; the prostate glands. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men)*.

Prothesis, adding artificial parts, as the applying a wooden leg, &c.

Protractor, is an instrument used by surgeons to draw out any foreign or disagreeable bodies from a wound or ulcer, in the manner as the forceps.

Protuberance, any elongation, or extension of a part, whether natural or not, as the apophyses of the bones, and the like.

Pruniferous, are such trees or shrubs, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; in which kind the flower adheres to the bottom of the base of the fruit.

Prunus, the plumb. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species. The Prunus domestica is retained in the Pharmacopœia: its fruit, the Pruna gallica, enters into the composition of the Electuarium e Senna. The Conserva Pruni Sylvestris is retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Prunus Sylvestris, the black-thorn, or sloe-bush. It is the *Prunus spinosa*, Lin.

Prurigo, a violent itching.

Pruritus, a violent itching; the itch, or any dryness and roughness of the skin, caused by sharp humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the miliary glands.

Prussiates, are salts formed by the union of the prussic acid, or colouring matter of Prussian blue, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Psellismus, stammering, or a faulty articulating and uttering of words. Of this defect Dr. Cullen distinguishes seven species: 1. *Psellismus hæsitans*, when there is difficulty to pronounce the first syllable of some words, and which is not effected but by frequent repetition. 2. *Psellismus Ringens*, in which the letter R is aspired, and sounded as if it was doubled. 3. *Psellismus Lallans*, in which the letter L is sounded too liquid. 4. *Psellismus Emolliens*, in which the hard letters are sounded too soft, and the letter S is too much used. 5. *Psellismus Balbutiens*, in which, from a too large tongue, the labial letters are too much heard. 6. *Psellismus Acheilos*, in which the labial letters are with difficulty uttered. 7. *Psellismus Lagostomatum*, in which, from a faulty palate, the guttural letters are all pronounced.

Pseudes, false or bastard. Hence the word ψευδος, or *pseudo*, with which many names begin.

Pseudipecacuanha, the white sort of ipecacuanha.

Pseudo-Acacia, false acacia; a species of *Robinia*.

Pseudo-Acorus, false acorus, or yellow water-flower de luce; a species of *Iris*.

Pseudo-Asthma, an asthma excited by an abscess, or a vomica in the lungs.

Pseudoblepsis, false vision, by which things are seen that do not exist, and things that are seen, are seen differently from what they really are. Of this genus of disease there are two species: 1. *Pseudoblepsis Imaginaria*, which is when people see, as it were,

fire flashing before their eyes, &c. 2. *Pseudoblepsis Mutans*, as when single things are seen double, &c.

Pseudo-Capsicum, red-berry bearing night-shade, winter-cherry, or *Amomum Plinii*; a species of *Solanum*.

Pseudo-Medicus, one who pretends to be a physician, who is not really so; and so of many other things.

Pseudoplatanus, the greater maple, or false sycamore: it is a species of *Acer*.

Psoæ, ψοαι, the names of two pair of muscles in the loins. According to Galen, Pollux, &c. the loins were called ψοαι.

Psoas, ψοας, is a muscle that ariseth from the internal side of the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins, within the abdomen; and descending upon part of the internal side of the ilium, it is inserted into the lower part of the little trochanter.

Psoas Parvus, arises fleshy from the inside of the upper vertebræ of the loins, and it hath a thin and broad tendon, which embraces the psoas of the thigh, and which is inserted into the os innominatum, where the os pubis and ilium join together.

Psophos, ψοφος, crackling, or rattling of the bones.

Psora, ψωρα, a scab, or tetter; a kind of itch.

Psoriasis, a species of itch which affects the scrotum, from ψωραω: the scrotum is also unusually hard.

Psorica, ψωρικα, are medicines good against scabs, and cutaneous eruptions, particularly the itch.

Psorophthalmia, ψωροφθαλμια, from *psora*, *scab*, and *ophthalmos*, *eye*; an itchy or scurvy disorder of the eyelids, which renders them sore, and sometimes scabby.

Psychologia, ψυχολογια, is any treatise of the soul, as that of Willis *de Anima Brutorum*, from ψυχη, *anima*, *the soul*.

Psychrolutron, ψυχρολυτρον, is the cold bath, or washing in cold water; much used by the ancients to restore the tone of the parts after warm bathing, and to give a firmness to the body.

Ptarmos, πταρμος, *sneezing*; whence *Ptarmica*, are the same as *Sternutatories*; medicines which excite sneezing.

Ptarmica, common sneeze-wort, or goose-tongue; a species of *Achillea*.

Pterygium, πτερυγιον, from πτερον, *ala*, *a wing*; is applied to several parts of the body, which have any resemblance to wings; as the pterygoides, which are described under *Aliformes Musculi*, which see. It is also a term given by some surgeons to an excrescence of flesh round the fingers, or toes, as is often occasioned by whitlows; also a film on the eye called a web.

Pterygoidæus Externus, arises from the ala externa, and from the neighbouring parts of the os sphenoides, and is inserted into the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw, and likewise into the cartilage of the condyle, which cartilage is hollowed, to move upon the tuberosity of the os temporis.

Pterygoidæus Internus. It rises from the cavity between the lamellæ of the processus pterygoidæus, and is inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw: it lies on the inside of the lower jaw, almost as the masseter does on the inside, being of the same figure with it, only it is smaller and narrower.

Pterygoidæus Major, i. e. *Pterygoidæus Internus*.

Pterygoidæus Minor, i. e. *Pterygoidæus Externus*.

Pterygoidæus Processus, from πτερυξ, *a wing*, and ειδος, *form*. See *Sphenoides Os*.

Pterygo-Palatinus, i. e. *Sphenopterygo-Palatinus*.

Pterygo-Pharyngæi, from πτηρυξ, *a wing*, and φαρυγξ, *the throat*. It is a name of the *Cephalopharyngæus*. In the edge of the internal alæ of the apophyses pterygoidæi, these mus-

cles rise, then run backward, and are inserted into the linea alba of the pharynx.

Pterygo-Staphylinus Superior. The muscles which bear this name are only the external portions of the spheno-salpingo-staphylini.

Pterygo-Staphylinus Inferior. They are inserted at one extremity into the uncus pterygoidæus, and by the other, into the septum, near the uvula.

Ptilosis, πτιλωσις, a baldness of the eye-lashes, from a callous thickening of the edges of the eye-lids, so that it is a complication of a madarosis, and a hard lippitude.

Ptisana vel Ptissana, πτισανα, πτισσανη, from πτισσω, *to decorticate, bruise, or pound; ptisan*, or *ptissan*; properly it is barley deprived of its hulls, or pounded barley, because formerly the barley was decorticated by pounding, after having steeped it a little in water, and then it was dried.

Ptosis, πτωσις, from πιπτω, *to fall.* It is a descent of the upper eye-lid, either on account of a palsy of the muscles which should elevate it, or a flux of humours which depress it.

Ptyalism, πτυαλισμος,

Ptyalon, πτυελον,

Ptysma, and

Ptysmagogue, are all from πτυω, *spuo, to spit;* and therefore express every such discharge, whether it amounts quite to a salivation or not. Dr. Cullen places the *Ptyalism* as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Apocenoses.*

Pubes, is the external part of the pudenda, or parts of generation in both sexes, and which, in adult persons, is covered more or less with hair.

Pubescence, in *Botany*, is the down or hair with which plants are covered.

Pubis Interrosseum Ligamentum. It is a strong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of these bones, all the way up to their common symphysis; the third edge, which is the lowest, is loose; and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is stretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch, to which it adheres very closely.

Pubis Os. See *Ossa Innominata.*

Pudenda. See *Parts of Generation, proper to Men or Women.*

Pudenda Arteria, i. e. *Pudica Arteria.*

Pudendagra. So some have called the venereal disease; *pudenda*, from *pudor, shame.* Others define it to be pain or uneasiness in the genital parts of men or women, somewhat resembling a diarrhœa, but without a dysuria. Dr. Berdoe asserts, in his *Essay on the Pudendagra*, that it is distinct from the venereal disease, and also, that it is proper to women, but that a woman labouring under it can communicate some inflammatory symptoms to the penis of a man who cohabits with her. Mild antiphlogistic treatment is all that is required.

Pudica Arteria: It comes out between the pyriform muscles and the spine of the ischium; it runs downwards between the two ligaments (the one of which comes from the tuberosity of the ischium to the sacrum, and the other from the spine of the ischium to the sacrum), on the inside of the tuberosity; as it goes on, it gives ramifications to the anus, which are called the external hæmorrhoidal, and then goes to the crura penis.

Pudica Externa Arteria. See *Cruralis.*

Pudicæ Externæ Venæ. As the crural vein passes from under the ligamentum Fallopii, it sends out branches to the inguinal glands, the musculus pectinæus, and the parts of generation; these are called *Pudicæ Externæ*, and they communicate with the pudicæ internæ.

Pudicæ Internæ Venæ. The veins that spread about the parts of generation are thus called; they are

branches from the venæ hypogastricæ.

Puerpera, strictly signifies a woman just after delivery, or in child-bed; though some use it for them while pregnant.

Puerperilis Febris. This is called *Epiplotis*, *Omentitis*, *Omenti Inflammatio*, and *Childbed-fever*. Dr. Cullen places it as a species of *Peritonitis*.

Puff-ball. See *Lycoperdon*.

Pugil. It is the eighth part of a handful.

Pulegium, penny-royal, a species of *Mentha*. The college have retained a simple water, called Aqua Pulegii, and a spirituous water, called Spiritus Pulegii.

Pulmonalis, *Arteria*. See *Artery*.

Pulmonalis, *Vena*. See *Veins*.

Pulmo, the lungs. See *Lungs*.

Pulmonary Vessels, are all those vessels which pass through the lungs.

Pulpa, pulp, is the soft part of fruits, roots, or other bodies, which is extracted by infusion, or boiling, and is passed through a sieve.

Pulsation, and

Pulse. Besides what has been said under *Artery* (which see) it is necessary to be acquainted with the differences of pulses. An *high* pulse is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a *low* or *weak* pulse; but, if between its dilatations there passes more time than is wont, it is called a *slow* pulse; but, if less time, it is called a *quick* pulse: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usually from any cause whatsoever, it is called an *hard* pulse; but if, by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a *soft* pulse: so that there are, of use to be known, six different kinds of pulses, to wit, an *high* and a *low* pulse, a *quick* and a *slow* pulse, and a *hard* and a *soft* pulse. If there are such as a *swift* and an *heavy* pulse, yet they are not distinguishable enough to be of any moment to a physician; for a pulse is *swift* when an artery continues in its height of dilatation a less time than usual, and *heavy* when a greater time; but that difference is imperceptible to the finger. For there are 3600 pulses in a man of moderate health within the compass of an hour, since every pulse answers to the second of a minute, and some part of that second must be allotted for the space of time the sides of an artery take before they come to their utmost dilatation, and another part of that space in which they fall back to their natural capacities; all which must be within the second of a minute, or the 3600th part of an hour. From whence it is plain, that such a part of a second of time as is allotted for the duration of the utmost dilatation, must be so small, that we cannot, by the touch of our fingers, distinguish any to be less. Then an unequal and intermitting pulse are only species of a *quick* and a *slow* pulse: for if the quickness or slowness be always uniform to itself, it is an *equal* pulse; but, if it be not uniform to itself, then it is unequal and intermitting.

Pulsion, is the driving or impelling any thing forward, from *pello*, *to drive*. See *Attraction*, and *Electricity*.

Pulvinaria, cushions made with chaff, in which is mixed some medical ingredients coarsely powdered.

Pulvis Fulminans. See *Fulminating Powder*.

Pulverization, from *pulvis*, *powder*; is the reducing any thing to powder.

Pumex, pumice-stone. It is found in volcanoes. The best is of a white or greyish colour.

Punctum Aureum. It is when a hernia of the intestines is reduced, an incision is made through the skin and membrana adiposa, quite down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels; then a golden wire is to be fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

Punctum Lachrymale. See *Caruncula Lachrymales*.

Punctum Saliens, the leaping-point. That speck in the egg which is called the *Treddle*, and is observed first to have motion in the formation of the chick, is thus called.

Puncture, from *pungo*, *to prick*; is any wound made by a pointed instrument.

Punctura Aurea, i. e. *Punctum Aureum*.

Punica, pomegranate. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Puon, πυον, *putrefactio*, corruption. One of the two natural methods of disorganizing the deceased bodies of plants and animals.

Puorrhæa, a purulent discharge from the belly.

Puoturia, white, mucous, or purulent urine.

Pupilla, the pupil. See *Eye*.

Pur, πυρ, *ignis*, *fire*; the second of the great processes by which the structure of organized bodies is broken down and dissolved into their pristine elements, or into new compounds. All bodies that have had life, whether animal or vegetable, are decompounded after death, either by corruption or by fire. Putrefaction is the more common mode; but combustion finishes what the putrefactive process leaves. And there is a remarkable analogy between these two great finishing operations of nature. These roots and their derivatives have been traced with erudition and application to medicine, by Drs. Mitchill and J. C. Kunze. See *Bay's Dissertation on Dysentery*, *Introduction*. *Pur* is employed by Hippocrates sometimes to signify a fever, because during that disease there was frequently an evolution of a considerable degree of heat, as in common fire or burning.

Purgantia, purgatives; and

Purgation, from *purgo*, *to cleanse*; to purge. See *Cathartics*.

Purging-Salt, *(Bitter)* a genus of neutral salts in the order of earthy neutral salts. It consists of magnecia alba, and the sulphuric acid.

Purification, the same as *Depuration*, the making any thing fine, or clearing it from dross, or fæces.

Purpura, a name for the miliary fever; also the spotted fever; the spots are symptomatic only.

Purpura Alba, a species of eruption to which men with a phlegmatic plethora are inclined.

Purpura Scorbutica. It is the *Herpes* of Vogel, the *Purpura* of Hoffman, and the true *Serpigo* of some other writers.

Purpura Urticata, i. e. *Urticaria*.

Purpurata, i. e. *Petechialis*, *Febris*.

Purulent, what is turned into matter, as in the suppuration of a tumour; as,

Pus, signifies any thing suppurated into matter.

Pustulæ, pustles. The eruptions in the small-pox, or any thing of that kind, are thus called.

Pustulæ Oris, the thrush.

Pusturia, i. e. *Pyuria*.

Putrefaction, from *putris*, or *putredo*, *rottenness*, and *facio*, *to make*. *Putrefaction* may be considered as a spontaneous analysis without culinary heat; or a resolution and separation of the particles of bodies, by the weight of their mass, and by the dilatation of the fluids they contain, but aided by the external heat of the atmosphere. This spontaneous analysis disengages the *phlogiston*, sometimes with anticrouon in the form of *inflammable air*; sometimes with oxygen in the shape of *water*, and then again with septon in the guise of *ammoniac*. It disengages the *carbone*, sometimes with phlogiston in the form of *fat*, sometimes with oxygen forming the *oxyd of coal*, then with anticrouon, constituting *carbonic acid air*. While bodies putrefy, their septon very soon undergoes a change. It sometimes breaks coherence, and flies off jointly with anticrouon in the form of *azotic air*, but very commonly it associates with a portion of oxygen, and constitutes *septic acid*. This *acid*, in a low state,

may remain *liquid* on the putrefying surface which produced it, or in a temperature sufficiently warm, it will be converted into a *gas*, and envenom the neighbouring atmosphere. These two compounds are highly pernicious, and are the exciting causes of the worst fevers and pestilential distempers. Fortunately for the human race, septic acid is not *always* formed. And even in many cases where this poison is produced, its antidote, the volatile alkali, is evolved with it; Providence having so ordered it, that the same process which produced the noxious compound, should produce also ammoniac to neutralize and quell it.

Pyenotica, incrassating medicines.

Pylorica, *Arteria*. It is a branch of the hepatic artery, which is ramified on the pylorus, and on the cardia, and anastomoses with the arteria gastrica dextra.

Pyrolica, *Vena*. It is a branch from the vena portæ ventralis. Sometimes it is only a branch of the gastrica recta: it passes over the pylorus to the short arch of the stomach, where it anastomoses with the coronary vein thereof.

Pylorus, from πυλη, a *door*, and ερος, a *guard*. The word signifies *a porter*, and thus the Greeks called the right orifice of the stomach.

Pyosis, πυωσις, i. e. *Hypopyon*.

Pyracantha, evergreen-thorn; a species of mespilus.

Pyramidale, *Corpus*, the spermatic chord. Some other parts of the body also have this name on account of their figure.

Pyramidales, *Musculi*, are a pair of muscles belonging to the abdomen, so called, from their resemblance to a pyramid in figure: they rise with a fleshy beginning, from the outer and upper part of the os pubis, and growing narrower and narrower, are inserted in the linea alba, sometimes near the navel. Sometimes one and sometimes both these muscles are wanting.

Pyrenoides, *Processus*, is a process of the second vertebra, thus called from its shape, as also, for the same reason, *Dentiformis*, *tooth-like process*.

Pyrænus, from πυρ, *ignis*, *fire*, and οινος, *vinum*, *wine*; is *Rectified Spirit of Wine*, thus called because it is made by fire, or rather rendered of a firey nature, so as to be totally inflammable.

Pyrethrum, from πυρ, *fire*, because of the firey heat of the root, pellitory of Spain, a species of *Anthemis*. The college have retained this root in their dispensatory.

Pyretica, pyretics, from πυρ, *fire*, or *heat*; such medicines as are good against fevers.

Pyretologia, from the same derivation as the foregoing, and λεγω, *to describe*; a discourse upon, or description of fevers.

Pyretos, πυρετος, a burning, or inflammation. This word is used by the Greek physicians, and even by the four evangelists, to signify what is now called a high or ardent fever; an increased circulation of the blood, with strong action of the heart and arteries, with much augmentation of heat.

Pyrexia, and *Pyrexiæ*, words employed in modern *Nosology*, to denote the whole classes of those diseases which are accompanied with more than ordinary heat, and called *fevers*, or febrile distempers.

Pyrexis, πυρεξις, a hot disease or fever; the professional or technical word for the distemper in which heat is remarkably abundant.

Pyriformis, *Musculus*, is a muscle of the thigh, which receives its name from its figure; it is also called *Iliacus Externus*, from its situation: its beginning is round and fleshy from the inferior and internal part of the os sacrum, where it respects the pelvis of the abdomen, and descending obliquely in the great sinus of the os ilium, above the acute process of the ischium, and joining with the glutæus medius, it is inserted, by a round tendon, in the

superior part of the root of the great trochanter. This moves the os femoris somewhat upwards, and turns it outwards.

Pyrites, a yellow and frequently shining metallic composition, heavy, hard, and easily striking fire. It is a composition of clay, sulphur, and iron; but is often mistaken by ignorant people for gold. It is sometimes crystallized into exact cubes, and at others gathered into roundish balls. Some sorts of it crumble to pieces in the air, and turn to copperas and alum. See *Marcasite.*

Pyro-lignates, are salts formed by the union of the *Pyro-ligneous* acid (see *Acids)*, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Pyro-mucites, are salts formed by the union of the *Pyro-mucous* acid (see *Acids)*, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Pyro-tartarites, are salts formed by the union of the *Pyro tartareous* acid (see *Acids)*, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; there are twenty-four species enumerated in M. Fourcroy's Elem. of Nat. Hist. and Chem.

Pyrophorus, from πυρ, *fire*, and φερω, *I bear;* a chemical preparation possessing the property of kindling, by being exposed to the air. It consists of carbone and a very concentrated vitriolic acid. On attracting the moisture of the air, so much heat is excited in it as to become luminous and to burn.

Pyrosis, πυρωσις, a disease in which there is a burning pain in the epigastrium, and at times eruptions, with considerable discharges of water from the stomach, that are sometimes insipid, at others acrid. In Scotland it is called the *Water Brash.* It is also the name for a heat in the ear, as if from a burning coal.

Pyrotechny, from πυρ, *ignis, fire*, and τεχνη, *ars, art;* is the art of *Chemistry*, because fire is the chief instrument the chemists make use of. Some also have used it to signify the art of *Fire-works.*

Pyrotics, are medicines that are actually or potentially hot, such as will burn the flesh, and raise an *eschar*, from πυρ, *ignis, fire.*

Pyrus, the pear-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Python, a devouring monster of the serpent kind, bred from the slime of the Nile, and killed by the shafts of Phœbus. It is derived from πυθω, *putrefacio, to corrupt;* and the story is one of the most beautiful and instructive of the ancient allegories. It has been literally dwelt upon and embellished by the poets; but its true and proper meaning seems to be, that noxious and pestilential vapours were engendered in the mud of the receding river of Egypt, and overcome by the solar rays or beams of Apollo, as they dried the sand. Dr. Mitchill has given an interpretation of this elegant and noble allegory, in the *Medical Repository*, vol. ii. p. 431, which the curious scholar may consult with advantage.

Pyulcon, πυελκον, from πυον, *pus*, and ελκω, *to draw;* an instrument to fetch out the matter from the cavity of the breast, or any sinous ulcer.

Pyuria, the same as *Dysuria Mucosa.*

Pyuria Arthritica, the same as *Glus.*

Pyuria Mucosa, the same as *Glus.*

Pyuria Viscida, the same as *Glus.*

Pyxidatus, cup-moss, a species of *Lichen.*

Pyxis, πυξις. It is properly a *box*, and from its resemblance thereunto, the cavity of the hip-bone, or acetabulum, is also sometimes called *Os Pyxidis.*

Q

QUADRAGEMINI, are four muscles of the thigh, the *Pyriformis*, the two *Gemini*, and the *Quadratus*, which see under their respective names.

Quadragesimus Dies, the fortieth day. The ancients fixed on this day as the last to which acute distempers could extend, calling all those chronical which continued longer. But Dr. James observes, that he hath seen an acute disease which continued sixty days.

Quadrans. A three-ounce measure was formerly thus named.

Quadrati Musculi, four-squared muscles. See *Occipitalis*, *Musculus*.

Quadratus Femoris. This muscle rises from the outside of the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted into the line between the trochanter major and minor, serving to rotate the thigh.

Quadratus Genæ, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Quadratus Labii Inferioris, is the same as *Depressor Labii Inferioris*, which see.

Quadratus Lumborum, ariseth from the posterior part of the spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the inside of all the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins. This muscle moveth the body upon the loins to one side, and both together help the rectus abdominis in bending the body forward.

Quadratus Maxillæ Inferioris, is a broad membranous muscle, which lies immediately under the skin. It ariseth from the upper part of the sternum, from the claviculæ, and from the acromium: it covereth all the neck, and adheres firmly to the lower edge of the lower jaw, and being produced, covers also the lower part of the cheeks. When it acteth, it pulls the jaw downwards.

Quadratus Radii, arises by a broad and fleshy beginning, from the lower and internal part of the ulna; it passeth over the ligament that joins the radius to the ulna, and is inserted as broad at its beginning into the external and lower part of the radius.

Quadriga, also *Cataphracta*, a bandage for the sternum and ribs. It is twenty-four feet long, three or four fingers broad, with two heads; it binds upon the thorax and sternum more firmly when the ribs are fractured: the middle is placed on one side of the body, the two heads are carried so as to intersect on the opposite shoulder: they are brought back to where they began, and then pass circularly round the body.

Quadrupedes, from *quatuor*, *four*, and *pedes*, *feet*; are all four-footed beasts.

Quality, signifies, in general, the properties or affections of any being, whereby it acquires some particular denomination. Those which are cognizable by the senses, as figure, solidity, &c. are called *Sensible Qualities*. This term has, by many writers, served for a cover only of their ignorance, when joined with occult, or any such unintelligible adjunct; but a sounder way of reasoning has taught, that all qualities are remmitted, or have their power or efficacy abated, in a duplicate ratio of the distance from the centre of the radiation, or exertion of the quality. Any quality of the body is said to be vitiated, when any sensible disposition thereof is hurt; though this phrase is principally used with regard to colour and smell.

Quantity of Matter, in any body, is its measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density; as if a body be twice as dense, and take up twice as much space as another, it will be four times as great. And this quantity of matter is best discoverable by the absolute weight of bodies.

Quantity of Motion, in any body, is its measure arising from the joint

consideration of the quantity of matter, and the velocity of motion of that body: for the motion of any whole is the sum or aggregate of the motion in all the several parts. And though in a body twice as great as another, moved with an equal velocity, it will be double; yet if the velocity be double also, the quantity of the motion will be quadruple. See *Laws of Motion, of Nature, Gravitation, Attraction, &c.*

Quantity, Negative. See *Negative Quantity.*

Quantity, Positive. See *Positive Quantity.*

Q. Pl. Quantum Placet, as much as you please.

Q. V. Quantum vis, as much as you will.

Q. S. Quantum sufficit, as much as sufficeth.

Quarantine, a term of forty-days. See *Lazaretto.*

Quartana Continua, continued quartan. The paroxysm returns every fourth day, after previous pandiculations and horripilations, but does not very exactly observe its period; nor, when the paroxysm abates, does it totally intermit, but is only milder on the intermediate days than in that on which the paroxysm happens. The heat is also preternaturally intense, the pulse increased, the appetite languid, the strength low, the mouth dry, the head giddy, the sleep restless, the urine red, thick, with a high-coloured sediment.

Quartana Duplex, a double quartan. It is when within four days two succeeding paroxysms happen, in such a manner that each preserves its proper type and peculiar time of accession, alternately corresponding to the preceding paroxysm, and the third day only being totally free from the fever.

Quartana Febris, an ague or quartan fever: it hath two fits in four days, or two days free from the fit, so on the first and the fourth the fever attends, and on the second and third it is free; the accession of the fit is in the afternoon. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Febres*. It is usually both more violent and obstinate than a tertian. Sometimes a quartan fever is double, that is, when the fits come on every other time at different hours, and so that the third day only is free from fever. It is called *Spurious*, when the fit begins at any other time of the day than about four or five o'clock in the evening. The fits return with greater regularity generally than is observed in other species of fevers. The cure is as related for intermittent fevers.

Quartana Legitima, the same as *Quartana:* it observes its periods in its proper returns, which are in the afternoon, more exactly than in any other species of fevers.

Quartana Spuria, spurious quartan: it hath no certain periods for its return, which however is in the forenoon generally: the heat also is greater, and affects the patient more than the cold fit does.

Quartarius, a measure which contains about four ounces.

Quartatio, quartation; it is an operation in chemistry by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to a fourth part of the quantity of another thing. Thus, when gold alloyed with silver, is to be parted, we are obliged to facilitate the action of the aqua-fortis, by reducing the quantity of the former of these metals to one fourth part of the whole mass, which is done by sufficiently increasing the quantity of the silver, if it be necessary. Some extend this name to the operation of parting.

Quartura, i. e. *Quartatio.*

Quartz. It is a hard vitrifiable stone, called also *Quartzose Stone.* It is found both with ores and without them. According to Cronstedt, it always forms hexagonal prisms, pointed at one or both ends when there has been no interruption to its crystallization; and this crystallized quartz is rock crystal, which, like the uncrystallized quartz, is colour-

less or coloured, transparent or opake. See *Dict. Chemistry*, 2d edition. In *mineralogy* the quartzose stone is an order in the class of stones: the characters of this order are, that it is a fossil body, striking fire with steel, and either transparent or figured, and of a solid structure.—Of the transparent quartz, called *Quartzose Crystal*, are the various precious stones, as the diamond, ruby, &c. According to Mr. Edwards, the characters of quartzose crystal are, that it is a quartzose stone, which is well distinguished from the other fossil bodies of the order of quartz, being never properly invested with an outward crust, clearer than flint and agate, frequently figured (agate and flint never or seldom having proper figures); not breaking in ringlets like flint, and wanting the delicate appearance of agate, and being by character of the order distinguished from all other fossil bodies.

Quassia Lignum, quassi-wood. This wood is so called from a negro, who was named *Quassi*; he lived at Surrinam, and used it medicinally: he had great success by giving it in fevers of the malignant, intermittent, and putrid kinds. It is the *Quassia amara* of Linnæus. The wood hath no smell, is very bitter, and stronger or more concentrated than that of any one medicament yet known: it is quite void of stipticity. The college have introduced the wood, the bark, and the root, into their dispensatory.

Quercus, the oak-tree. It is the *Quercus Robur*, Linn. The common English oak-tree. It is a common forest-tree, and known in all parts of Europe: the bark is a strong astringent, moderately bitter, having no particular smell; with a ferruginous solution, it strikes an inky blackness. The college have introduced the oak-bark into their dispensatory.

Quercus Marina. See *Kali*.

Quid pro quo, the same as *Succedaneum*; when one thing is made use of to supply the defect of another.

Quietales, diseases in which the voluntary and involuntary motions, and the senses are diminished.

Quina Quina, the Peruvian-bark.

Quincunx, a five-ounce measure; also a certain way of arranging and planting trees in an orchard.

Quinque folium, also called *Pentaphyllon*, common cinquefoil, five-fingers, or five-leaved grass. It is a trailing plant with serrated leaves, set five together on long pedicles: it is perennial, grows wild on clayey grounds, and flowers in June.

Quinquenervia, plantain, because it has five strings or nerves on each leaf.

Quinquina, the Peruvian-bark.

Quinsey, the same as *Angina*, which see.

Quinta Essentia, quintescences: they are made by adding to any essential oil twelve times its quantity of pure alcohol of wine, and shaking them together so that the oil may not appear. If these are distilled in a close vessel, with a fire of 90 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, the alcohol will rise with only the presiding spirit of the oil; and if with care the thinner part is several times separated from the thicker, by repeated gentle cohobation, the alcohol will at length be so impregnated with those oily spirits as to appear to be almost pure spirit itself, leaving a gross exhausted oil behind. Dry quintescences are made by dissolving an aromatic oil in alcohol of wine, then adding to them ten times their weight of sugar, finely powdered, then placing them in a proper place and vessel for exhaling the spirit from the sugar, but preserving it from being lost. Thus the sugar will remain dry, but with the virtues of the aromatic oil in it. ℈j. in a glass of wine, is a good cordial.

Quintana, an ague, the paroxysm of which returns every fifth day: the second, third, and fourth are free from fever.

Quotidiana Continua, the continued *Quotidian* of Vogel, is the continued *Quartan* of Cullen.

Quotidiana Febris, a quotidian fever: it intermits, but returns every day, and that generally early in the morning; when the fit approaches at any other time of the day, it is called *Spurious*, or *Anomalous*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Febres*. The blood is more dense in this species of intermittents than in any other.

Quotidiana Soporosa, i. e. *Tertiana Carotica*.

R

R. is put at the beginning of prescriptions, for *Recipe*, *take*.

Rabies, i. e. *Hydrophobiæ*. When from the bite of a mad dog the patient hath a desire of biting, the canine madness is called *Rabies*.

Racemus, a cluster, such as a bunch of currants, or a stalk divided into several branches, sustaining each a flower, or fruit, as is seen in currants.

Rachialgia, i. e. *Colic*, particularly the colica Pictonum.

Rachitæ, or *Rachiæi*, the muscles belonging to the back.

Rachitis, ραχιτις. So Dr. Glisson calls it, from ραχις, *the spine of the back*; because he supposes a fault in the spinal marrow produces it. The rickets. This disorder is also called *Cyrtonosus*. In some countries it is also called the *English Disease*, though it is much more frequent elsewhere: it did not appear in England till about the middle of the seventeenth century, from whence it is said to have spread over all Europe, and whence it got the name of *English*. It is a chronical disease, and a species of *Cachexy*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Cachexiæ*, and the order *Intumescentiæ*. He distinguishes two varieties: 1. *Rachitis Simplex*, when there is no other disease. 2. *Rachitis cum aliis Morbis Conjuncta*, when the whole habit is affected, but more particularly the heads of the bones or joints, with their ligaments or cartilages, and also the whole cranium.

Usually the subjects are children, from six months to six years of age, though sometimes its attack is not before the sixth year, or even after.

Children who cut their teeth late are disposed to this complaint.

Rachitæ. The semispinal muscles are thus called by some.

Racosis, ραχωσις, excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.

Radiæus, from *Radius*.

Radiæus Musculus, i. e. *Radialis*.

Radiæus Externus, i. e. *Extensor Carpi Radialis*.

Radiæus Internus, is the second muscle of the wrist, and arises from the internal extuberance of the humerus, and upper part of the ulna, and stretching along the radius, is inserted into the first bone of the metacarpus that sustains the fore-finger, and with the cubitæus internus, bends the wrist. They have their name from *Radius*.

Radialis, i. e. *Radiæus*.

Radialis, *Arteria*. It is a branch of the humeral artery: it runs down the side of the radius, covered by the supinator longus: at the wrist it divides into two, one of which passing over the palm of the hand, is lost in the fleshy part of the thumb: the other passes on and between the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and the first bone of the thumb plunges into the palm, and forms a sort of arch there.

Radialis, *Musculus*. See the *Extensor* and the *Flexor Muscles*.

Radialis, the nerve so called. See *Cervicalis*.

Radialis, *Externa (Vena)*. When the cephalica has reached the bend of the arm, it divides into two prin-

cipal branches; one is called the *Radialis Externus:* it spreads about and along the fore arm.

Radiation, signifies the casting forth of beams, rays of light, or any subtile particles, from a centre; *radius* signifying any line from such a point.

Radical Moisture, is a term that some have had strange notions about; but if it be limited to any intelligible signification, we can understand by it nothing else but the mass of blood, which is the promptuary from whence all other fluids in a human body are derived.

Radication, in *Botany*, denotes the disposition of the root of the plant, which is to be considered in respect to the ascending and descending caudex. See *Root*.

Radicle, is a term among botanists, denoting that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. This, in corn, is that which shoots forth in the malting, and is called *come*, probably from *coma*, *hair*, which it somewhat resembles.

Radicula, a name for the *Raphanus*.

Radiola, least rupture-wort, or all-seed, a species of *Linum*.

Radish (Horse). See *Raphanus Rusticanus*.

Radius, a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist. In its upper end it hath a small cavity, which receives the outer protuberance of the humerus. The circumference of the cavity rolls in the small sinus in the upper end of the ulna. Near its lower end, which is bigger than its upper, it has a little sinus, which receives the end of the ulna; and in its extremity it hath two sinuses, which receive the bones of the wrist. Although the ulna and radius accompany one another, they touch but at their extremities; for they bend from one another in the middle, but are tied together by a strong and broad membranous ligament. The upper end of the ulna is biggest, because upon it the articulation at the elbow is performed; but the lower end of the radius is biggest, because upon it only the hand is articulated. The radius moves either backwards or forwards upon the ulna, by which means the palm of the hand is turned either upwards or downwards: which two motions are called *Pronation* and *Supination*. Nor could any other articulation have given these two motions to the hand: for, though an arthrodia admits of a motion to every side, yet we cannot, by that, turn the fore part of our arm backward: and how useless the hands had been without these motions, every one may easily perceive. This is also called *Focile Minus*, *the Lesser Focile*.

Radius, in *Geometry*, is the semidiameter of a circle.

Radix, is strictly the root of any plant or vegetable: and thence, in a figurative sense, *radical* is frequently used to signify the principal or generative point of any body or quantity, as *radical moisture:* and a number, which multiplied into itself, makes a square, is called the *root*, or *radix*. *Roots* are divided into different species: Linnæus divides them into fibrous, bulbous, and tuberous, which he subdivides into other distinctions.

Radula, a wooden spatula, or a scraper.

Ragstone, a variety of the green species of the *Petra Vulgaris:* it is of a dull greenish colour, of a light weight, yet of a firm and compact structure, and somewhat glossy; and found in Westmoreland. Edwards.

Ramenta, are little slips, shreds, or filings of any thing.

Ramification, in *Botany*, is the manner in which a tree produces its branches, with the situation of which that of the leaves is also connected.

Ramification, is a collection of small branches shooting out from any great one. Thus, in *Anatomy*, the branchings of an artery, vein, or nerve, are called its *ramifications*, from *ramus*, *a bow*, or *branch*.

Ramus, a branch: it is the division of a stalk or tree: it is called a *Bough*.

Ramus Inferior, a name of the third maxillary branch of the nerves which proceed from the fifth pair.

Ramus Superior, i. e. *Frontalis Nervus*.

Rana, the frog, or paddock.

Rancid, is said of all things which contract a strong offensive smell by keeping, as all fat substances.

Raninæ Arteriæ, and *Venæ vel Ranulæ*. See *Sublinguales*.

Ranula, the name of a tumour seated under the tongue; it hath been brought to resemble a little frog, whence the name of *Ranula*, though some say it is thus named, because it alters the voice of the patient so as to make him croak like a frog: this tumour is formed in the salivary glands under the tongue, and is seated on either side the frænum: it is generally of the scrofulous kind.

Ranulæ, and

Ranulares, are those veins which lie conspicuous under the tongue; and this is likewise used, by our surgeons, for little swellings upon the glands about the same parts.

Ranunculus, crowfoot. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species he enumerates forty-four.

Rapa, turnep, a species of *Brassica*.

Raphania, the raphany: it is a nervous affection of the spasmodic kind, in which there is a violent contraction of the joints, with convulsive agitation, great pain at various periods. Linnæus gave the name, from its supposed cause, viz. the seeds of the Raphanus Raphanistrum. Dr. Cullen places it in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*.

Raphanus Hortensis, common garden radish.

Raphanus Rusticanus, also called *Raphanus Sylvestrish*; Horse-radish. It is the *Cochlearia Armoracia* of Linnæus. The college have retained this root in their dispensatory. It is an ingredient in the Spiritus Raphani Compositus, formerly called Aqua Raphani Composita.

Rapunculus, a plant so called, from the resemblance of its root to that of rapum: in other respects it resembles the campanula.

Rare; a body is said to be thus that takes up more space, in proportion to the quantity of matter it contains, than another does. And,

Rarefaction, is that extension of the parts of any body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. See *Distillation*.

Raspatorium, from *rado, to scrape*.

Rasberry, *Rubus idæus*.

Rasure, the same as *Abrasion*, or any thing done by scraping or shaving, as the rasuræ c. c. and eboris are made.

Ratio, relation, is when two bodies are compared with one another, with respect to their bulk. Some confine it to the numbers only, and call it *Proportion*, expressing by it the comparison of one single quantity to another.

Rattle-Snake-Root. (Senega). See *Senega*.

Raucedo, and *Raucitas*, a hoarseness: it is a diminution of the voice, sometimes attended with a preternatural asperity or roughness thereof: the parts affected are the aspera arteria, and particularly the larynx. Dr. Cullen observes, it is generally a symptom of catarrh, but sometimes it is a species of *Pharaphonia*, which see.

Ray, is, most strictly, a right line, drawn, or flowing from any point, and is a term most used in optics.

Re-action, from *reago, to act back upon*, is a term much used in *Physics*. See *Nature, (Laws of)*.

Realgar, a species of sulphure of arsenic, of a red colour: it is mineralized with sulphur, is always glossy, but not always transparent. Edwards.

Realgar, i. e. *Orpiment (Red)*.

Receptaculum Chyli, the receiver of the chyle. See *Lacteal Veins*.

Receptacle, in *Botany*, is the base which connects all parts of fructification. It is termed a *proper receptacle*, when it only belongs to the parts of a single fructification: and a *common receptacle*, when it connects several florets. When from a common centre it runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks, of proportionate lengths, it is termed an *Umbel;* and *Cyma*, when it runs into long foot-stalks, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.

Receptaculum Chymicum, and,

Recipient, is the vessel, which, in distillation, is made the receiver.

Receptarii Medici; so Langius calls those who set up for physicians upon the stock only of a great many receipts, without being able to reason about their properties or efficacies.

Recipe, take. It is usually placed at the beginning of prescriptions, and is generally wrote thus ℞, or with the character for tin ♃, over which metal Jupiter was supposed to preside, and so is used to denote the invocation of Jupiter before prescribing.

Reciprocation, is when two diseases or symptoms alternately succeed one another.

Recrement, sometimes signifies any superfluous matter mixed with another that is useful; and sometimes such secreted juices in the body as are afterwards of use to the economy.

Recrudescent, when any distemper returns that was gone off; as the paroxysms of intermittents.

Rectification, is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

Recti-lineal, right-lined; that is, having straight lines.

Recti Musculi. See *Eye*.

Rectum Intestinum. The last of the large intestines called the *Rectum*, or straight gut, is every where covered with longitudinal fibres, and hath strong circular ones for expelling the faeces; it is not furnished with bands as the colon is, nor is it covered with the peritonæum, as are the other intestines.

Rectus, is a muscle of the lower belly, which arises from the sternum, the extremity of the last two ribs, and goes straight down to the fore part of the abdomen to be inserted in the os pubis. It hath three or four innervations, or rather tendinous coarctations of its fleshy fibres, which divide the belly of it, as it were, into so many distinct muscles. It hath veins and arteries, which creep on its inside, from the mammillary and epigastric vessels, which communicate, that the blood may return by the mammillary veins, when the passage is stopped by the epigastric, which are compressed in women with child.

Rectus, is also a muscle of the leg, that ariseth from the lower part of the spine of the ilium, and descending between the two vasti, is inserted with them. Likewise,

Rectus, is a muscle that lifts up the eyelids. It ariseth from the bottom of the orbit of the eye, where the optic nerves pierce the cranium, and passing above the superbus, is inserted, by a large tendon, into the border of the eyelid.

Rectus Major, is the third muscle that pulleth the head up or backwards. It ariseth from the spine of the second vertebra of the neck, and is inserted into the lower part of the occiput. And,

Rectus Minor, is the fourth muscle for this office. It lies under the former, and cometh from the back part of the first vertebra of the neck, and is inserted below the former. These are also, from their office, called *Renuentes*.

Rectus Internus Major, ariseth from the fore part of the five interior transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and is inserted into the foremost appendix of the occipital bone, near its great hole. And the

Rectus Internus Minor, lies on the fore part of the first vertebra, like

the rectus minor, on the back part, and is inserted into the anterior appendix of the os occipitis, immediately under the former. These nod the head forwards, being antagonists to the recti minores. These are also called *Annuentes*.

Recti Laterales, are another pair, which come from the transverse processes of the first vertebra, and are inserted near the processus mammillaris. They help to move the head to one side.

Rectus Deprimens Oculi. See *Depressor Oculi*.

Rectus Inferior Oculi. See *Depressor Oculi*.

Rectus Interior. See *Gracilis Interior*.

Rectus Anterior, i. e. *Gracilis Anterior*.

Rectus Attollens, i. e. *Geniohyoidæus*.

Rectus Externus Oculi. See *Abductor Oculi*.

Rectus Superior Oculi. See *Elevator Oculi*.

Recurrent Nerve, is a branch of the par vagum, bestowed upon the organs of speech, whence also called *Vocal Nerve;* and thus, because it descends and ascends again to supply the muscles of the larynx. See *Nerve*.

Recursus, is used by Beliai for the repetition of paroxysms in an intermittent.

Redintegration. Chemists thus call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

Red Lead, i. e. *Minium*.

Reduc; also called *Redux*, or a *Flux*. It is a powder by which calcined metals or minerals are reduced to a regular form. Fluxes are either of the vitreous or of the saline kind. There are fluxes of a yet cheaper kind; such are dried wine-lees, dried cow-dung, dried horse-dung, dried river-mud, fuller's-earth, iron-filings, potash, &c. The common black flux, see in the article *Calcinatio*.

Reed. See *Arundo*.

Refection, is the receiving food or nourishment.

Reflection, in general, is the regress or return that happens to a moving body, because of its meeting another; as the rays of light are variously reflected by bodies they cannot pass through.

Refluent, flowing back, is generally ascribed to the venal blood, because that flows back to the heart.

Refraction, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, and is chiefly applied to the rays of light by the writers in optics. And,

Refrangible, is whatever is capable of refraction.

Refrigeratory, a cooler, is that part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm, or spiral pipe, running through a tub of cold water.

Regeneration, is used in so different a manner by the chemists, that it is hard to say what they mean by it; but it seems to be what they understand by *Revivification*, which see.

Regimen, government, is used for that care in diet in living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.

Regionalis Morbus, an epidemic disease.

Register, is a contrivance in chemical furnaces to make the heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less air come to the vessel.

Regius Morbus, the kingly disease. The jaundice is thus called, but for what reason does not well appear.

Regnum, kingdom, is by the writers in *Physical* and *Natural History* applied to certain classes of natural bodies, as the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.

Regular, constant, and uniform, in opposition to irregular or anomalous, which happens to no certain

course or standard; both frequently applied to diseases, especially acute ones, as the measles, small-pox, and the like.

Regular Body, is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal; and of which there are five sorts; viz. 1. A pyramid, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles: 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares: 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles: 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons: and, 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles. And mathematicians demonstrate that there can be no more regular bodies than these five.

Regulus, is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting.

Reiteration, the same as *Repetition*.

Relaxation, is a dilatation or slackening any parts or vessels.

Remedium, signifies every thing made use of in the cure of diseases.

Remission, is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again, as is common in fevers which do not quite intermit.

Renales, Arteriæ: they are commonly called *Emulgents*, are generally two in number, and go out laterally from the lower descending aorta, immediately under the mesenterica superior, one to the right hand, the other to the left: they run commonly without division, and almost horizontally to the kidneys, into the depressions of which they enter by several branches: they sometimes send branches to the glandulæ renales, membrana adiposa of the kidneys, and even to the diaphragm.

Renales, Glandulæ. See *Capsulæ Atra-Biliariæ*.

Renales, Venæ, also called *Emulgentes, Venæ:* these spring from the inferior vena cava, when it arrives at the kidneys, into which these branches are sent.

Renes, the *Kidneys*, which see.

Renes Succenturiati. See *Kidneys*.

Renitency, striving backwards: it is that resistance which there is in solid bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another; or that resistance that any body makes on the account of its weight.

Renovatio, renovation. In *Chemistry*, it is the restoration of a mineral body to a perfect state, from one which is imperfect.

Renuentes, from *renuo, to nod backwards;* are the same muscles as the *Rectus Major* and *Minor* (which see), thus called from their office.

Repellents. To understand rightly the operation of such medicines, it may be necessary to observe, that by *repelling* is meant those means which prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it to a tumour: but to know how this may be effected, it will be convenient to attend to the several causes which can produce a swelling, or force out of the vessels any of their fluid contents by some unnatural discharge.

All tumours have necessarily one of these in their cause: either an increase of the velocity or quantity of the fluids, or weakness in some particular part: and sometimes both concur. An increase in the velocity of the fluids makes them more forcibly push against and distend all their parts in their circuit: if, therefore, any part be unequally pressed, or relaxed by external injuries, that will be more elevated than any other; and for want of equal resistance with the rest of the body, will at length receive such a quantity of fluid as will raise it into a tumour, especially if any of its vessels be obstructed; because the protrusion of fresh matter, *a tergo*, will continue to add thereunto, until the part is upon the utmost stretch, and can hold no more. In this case, all those means are said to be repellent, which check the growth of the tumour, and assist the refluent blood in taking up the ob-

structed matter, and washing it again into the common stream. This intention is chiefly favoured by evacuation and revulsion; for whatsoever lessens the quantity of the fluid, will diminish the force upon the tumefied part. But it concerns us most to know how external application to the part itself helps to this affair.

Herein a medicine comes to be a repellent, by consisting of such subtile parts as may transmit some of them through the pores, and help to render the obstructed matter more fluid, so that it becomes more easy to be loosened, and to fall again into the circulating current. But in this case there is a hazard of such things likewise putting the obstructed humour into a ferment, whereby it sooner turns into pus, and then they come under the denomination of *Suppuratives*, or *Ripeners*. What therefore in the most strict sense is to be reputed a *repeller*, is that which astringes and strengthens the part, so as to make it resist any such lodgment. These are such, whose qualities are most manifest in their coldness and drying properties. But there are so very few instances wherein bandage is not better than such application, that very little comes to be used for that purpose. In hæmorrhages and oozings out of serum, so as to deform the skin, simples of this nature mostly take place; which answer their ends in astringing the fibres, whereby those apertures are so closed as not to admit through them afterwards any such fluid.

Some things also answer this end only by stimulating the fibres of the tumefied part, so as to give them sudden and forcible twitches, whereby the obstruction is sometimes loosened and shook as it were away into the refluent current. Such a sort of motion will be occasioned by the sudden application of any thing extremely cold, as common water: but the practice is seldom safe, because, if the first efforts, which the fibres are put upon by those means, do not succeed in breaking away the enclosed matter, they will be strained, and not able afterwards to repeat their natural vibrations; the consequence of which is, weakening the part, which will render the tumour more obstinate. There are many other means and accidental circumstances which contribute to favour or retard this intent; but these hints may be sufficient.

Repercutient, the same as the former.

Reptiles, from *repo*, *to creep*; are all those creeping animals which rest upon one part of their body, while they advance the other forward.

Repulsio, repulsion, the cause which opposes itself to absolute attraction, has been acknowledged by all who were conversant in physics, with respect to the celestial bodies; and it hath been termed *Repulsion*, that is, a power as real as attraction, which repels bodies after they have approached each other to a certain point, and prevents their uniting together. Many have rejected this repulsion, which Sir Isaac Newton had allowed in sublunary things, but if we just glance on many of the operations of chemistry, it is impossible to help admitting a retropulsive property in bodies.

Residence, the fæces, or settling of any liquor.

Resins, or *Resinous Particles*, are the fat sulphureous parts of some vegetable, which is natural, or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil, or rectified spirit, but not with an aqueous menstruum. Natural balsams, long kept, become *resins*, as essential oils in time thicken into balsams: hence it is plain these substances differ very little but in their consistence.

Resistance, is often the same as *Renitency*, or *Vis Inertiæ*. See also *Medium*.

Res Naturales, the naturals. According to Boerhaave, these are life, the cause of life, and its effects. These, he says, remain in some de-

gree, however disordered a person may be.

Resina, resin. All sorts of exudations from ever-greens, as turpentine, tar, &c. are, in general acceptation, included under the name of resin. Essential oils, indurated by age or by acids, are called resins. When the essential oil of the exudation from ever-greens is exhaled, the remaining mass is called resin. As resin consists of oil and acid, it is artificially produced by the admittance of spirit of vitriol, or the spirit of turpentine.

Resolvents, are such medicines as loosen and open. And,

Resolution, is the opening or loosening any body. And there is said to be made a resolution of crude matter in the body, when that matter is, by what means soever, so changed as to become harmless or salutary; being of itself a complete cure, performed without any apparent evacuation.

Resumptiva, restoratives: they differ not much from agglutinant corroboratives, and their manner of operating in the same way may be accounted for, only that restoratives are more adhesive and subtile, whereby they enter into the nourishment of the remotest parts.

Resurrection, and

Resuscitation, the same as *Revivification*, which see.

Rete Mirabile. It is the name of a congeries of blood-vessels in the brain.

Rete Mucosum. The true skin on its whole surface is covered with two lamellæ, one is the *Rete Mucosum*, the other is the *Cuticula*. The rete mucosum is the principal seat of colour in man. In Europeans it is transparent, in mulattoes it is brown, and in negroes it is black. It is also called *Corpus Mucosum*, and *Corpus Reticulare*.

Retention, and *Retentive Faculty*, is that state of contraction in the solid parts which makes them hold fast their proper contents.

Reticularis, Plexus, the same as *Choroides* (which see), because the fibres are interwoven like a net.

Reticulum, the same as *Omentum*, thus called from its net-like structure.

Reticulum. See *Abomasum*.

Retiformis, Plexus, the same as *Reticularis, Plexus*.

Retiformis, Tunica, the same as *Amphiblestroides*, which see.

Retina. See *Eye*.

Retinaculum, is the name of a chirurgical instrument, described by Scultetus, *Arm. Chir.* par. i. tab. 17. fig. 2 and its use also given by him, tab. 39. fig. 2, 3, 4. to assist in castration, or cutting a hernia.

Retort, a chemical vessel of glass, lead, bone, ashes, or other material, used for distilling in a sand-heat.

Retractores, the same as *Elevatores Labii Superioris*, which see.

Retrahens, from *retrahere*, to draw back.

Retroversio Uteri. See *Procidentia*.

Revelation. What the common acceptation of it is every one knows; but Helmont and some of the enthusiastic chemists often laid pretensions to the same assistances in discovering their secrets, but were never credited by any but the most ignorant.

Reverberatory, is such a chemical furnace where the flame and heat are thrown back by the brick-work upon the vessel, so as to make the heat more intense; as in the distillation of acid spirits, &c.

Revulsion, from *revello, to pull back*; is the calling back any humour by evacuation. See *Phlebotomy*: and,

Revulsoria, are means which procure revulsion.

Revivification, fetching again to life. Chemists use this term to express the procuring again some metals in their natural state, from the mixtures they may have been blended with by some preparation, as quicksilver is revived from cinnabar, &c.

Rhabarbarum, also called *Rheum*, *Lapathum Orientale*, *Lapathum Chi-*

nese, rhubarb. *Rheum palmatum*, Linnæi. The college have directed this root in their Dispensatory, in the following compositions, viz. in the Vinum Rhabarbari, formerly called Tinct. Khabarb. Vinos: Tinctura Rhabarbari, formerly called Tinct. Rhabarbari Spirituosa: and in the Tinctura Rhabarbari Composita. The Greeks call it *Rhabarbarum*, from its growing on the banks of the river Kha (i. e. Wolga), in the barbarous country of Russia: but the later Greeks are said to have called it *Barbaricum*, because it was brought to Barbaria, a country lying on the Sinus Barbaricus, whence it was sent to other countries.

Rhabdoides, ραβδοειδης, from ραβδος, *a strait twig*, and ειδος, *form;* a name for the sagittal suture.

Rhachis, ραχις, the spine of the back.

Rhachisagra, from ραχις, *the spine of the back*, and αγρα, *a prey;* a species of *Gout*, fixed in the spine of the back.

Rhachiæi, ραχιαιοι, or *Rhachitæ*, ραχιται, the muscles belonging to the spine of the back.

Rhæas, corn-poppy; a species of *Papaver*.

Rhæum, rhubarb.

Rhamnus, buck-thorn, or purging thorn. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-seven species.

Rhapontica, Helvetian elecampane leaved centaurea; a species of *Centaurea*.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic rhubarb; a species of *Rheum*.

Rheon, and *Rheum*, names for the rhapontic and rhubarb.

Rheum, rhubarb. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Rheuma, ρευμα, the same as *Catarrh*, which see.

Rheumatica, the rheumatic fever.

Rheumatismus, ρευματισμος, the rheumatism, from ρεω, *to flow*. When a fever attends, it is called the *Acute*, and when there is no fever, it is called the *Chronical Rheumatism*. Dr. Cullen places the *Acute Rheumatism* as a genus in the class *Pyrexiæ*, and order *Phlegmasiæ*. The *Chronical Rheumatism* is considered by Dr. Cullen as generally the mode of an *acute rheumatism* terminating.

Rhigos, ριγος, rigor. When any sensible part of the body is affected with spasms, all the other parts are readily drawn into consent with it; hence the horror and rigor on the surface of the body, the coldness, &c. Irritation in the primæ viæ is often the cause.

Rhododendron, a fine American flowering shrub. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Rhodon, from ροδον, *rosa*, *a rose*. Some compositions wherein this is the chief ingredient have their names from hence, as *Diarrhodon*, &c.

Rhodosaccharum, from the former, and *saccharum*, *sugar;* is sugar of roses, or conserve of roses.

Rhomboides, ρομβοειδης, is a muscle thus called from its figure, which lies under the cucullaris, and ariseth from the two inferior spines of the neck, and four superior of the back; and is inserted fleshy into the whole basis of the scapula, which is drawn backwards.

Rhombus, ρομβος, is a quadrilateral figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles.

Rhubarb, rheum.

Rhus, sumach. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species he enumerates twenty-six.

Rhythm, ρυθμος, is used to express a certain number of pulses in any giving time.

Ribes, currant-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species. The college have introduced the fruit of the Ribes Rubrum, or Red Currant, and that of the Ribes Nigrum, or Black Currant.

Ribs. See *Costæ*.

Ricinus, the Palma Christi. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He

enumerates four species. The college have introduced the seed of the Ricinus communis, on account of its expressed oil, called Castor-oil.

Rigation, the same as irrigation; the sprinkling or moistening any thing or part.

Rigor. See *Rhigos*.

Rigor nervosum, i. e. tetanus.

Rigor, is a convulsive shuddering from cold, or an ague fit.

Right Line, is the nearest distance between any two points.

Rigidity, is said of the solids of the body, when being stiff or unpliable they cannot readily perform their respective offices. This is to be remedied by fomentations, bathing, &c. but a fibre is then said to be rigid, when its parts are so strongly coherent together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids which ought to overcome their resistance, in order to the preservation of health.

Rima, is any fissure or chink; hence it is applied to several parts of the body that have any resemblance thereunto in shape; as the *Rima Pudendi*, or *Fissura Magna*, is the vulva; and *Rima Laryngis*, is the aperture of the *Larynx*, &c.

Rimula, a little chink or fissure, is only a diminutive of the foregoing, and applied to lesser parts of the same marks; as that small aperture between the *Cartilagines Arytænoides*, commonly called the *Glottis*.

Ringworm. The same as *Herpes Milliaris*. Bell.

Ripeners, or drawers, are such medicines, externally applied, as do, by their activity and warmth, penetrate the pores, and mix with and rarefy any obstructed matter, so that it may be rendered fit for discharge, upon laying open the part by caustic or incision.

Risus Sardonicus, the *Sardonic Laugh*; a sort of convulsion of the muscles of the face.

Riverweed, *Conferva*.

Robinia, the locust tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Roborantia, from *robur*, *strength*, are such medicines as strengthen the parts, and give new vigour to the constitution. See *Strengtheners*.

Robur, the common English oak; a species of *Quercus*.

Roccella, *Archil*, *Argol*, or *Canary-weed*; a species of *Lichen*.

Roche, is applied to the rock alum, the term in French signifying rock.

Ronchus, ῥογχος, snorting or snoring through the fauces.

Root, in *Botany*, that part of a vegetable whose office it is to draw up nourishment, and which also produces the herb with its fructification: it consists of two parts, viz. the *Caudex*, stock or body of the root; and *Radicula*, radicle or little root. The caudex both ascends and descends; the ascending caudex raises itself gradually above ground, serving often as a trunk, and produces the herb or plant. The descending caudex strikes gradually downwards into the ground, and puts forth radicles. It has been distinguished, according to its various structures, into perpendicular, horizontal, simple, ramose or branching, fusiform or spindle-shaped, tuberous or knotted, repent or creeping, fibrous, and premorse or bitten off. The radicle is the fibrous part of the root, which terminates the descending caudex, and enables the root to draw nourishment for the support of the vegetable. Roots are further distinguished into bulbous, consisting of a bulb; articulate or jointed, and globose or globe-shaped.

Roriferous Ducts, dew-dropping pipes: the *Thoracic Duct* is thus by some called, from its slow manner of conveying, and, as it were, instilling the chyle into the common stream of blood: the lymphatics also, and any other vessels conveying slowly small quantities of fluid, are thus called by Bilsius, Bartholine, and some others.

Rosa, the rose-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species. The college have directed the petals or flower-

leaves of the Rosa damascena, or Damask-rose, Rosa centifolia, Linnæi; and of the Rosa rubra, or Red Rose, Rosa gallica, Linnæi: the former in the Infusum Rosæ, formerly called Tinctura Rosarum, and in the Conserva Rosæ: the latter in the Aqua Rosæ, and in the Syrupus Rosæ: and the fruit of the Rosa canina, in the Conserva Cynosbati.

Rosa, the rose. The same as *Erysipelas*.

Rosa Solis, the beautiful plant *Sun-dew*, or *Drosera*.

Rosacea, or *Rosata*, is a name given to many compounds, where roses are the principal ingredients. And,

Rosalia, is a distemper taken notice of by Martian, in his notes upon Hippocrates, very common to children, not much unlike the measles; and wherein broke out small red pimples of the bigness of millet-seed; probably the same as our *Febris Milliaris*, unless in the colour of the eruption.

Rose-bay, (Dwarf). See *Rhododendron*.

Rose-tree, *Rosa*.

Rosmarinus, rosemary. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species. The college have retained the tops and flowers in their Dispensatory. They are directed in the Spiritus Rorismarini.

Ros Solis, also called *Rosa Solis*, Sun-dew.

Rostriformis Processus, from *rostrum, a beak*, and *forma, shape;* is the same as *Coracoides*, which see.

Rostrum, is used to express the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembics; also for crooked scissars, which the surgeons in some cases make use of for the dilatation of wounds.

Rostrum Leporinum, the piece of flesh which hangs betwixt the division of the harelip: the harelip is also thus named.

Rotatir Minor, the lesser trochanter.

Rotator Major, the greater trochanter.

Rotator Natis, the great trochanter.

Rotrou's Solvent. Crude antimony, mixed with three parts of nitre, and exposed to the fire in a crucible, loses all its phlogiston by the action of the nitre. The mixture enters into a paste-like fusion; it is then poured on a marble, pulverized, and kept in a bottle. Beaumé.

Rotten-stone. See *Terra Cariosa*.

Rotula. In *Anatomy* it is the knee-pan. In *Pharmacy* it is a troche. It signifies a little wheel.

Rotunda, Ligamenta, the round ligaments; on each side of the womb there is one.

Rotundus, is one of the muscles of the *Radius*, thus called from its round shape. It arises fleshy from the internal extuberance of the *Humerus*, and goes obliquely to be inserted into the middle and external parts of the *Radius*, with others helping to turn the palm upwards.

Rubefacientia. Those epispastics or attrahents are thus called which excite heat with a degree of inflammation.

Rubedo, the same as *Gutta Rosacea*. The different varieties of rubedo are called *Rubedo Simplex*, *Rubedo Pustulosa*, *Rubedo Ulcerosa*.

Rubeola, the measles. See *Morbilli*.

Rubia, *Madder*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species. The college have retained the root of the Rubia tinctorum in their Pharmacopœia.

Rubrica Fabrilis, red ochre, ruddle, marking stone. See *Ochre*.

Rubus, the bramble or raspberry. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species. The college have retained the fruit of the Rubus idæus, or Raspberry, in their Pharmacopœia.

Ruby, a precious stone; a specimen of quartzose crystal. Rubies are met with among the species of

two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Ructation, and

Ructus, is a belching that arises from wind and indigestion; and rather to be cured with proper stomachics than carminative and hot liquors.

Ruddle, a species of iron-stone of a red colour.

Rue. See *Ruta*.

Rumex, *Dock*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-one species.

Ruminant, cud-chewers, is a general name for all those animals that chew the cud.

Ruptile, is used by Fallopius for any thing easy to be broken; and he assigns the cause of *ruptibility*, as he calls it, to a multitude of pores wanting due moisture in them.

Ruptura, a rupture. It is most properly spoken of a tendon, a ligament, or a cartilage, when they are divided by violence. It then constitutes a species of wound, viz. the lacerated.

Rupture. See *Hernia*, and *Ruptura*.

Rusma, an ingredient of a composition used to take off hair, without the trouble of shaving. For being mixed up into a thin paste with an equal quantity of quick-lime, and a sufficient proportion of water, and rubbed over any hairy part of the body, it will, in the space of a minute or two, so loosen the hair by the roots, that it may be gently stroked off with the hand. This method of taking off hair is much practised among the Turks, the Italians, and the French. The *Rusma Tartarorum* is said to be a preparation of honey, boiled to a high consistence, and applied in the manner of a plaster; but the genuine rusma is a species of earth found in Turkey, and otherwise called by the name of Susma. There is mention made of it in the Philosophical Transactions for the month of December, in 1666.

Ruta, rue. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species. The herb *Ruta graveolens*, Lin. is retained by the college in their Dispensatory; it is an ingredient in the Pulvis e Myrrha Compositus.

Ruyschiana, *Tunica*. See *Choroides*.

Rye. See *Secale*.

Rythmus, ῥυθμος, *measure;* a term used by musicians with respect to time in music: but since Herophilus applied it to the pulse, it is used to express the time, motion or modulation of the pulse.

S

SABADILLA, a vegetable said to be good for destroying the vermin that infest human bodies.

Sabauda, Savoy cabbage; a species of *Brassica*.

Sabina, common savin; a species of *Juniperus*. The college have retained the leaves in their Dispensatory; an extract is directed to be made of them, which is an ingredient in the Tinctura Sabinæ Composita, formerly called Elixir Myrrhæ Compositum. The leaves enter into the Composition of the Pulvis e Myrrha Compositus.

Sabulous, is that gritty or sandy matter which often washes away by the kidneys, and settles in the urine, and is a concretion of lithic acid.

Sacer. Some give this name to part of the *Transversalis Dorsi*, which see.

Sacer, *Ignis*, the holy fire. Some have fancied to give this name to a *Herpes Exedens* (which see), but it does not appear from what reason; as also is

Sacer, *Morbus*, given to the epilepsy, upon the apprehensions of somewhat supernatural being concerned in its production, or cure.

Saccharine, is frequently ascribed to things having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar; as Bonetus gives an instance, Med. Sept. lib. ii. sect. 3. cap. 1. of a person whose spittle was sweet, for which reason he calls it *Saccharina Saliva*. In diabetes the *urine* is *saccharine*.

Saccharum, sugar-cane. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species. Sugar is the basis of syrups and conserves, and enters into the composition of many electuaries and pills: it is employed in many compositions of the college Pharmacopœia. They direct the Saccharum non Purificatum, or Raw Sugar, and the Saccharum Purificatum, or Refined Sugar. Sugar is chiefly produced from the *Saccharum officinarum*, Linnæi.

Saccho-lates, are salts formed by the union of the Saccho-lactic acid (see *Acids)* with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Sacculi Adiposi, the cells of the cellular membrane, filled with fat.

Saccus, σακκος, and

Sacculus, is strictly a bag, whence, from their resemblance, many parts of the body are thus called: as,

Sacculus Chyliferus, the same as *Receptaculum Chyli;* and

Sacculus Cordis, the *Pericardium*, &c.

Sacculus Lacrymalis, the *Lacrymal Sac*.

Saccus, the *Intestinum cæcum*.

Sacculi Medicinales, are bags of ingredients to be suspended in liquors in making diet-drinks.

Sacer, *Musculus*. Winslow calls this muscle *Transverso-Spinalis, Lumborum*.

Sacra, *Vasa*, the vessels which belong to the os sacrum, and the adjacent parts, as the arteries and veins.

Sacra, *Arteria*. It goes out at the back part of the aorta, at the bifurcation on each side respectively.

Sacra, *Vena*. It sometimes proceeds from the bifurcation of the *Vena Cava*, at others from the origin of the left *Iliaca*, and accompanies the artery of that name.

Sacrolumbalis, is a muscle that ariseth fleshy from the superior part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior part of the *Ilium*, and from all the spines and transverse processes of the *Vertebræ* of the loins. It gives a small tendon to the posterior part of each rib near its root, where a small bundle of fleshy fibres arises and unites with each ascending tendon to the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth *Vertebra* of the neck. This, with the *Serratus Posticus inferior*, and *Triangularis*, help to contract the ribs in expiration. But they are of small force, and seem only to accelerate the motion of the ribs, which fall down chiefly by their own gravity, and the elasticity of the ligaments by which they are tied to the *Vertebræ*.

Sacrum, *Os*. See *Vertebræ*.

Sacri, *Nervi*. Five or six branches of nerves from the spine, pass through the *Os Sacrum*, whence their name.

Sacro-Coccygæus muscle, i. e. *Coccigæus Posterior*.

Saffron. See *Crocus*.

Saffron of Mars (Stahl's aperient). If an acid be poured to the alkaline tincture of Stahl, it combines with the fixed alkali, and precipitates the iron, which preserves a fine red colour. Beaumé.

Saga, one who deals in *Præstigiæ*, or enchantments; which practice some of the chemical enthusiasts very much give into.

Sagapenum, called also *Serapinum*, *Gum Sagapen*. It is the gummy resinous juice of an oriental plant, supposed to be a species of ferula. Sagapenum is retained by the college in their Pharmacopœia; it is an ingredient in the Pilulæ e Gummi, formerly called Pilulæ Gummosæ.

Sage, *Salvia*.

Saggitalis, *Sutura*. See *Suture*.

Sago-tree. See *Cycas*, and *Palma*.

Sal, salt, a class of bodies remarkably easy to dissolve in water, and therefore very sapid. They are of three sorts, *acid*, *alkaline*, and *neutral*. For the first of these, see *Acids;* for the second, see *Potash*, *Nitre*, and *Ammoniac*. Neutral salts are very numerous, and are divided into *neutral*, strictly so called, *middle*, and *metallic* salts, as the acids happen to be united to alkalies, earths, or metals.

Salacious, is lustful, or addicted to venery.

Sal Catharticus Amarus. See *Purging Salt (Bitter)*. This is also called by the college *Sal Amarus*, and *Sulphate of Magnesia*.

Sal Ammoniacus, called by the college in their Pharmacopœia, *Ammonia Muriata*, is the compound of the muriatic acid, or acid of sea-salt, and the volatile alkali, called by the college *Ammonia*.

Sal Muriaticus, or *Culinary Salt*, called by the college *Natron Muriatum*, is the compound of the muriatic, or marine acid, and the fossil alkali, or natron. Common salt, when used to preserve meats, seems frequently to undergo decomposition. For the septic acid of the meat combines with the soda of the salt into a septite of soda, while the muriatic acid combines with the beef into a muriate of meat. For the entire account of these processes see Dr. Mitchill's paper, in the *Medical Repository*, vol. ii. p. 274, 2d edit.

Sales Medii, middle salts, or neutral salts with earthy bases.

Salicornia, *Glasswort*, *Saltwort*, *Marsh Sampire*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Salitura, is a pickle made with salt; the same as *Muria* or brine.

Saliva, is often used for *Sputum*, every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands, called *Salival*. See *Mouth*. Whence

Salivales Glandulæ, the salivary glands.

Salivalis, *Ductus (Stenonis)*, Steno's salivary duct. It is called also the upper salivary duct; it carries the saliva from the parotid gland into the mouth.

Salivantia, medicines which excite a salivation.

Salivaris, *Herba*, the pellitory of Spain.

Salivation, is a method of cure much practised in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. The manner how *Mercury* effects this may be understood by what has been explained under that word. To which it may be here added, that the safest way of raising a salivation is by the use of internal medicines; since whatsoever mischiefs can be apprehended from these, may, in a greater degree, follow the external use of mercury; not only because, as has been already hinted, the mineral globules being intimately combined with salts in the several preparations given inwardly, will, by the irritation of these, be easily and fully thrown out at the organs of secretion, till the blood is quite discharged of its load; whereas, in all the daubings with mercurial ointments, we can never be certain that none of the heavy particles are left lodged in the interstices of the fibres or cells of the bones; but also inasmuch as by computing the proportion of mercury, in all the doses necessary to promote a spitting, and the weight of the same mineral usually applied, when this is done by unction, it will appear, that the quantity in the latter case vastly exceeds that in the former; and, consequently, that the inconveniences to be feared will be in the same proportion. Therefore, this external management of mercury is only to be allowed of where either the case will bear the violence of such a method, or outward ulcers and tumours require a particular cure by liniments, &c.

Nor is it improper to remark, that

we do hereby see how this use of this mineral comes to produce that effect so often complained of (though not always with reason) of making the bones foul or carious. For, if the laminæ or fibres of these are already so much broken and spoiled by a disease, as that the circulation of the fluids through them cannot be maintained, they must necessarily be corrupted more by the weight of the mercurial globules; though here also it is plain, that the *outward* use of this remedy will be more to be blamed than the *inward*.

And, indeed, as the earliest use of mercury was in unguents and emplaster, so most of the prejudices and outcries about it are owing to effects produced this way. For the first attempts of the cure of venereal maladies by this remedy were learned from the Arabians, who, having recommended mercurial ointments in the *Lepra* and *Scabies*, gave a handle to the Italian physicians to try their efficacy in removing the foulness of the skin from a new and terrible contagion: neither were they sparing of their liniments, which they continued to rub in, twelve or fifteen, nay, sometimes for above thirty days together; so that it is no wonder if they often met with very untoward symptoms from so severe a treatment: and if (as some of them do affirm) they now and then found mercury in the rotten bones of their patients, who had, it may be, suffered too much, both from their disease and their physicians; it must, however, be acknowledged, that this opinion, like most others in physic, is much controverted; and many practitioners even prefer the external use of mercury in raising a ptyalism, as innocent in itself, and less apt, by vellicating the coats of the intestines, to run off by stool.

Salix, the willow-tree, of which Linnæus enumerates thirty-three species.

Salpingo-Staphylinus, from σαλπιγξ, *tuba*, and σταφυλη, *uvula*.

Salpingo-Pharyngæus, from σαλπιγξ, *tuba*, and φαρυλξ, faux.

Salsola, glasswort, or kelpwort. Several species of this plant grow on the shores of New-York, a little above high-water mark. One sort is remarkably prickly. On being burned they afford soda. Sixteen species are named in the books.

Sal Martis, i. e. *Vitriol, Green*, or sulphate of iron.

Sal Mirabilis Glauberi, Glauber's salt, or sulphate of soda.

Sal Polychrestus, i. e. *Tartar, Vitriolated*, or sulphate of potash.

Sal Polychrest of Rochelle, i. e. *Salt of Seignette*, or tartrite of soda.

Salt, Common, a genus of neutral salt, of the order of *Alkaline Neutral Salts*. It decrepitates in the fire; its crystals are of a cubic form, and composed of the muriatic acid and fossil alkali; hence called muriate of soda. The acid arises from this salt in white fumes, on mixing with it the concentrated vitriolic acid. When found in large pieces in the earth, it is called *rock salt*.

Saltpetre, Sal-petræ, or the nitre of the moderns. It is a compound formed of potash, neutralized by the acid of putrefaction. The history and uses of this neutral salt and its acid are among the most curious in science. In order to comprehend it well, it will be necessary to advert to the constitution of the septic acid, and the manner of its formation. The greater part of the elements which enter into animal and vegetable bodies are acidifiable bases; that is to say, they are rudimental atoms capable of combining with oxygen into acids. When septon (azote) is one of these constituent parts of organized beings, it may, and often does, become acidified during their putrefaction. Thus septon changes to an acid, and either spreads upon the surface of the body which produced it, or, when the temperature is sufficiently warm, rises in vapour and infects the neighbouring atmosphere. See *Med. Rep.* vol. iii. p. 14.

The septic acid, so formed during the incipient stage of corruption, frequently poisons those who touch it, or admit it into a wound, as has happened to dissectors, who have often been poisoned dangerously, and even killed, by admitting this acid to scratches made with needles or scalpels. The like has happened from the septic acid of transplanted teeth. The septic acid is one of the chief destroyers of the teeth, which it effects by uniting with their lime, and disengaging their phosphoric acid. Produced by corruption of animal flesh in the human intestines, septic acid is the exciting cause of dysentery, and of some other forms of griping cholera and diarrhœa.

Getting afloat in the air, it contaminates it, and makes it unwholesome. From the degree of its vibration, different forms of fever arise, from the low typhus, and the moderate intermittent, up to violent remittents, plagues, and yellow fevers. The endemic diseases of the American cities are chiefly owing to this volatile septic acid gas; which, also, when engendered on ship-board, in jails, hospitals, and poor-houses, gives rise to the various forms of febrile distempers prevalent in each of those places.

From such a constant and plentiful acid, much additional mischief would arise, was it not coerced and kept in check by alkalies. Lime attracts it strongly, and forms the *septite of lime*, as in the lime-stone caverns of Tennessee. Here the septic acid is so abundant, that if some wood is burned, and the ashes added to the septite of lime, there will be a true *saltpetre*, or *septite of potash* formed. Hence we understand the healthfulness of lime in the mortar, cement, and white-washing of houses. Hence we also comprehend the powerful antiseptic virtue of potash, which neutralizes the septic acid, and turns to saltpetre. Even after combination with potash, septic acid partakes of its original virulence, for the saltpetre so formed cannot be taken in doses of even an ounce without great distress and danger. Small doses only can be ventured upon, and these with much caution. Sad mistakes have taken place in the modern practice of physic concerning saltpetre, it has been erroneously called nitre, and most injuriously prescribed where the thing intended to be given to the sick, is carbonate of soda. Saltpetre is one of the ingredients of gunpowder, and is employed by chemists and workers in metals. *Septic* acid undergoes a change by uniting with potash, and assumes the altered and mitigated form of the *Nitrous*, which see.

Salt (Regenerated Sea). It is the fixed vegetable alkaline salt, saturated with the spirit of sea-salt. The name is improper, as the basis of the sea-salt is different.

Salt of Rochelle. Cream of tartar combines with effervescence to the point of saturation with the marine alkali. From this combination results a salt which forms larger crystals than those of the soluble tartar.

Salsamentum, and

Salsugo, are any salt pickles, or brines.

Sal Salsum, i. e. *Neutral Salt*, consisting of an acid and an alkali.

Salubris, and

Salutaris, both from *salus*, *health*; express any thing in health, or conducive thereunto; and even such diseases are by some called salutary, as are curable, and leave the constitution better than before; as the gout, &c.

Salutatores, *Saluters.* There were a set of enthusiasts or impostors in Spain, of the order of St. Catharine, who pretended to the cure of many diseases, by touching or breathing only upon the patient, in their ordinary intercourses with them.

Salvatella, is a vein which terminates in the little finger.

Salvia, sage. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifty-two species. The college, in their

Pharmacopœia, have retained the leaf of *Salvia officinalis*, Linn.

Sambucus, elder. The college, in their Pharmacopœia, have directed the interior bark, the flower, and berry. Of the flower an ointment is made, called Unguentum Sambuci. The juice of the berry is ordered to be inspissated. The species is the nigra of Linnæus, or the common elder.

Samyel, a wind that blows in some parts of Arabia. It is quickly destructive, and soon after death the putrefaction is so great that the limbs of a man may easily be separated from the trunk. It is similar to the harmattan in its effects.

Sanative, from *sano, to heal;* is any thing conducing thereunto.

Sanctus, holy. This hath been applied to many things both simple and compound, as whimsical persons have conceited of their virtues; as the *Guaiacum* is called *Lignum Sanctum*, and even our own dispensatories retain a purging powder under the title of *Pulvis Sanctus*.

Sandaraca, hath been used to signify many different things, as a waxy substance falling with spring-dew, in which bees are said much to delight. It is also the Arabian name for gum-juniper, or the *Vernix*; as likewise for a mineral production not much unlike arsenic, on which account that is sometimes called *Arsenicum Rubrum*.

Sanguifluxus, i. e. *Hæmorrhage*.

Sanguification, making blood. This may be understood by considering what is explained under the term *Digestion:* for, as the chyle is made out of our aliments by the contractions and attritions of the stomach, so the chyle is made into blood by the attrition of the arteries thereupon. See farther under *Blood*, *Lungs*, *Phlebotomy*, &c.

Sanguine, bloody, or of a constitution abounding with blood; from

Sanguinis Inopia, a tabes from loss of blood; an instance of the *Atrophia Inanitorum* of Cullen.

Sanguis, *Blood*, which see.

Sanguisuga, blood-sucker; a name given by some to a leech, from its faculty of drawing blood from animals.

Sanguis Draconis, called also *Cinnabaris Græcorum*, dragon's blood. This resin is said to be produced from the *Pterocarpus santalinus:* it is retained by the college in their Pharmacopœia; and is an ingredient in the Emplastrum Thuris, formerly called Empl. roborans.

Sanies. In ulcers there sometimes appears a thin, limpid, and sometimes greenish discharge, thus named. See *Sordes*.

Sanies, a thick and bloody pus, or matter.

Sanitas. See *Hygieia*.

Santalum Rubrum, a red wood used in colouring various substances, as spirits and ointments: it is said to be the product of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, Linn. Supplem. The college have directed it in the Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositus.

Santonicum, worm-seed, a species of *Artemisia*. This seed hath been retained by the college in their Pharmacopœia.

Saphena, probably from σαφης, *manifestus*, easy to be seen, because it lies very plain in sight; is a vein in the leg. See *Vein*.

Saphena Minor. It is a branch from the *Saphena Major*.

Saphire, a precious stone. A specimen of quartzose crystal. Saphires are met with among the species of two different genera, in the order of quartz. See *Gemma*.

Sapientiæ, *Dentes*, thus called, because they appear not till persons are of years of discretion. See *Dentes*.

Sapo, soap. It is composed of oils and fat, with alkaline salts. The college in their Pharmacopœia have directed the soap formed by olive oil with natron or the fossil alkali. There was a memorable discussion concerning *soap and its manufacture*, in the city of New-York, in 1797.

A pamphlet of the proceedings was published at the time. An attempt had been made to turn soap makers out of town; and Dr. Mitchill appeared as their advocate. His argument may also be seen in Trotter's Medicina Nautica, vol. ii. and an opinion of it in Chisholm's Diseases of the West-Indies, vol. ii.

Sapo Albus, called also *Sapo Hispanicus*, hard or Spanish soap.

Sapo Volatilis, volatile soap. Of this there are three kinds; one is composed of fixed alkalies and volatile oil, another of volatile alkalies and gross oils, the third of salt and oil that are both volatile.

Saponaceæ Pilulæ. See *Opium*.

Saponaceum, Linimentum, saponaceous liniment; called also *Opodeldoc*.

Saponulæ, are combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

Saponulæ (acid), are combinations of volatile or essential oils with different acids.

Sapphirus, σαφειρος, the sapphire. It is one of the precious stones, and is of a fine blue colour, but there are species that are white.

Sarcocele, σαρκοκηλη, from σαρξ, *caro*, *flesh*, and κηλη, *tumour*, *a swelling*; is a fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size; also,

Sarcoma, σαρκωμα, is of the same signification; as is likewise

Sarcosis, σαρκωσις.

Sarcocolla, σαρκοκολλα, sarcocol, or flesh-glue. It is a gummy resinous juice from the *Penæa mucronata*, Lin. according to Curtis, in his *Catalogue of the London Botanic Garden*; and from the *Penæa Sarcolla*, according to Weston, in his *Univ. Bot.* It hath been retained by the college in their Pharmacopœia; and is an ingredient in the Pulvis e Cerussa.

Sarcoepiplocele, a kind of compound rupture, consisting of a descent of the epiploon, and a sarcocele, or a rupture of the indurated epiploon, either umbilical or scrotal.

Sarcologia, sarcology. It includes *Myology*, *Splanchnology*, *Angiology*, *Neurology*, and the doctrine of the *Integuments*.

Sarcomphalon, σαρκομφαλον, from σαρξ, *flesh*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*; a fleshy excrescence at the navel.

Sarcotics, σαρκωτικα, from the same derivation, are medicines that fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as *Incarnatives*, which see. Many other words are also compounded at pleasure, from the same foundation, not of any moment to insert here.

Sardiasis, involuntary convulsive laughing, or rather the Cynic spasm.

Sardonius, Risus, Sardonian laughter; a convulsive involuntary laughter, and is thus named from the herb *Sardoniæ*, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks, as resemble those motions which are observed in the face during a fit of laughter.

Sardonyx, σαρδονυξ. It is a variety of the *Onyx*. This name is given to an onyx, when its colours are red and white. Edwards.

Sarsa, sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparillæ. This root hath been retained by the college in their Pharmacopœia. It is ordered in a simple form, called Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, and also combined with mezereon root, guaiacum, &c. called Decoctum Sarsaparillæ compositum.

Sartorius, called also *Longus Tibiæ*, is a muscle that ariseth from the inferior part of the spine of the ilium, and running obliquely by the inside of the thigh, is inserted into the internal side of the tibia, three or four fingers breadth below its upper extremity. By this we throw one leg cross another.

Sartorius, from *sartor*, *a taylor*: this muscle is thus named from the use which taylors make of it, to sit cross-legged.

Sassafras, the sassafras-tree; a species of *Laurus*. The college have retained the wood, the root, and its

bark, in their Pharmacopœia: it is an ingredient in the decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum.

Satureia Sativa, summer savory. It is the *Satureia hortensis*, Linn.

Saturantia, is sometimes used in the same sense as *Absorbents*, which see.

Saturnus. Chemists ascribe this name to lead, because they will have that metal to be under the influence of the planet Saturn. See *Lead*.

Satyriasis, σατυριασις, and

Satyrismus, σατυριασμος, signifies a lustful disposition.

St. John's-wort, hypericum.

Saxum, an order in the class of stones: it is stone of a granulated structure, and wanting the characters of the other orders of this class. Edwards.

Saxum Vulgare, a genus of *Saxum*, consisting of granules, which are opaque. Edwards.

Scabies, a scab, is used sometimes for the itch, and such like cutaneous eruptions.

Schænoprasum, cives; a species of onion.

Scala, a scale, or ladder, is applied to a chirurgical instrument for resting and defending the limbs, in case of fractures or dislocations; of which Scultetus gives a figure, *Arm. Chir.* part i. tab. 29. fig. 3. and its use, tab. 49. fig. 1. but figuratively some have applied this to a man's life, which they divide into different ages, calling the whole the *Scale of Life*.

Scalenus, σκαληνος, is a muscle of the neck that arises from the first and second ribs, and ascending, is inserted into all the transverse processes of the neck, except the first. This muscle seems to be three; but such division is not of any real use. It is perforated for the passage of the veins, arteries, and nerves; because the neck is more easily moved than that part of the ribs to which they are fastened; therefore it is justly reckoned amongst the benders of the neck.

Scalled Head. See *Crusta Lactea*.

Scalpo, to scalp. To lay the skull bare, is called *Scalping*.

Scalprum, from *scalpro*, *to rasp*, or *raise*; a denticular or raspatory; called also a *Rugine*.

Scammonia, scammony, or Syrian bind-weed, a species of *Convolvulus*. From this plant we obtain Scammony, which hath been retained by the college in their Pharmacopœia; it is an ingredient in the Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, formerly called Extractum Catharticum, Pulvis e Scammon. comp. Pulv. e Scammon. cum Aloë. Pulv. e Scammonio cum Calomelane, and in an electuary called Elect. e Scamm.

Scapellatum, is by some authors used in the same sense as the Greeks applied *phimosis*, φιμωσις, for a denudation of the glans of the penis, when the prepuce could not be drawn over it.

Scaphoides, σκαφοειδης, from *scapha*, σκαφη, *a boat*, and ειδος, *forma*, *shape*; the same as *Naviculare Os*, which see.

Scapulariæ Arteriæ, the scapulary arteries.

Scapulæ, ομοπλαται, or *shoulder-blades*, are two large and broad bones, like a scalene triangle: they are situated on each side of the upper and back part of the thorax. The substance of the scapulæ is thin, but solid and firm: its outside is somewhat convex, and its inside concave; its upper edge is called *Costa Superior*, and its lower *Costa Inferior*: its broad end is called its *Basis*, which, with the two edges, make the upper and lower angles. They have each three processes, of which the first runs all along the middle of their outside, and is called their *Spine*. That end of the spine which receives the extremity of the clavicula, is called *Acromion*. The second process is a little lower than the acromion; it is short and sharp like a crow's bill, therefore called *Coracoides*: these two processes are tied to one another by a strong ligament,

which serves to keep the head of the humerus in the cavity of the third process, which is called *Cervix*. This process is the extremity of the scapula, which is opposite to its basis. It has a round sinus, tipt about its brim with a cartilage, which receives the head of the humerus. The use of the scapula is to receive the extremities of the clavicula and humerus, for the easier motion of the arm, and to give rise to the muscles which move the arm.

Scapus, is a term in *Botany* for that species of stalk which supports a flower only, and not leaves; as in a tulip.

Scarf-skin. See *Cuticula*.

Scarification, is an incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument; and is most practised in cupping, which acts by stimulation as well as by evacuation.

Scarificatorium, is an instrument to scarify, and is of late very conveniently ordered by a number of points set in a plane, which are all struck into the part at once.

Scarlatæ, the scarlet spots in the scarlet fever.

Scarlatina Anginosa, i. e. *Amphimerina Anginosa*.

Scarlatina Urticata, i. e. *Urticaria*, or acute nettle-rash.

Scarlatina Febris, scarlet fever; the same as *Purple Fever*, which see.

Sceletum, σκελετον, a skeleton. This is the bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situations: and in a human body are,

The Os Frontis	1
Occipitis	1
Ossa Parietalia	2
Temporum	1
Ossicula Auditus	8
Os Ethmoides	1
Sphenoides	1
Ossa Malæ	2
Maxillaria	2
Unguis	2
Nasi	2
Palati	2
Os Vomer	1
Os Maxilla Inferior	1
Ossa Dentes Incisivi	8
Canini	4
Molares	20
Os Hyoides	1
	60
Vertebræ Cervicis	7
Dorsi	12
Lumborum	5
Vertebræ Ossis Sacri	6
Ossa Coccigis	3
Scapulæ	2
Claviculæ	2
Costæ	24
Os Sternum	1
Ossa Innominata	2
	64
The Humerus	2
Ulna	2
Radius	2
Ossa Carpi	16
Metacarpi	8
Digitorum	30
	60
Ossa Femoris	2
Rotulæ vel Patellæ	2
Tibiæ	2
Fibulæ	2
Tarsi	14
Metatarsi	10
Digitorum	28
	60

In all 244 besides the ossa sefamoidea, which are said to be found to the number of 48.

Scelotyrbe, σκελοτυρβη, from σκελος, *crus*, *the leg*, and τυρβη, *tumultus*, *uproar*; signifies those pains in the legs that generally attend scorbutic habits; whence it is also frequently used for the scurvy itself, and applied to some medicines contrived against such disorders.

Scelotyrbe Verminosa, a variety of symptomatic convulsion.

Sceptic, σκεπτικος, is one who doubts the truth of any thing, till thoroughly examined; though some go so far under this pretence, as hardly to be convinced by any evidences. Galen makes mention in his time of a public school or college of physicians, who professed themselves *Sceptics;* but Cartesius hath of late given much encouragement to this sect, whom he hath taught to call every thing in question till re-examined; and Mr. Boyle, of England, hath wrote a book, well known, under the title of the *Sceptical Chemist*, where every thing is laid down rather by way of inquiry than as matter well known and settled.

Scharbock, a Danish name for the scurvy, when it is attended with livid spots.

Schesis, σχεσις, is a disposition of the body accidentally contracted, not yet so fully confirmed, but that it may easily again be altered; in distinction from εξις, which is a confirmed habit. Hence also *Schetica Febris*, is one that will soon give way to remedies, contrary to the hectica, which is so confirmed in the habit as not to be removed but by long time and great difficulty.

Schlot. The brine from which table salt is obtained, is evaporated in large iron pans. At the beginning of the evaporation, the detached earth and the selenities separate and precipitate; and the selenities carries with it a great quantity of Glauber's salt. This precipitate forms a matter which has an earthy appearance, and is called *Schlot*, or *Scratch*, by the workmen. Beaumé.

Sciatica. See *Ischias*.

Sciaticæ, *Arteriæ*, the sciatic arteries: they are branches of the hypogastricæ arteriæ.

Sciaticæ, *Venæ*. The sciatic veins arise from the crural veins: it is called the *Sciatic Vein*, from accompanying the sciatic nerve.

Sciatici, *Nervi*. See *Lumbares*.

Scilla, squill, sea-onion, starry-hyacinth. The *Scilla maritima*, Lin. is the species whose root is used in medicine: this the college have retained in their Pharmacopœia: its exsiccation is described among the more simple preparations: a Conserve, Conserva Scillæ, is directed to be made of the fresh root: a vinegar, Acetum Scillæ, is directed; a Tincture, Tinctura Scillæ, is also prescribed: an Oxymel, Oxymel Scillæ: and an honey, Mel Scillæ: the powder is directed in the Pilulæ e Scilla.

Scirrhus, σκιρρος,

Scirrhoma, σκιρρωμα, and

Scirrhosis, σκιρρωσις, from σκιρροω, *induro, to harden;* is an induration of the glands, as happens frequently to the liver, in the brests, &c. degenerating to cancer.

Sclerophthalmia, σκληροφθαλμια, is a lippitudo dura, wherein the eye-lids turn out red, hard, and dry, and very difficult to cure.

Sclerotica Tunica, so called from σκληροω, *induro, to harden;* is the same as *Cornea*. See *Eye*.

Sclerotics, are medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied upon.

Sclopetoplagæ, gun-shot wounds.

Scobs, most properly signifies the pot-ashes, or the scoriæ of any metal, but is by some more laxly applied, as Scribonius Largus mentions, a *scobs eborea:* Celsus gives it to various things.

Scholium, is a remark made at pleasure, and as it were by the by; on any proposition, before advanced and treated of.

Scopus, σκοπος, *scope*, is by some used in the same acceptation as *Intention*, or *Indication:* but others have very critically distinguished between them, not of moment enough to notice here.

Scorbutica, are medicines which prevail against the

Scorbutus, scurvy; a disease that some writers make various distinctions about, though not to any great purpose. It is a constitution wherein the blood is unequally fluid, and is

best remedied by stimuli, exercise, and such means as assist in sanguification.

Scordium, water-germander; a species of *Teucrium*. This herb hath been retained in the college Pharmacopœia.

Scoriæ, are the recrements of metals, i. e. *Dross*.

Scotodine, σκοτοδινη, or *Scotodinos*, a vertigo attended with dimness of sight.

Scotomia, σκοτωμα, the same as *Amaurosis*; a transitory blindness. Aitkin.

Scotos, σκοτος, darkness or dimness of sight.

Scratch, vide *Schlot*.

Screation, is by some taken for hawking up somewhat to spit out, and others for the matter itself so raised.

Screatus, hawking.

Scrobiculus Cordis, the pit of the stomach; the same as *Anticardium*, which see.

Scrophula, the same as *Struma*, the king's evil; is a preternatural obstruction and erosion of the glands.

Scrotocele, from *scrotum*, and κηλη, *tumour, a swelling*; is a rupture of the

Scrotum. It is the external covering of the testicles, chiefly consisting of loose skin and cellular membrane without any fat.

Scruple, a medicinal weight, consisting of 20 grains, and making the third of a dram.

Scurvy-grass, *(Common*, or *Garden)*, Cochlearia officinalis; a species of *Cochlearia*.

Scutiforme, Os, the same as *Patella, Os*; thus called from its resemblance to a shield in shape, as this term imports. Hence also,

Scutiformis Cartilago, is the *Cartilago Ensiformis*, which see.

Scutum, signifying an helmet, hath by anatomists been applied to many parts of the body, having resemblance thereunto in figure.

Scythe-stone, a variety of the brown species of *Saxum Vulgare*, consisting of small granules, of a brown colour, and of a close texture. From its use it hath its name. Edwards.

Sea-wrack, Fucus vesiculosus.

Sebaceæ, Glandulæ. These glands are seated in the cellular membrane, under the skin, and in various parts of the body they are enlarged and form encysted tumours.

Sebaceous humour. The sebaceous humour is supplied by the sebaceous glands.

Sebates, are salts formed by the union of the acid of grease, or the sebacic acid, with different bases.

Secale, rye. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Secession, the going off by secretion, as the excrements are particularly said to be formed by the secession of those parts, whereof they consist, from the animal fluids, through their proper outlets.

Secondary Fever, is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox, or the measles; and such a fever is frequently dangerous.

Secretion. See *Animal Secretion*.

Section, is properly the cutting any thing whatsoever; and the manner or position in which it is done, with respect to the figure of any part, as, perpendicular, parallel, transverse, or the like.

Secundine, or after-birth, is all that is brought from the uterus after delivery, as the chorion, amnion, &c. See *Fœtus*.

S. A. Secundum Artem, according to art; is a term frequently used in prescription; and then properly, when the making up of the recipe in perfection requires some uncommon care and dexterity.

Secundum Naturam, κατα φυσιν, *according*, or *agreeably to nature*; in opposition to a *preternatural*, or out of the common course of agency in nature.

Sedantia, sedatives; a kind of anodynes; but their particular action is to diminsh the animal energy.

Sedative Salt. Homberg first obtained this salt from borax, and gave it this name, because he imagined it to possess a sedative, antispasmodic, and even a narcotic quality, and thence also called it the *Narcotic Salt of Vitriol.* This salt is separated from borax by means of the vitriolic acid.

Sedantaria, Ossa. So Daventer calls the protuberances of the os coxendicis upon which we sit.

Sedum, house-leek, or stone-crop. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species.

Seed, in *Botany*, according to the definition of Linnæus, is a deciduous part of a vegetable, the rudiment of a new one, quickened for vegetation by the sprinkling of the pollen. Its distinctions are, 1. *Seed*, properly so called, which is a rudiment of a new vegetable, furnished with sap, and covered with a bladdery coat or tunic: it consists of several parts, to which particular names are given by botanists. 2. *Nux, a nut*, which is a seed enclosed with an osseous epidermis; a bony or hard outer skin, commonly called the *Shell.* And, 3. *Propago*, which is the seed of a moss, first discovered by Linnæus, who peeled off the bark, and detected it in the year 1750.

Segment, is a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the same circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Segregation, is a total separation of solid parts from their contact with one another, as in some fractured bones, or the like.

Selenites, σελνιτης. This name is given to a sort of neutral salt formed by the union of vitriolic acid with any calcareous earth. This kind of salt has been called *selenites*, probably because naturalists found its saline properties so weak that they thought it ought to be distinguished from other neutral salts by a peculiar name. Of all the neutral salts, the selenetic are most difficultly dissolved. Mr. Edwards, in his *Elements of Fossilogy*, places the selenites as a genus in the order of *Gypsum*, which is in the class of stones. His characters of selenites are, that they are gypsum, of regular fibres; yet he speaks of gypsum as being more properly a chemical salt.

Selenites, a genus of *Gypsum*, which is formed in regular fibres. Some species are really stalactites: a species called *Arrow-headed*, is of the form of the head of an arrow; some of these are yellow and transparent. Edwards.

Sella Equina,

Sella Sphenoides, and

Sella Turcica, are various names for the same thing. See *Brain.*

Seltzer-water, is a mineral water which springs up at Lower Seltzer, a village in the electorate of Triers, about ten miles from Frankfort on the Mayne.

Semeiotica, signs or symptoms, and how to apply them to use, so as to judge, both in a sound and a diseased body, what will be the degree, order, and effect of the health on the disease. Its objects are things natural, non-natural, and preternatural. The third branch of medicine.

Semeiotica, is that part of *Physic* which treats of the signs of health and sickness.

Semen, seed. For so far as this is concerned in *Botany*, see *Seed*, *Vegetable.* And besides, what hath been said under *Animalcule*, *Conception*, *Generation*, and *Fœtus* (which see), for the secretion of this fluid, it may be considered, that the blood is carried to the testicles by the spermatic arteries, which, contrary to the constant method of nature, in framing the other arteries, are smallest where they spring from the trunk of the great artery, and immediately dilate to a considerable bigness; which evidently shows, that there could be no other design in it but to retard the velocity of the blood. We cannot suppose, that the only intention was, that a small quantity of blood might go to the testicles, because then there

had been no occasion for giving this artery a different figure from all others; that narrow orifice would have been sufficient of itself for that purpose, which the wideness of the artery immediately afterwards does neither hinder nor further. The orifices of the spermatic arteries are so small that they cannot be measured, as may the dimensions of the other arteries: and yet they are hardly gone from the aorta before they dilate as big, if not bigger, than one of the lumbals, which is 434.2. Now, if we suppose their orifices to be each 17.3, then the blood will move twenty-five times slower where the artery dilates than it does at its orifice. Again, we constantly find that all the parts of the body are supplied with blood by small arteries from the nearest trunks. If this method had been observed in sending the blood to the testicles, they had received their arteries from the iliacs; and they had run but a little way before they had come to the end of their journey. But instead of this, two small arteries are made to arise from the aorta, a little below the emulgents, and to march above a foot before they come to the testicles. Now, if we consider that the velocity of the blood in the spermatic artery is twenty-five times slower than it is at its orifice, that is, in the aorta, and that the velocity of blood in the iliacs can be but very little less than it is in the aorta, where the spermatics arise, the blood must move twenty-five times slower to the testicles than if it had gone after the ordinary manner from the iliacs. And because the space it runs thus slowly is at least six times longer than if it had gone from the iliacs, therefore it must be 150 times longer in going to the testicles than if it had gone according to the common course of nature. So that the intestine motion of the blood is not only allayed, but sufficient time is afterwards allowed the particles, which are to compose the seed, to attract and coalesce before they arrive at the testicles.

Semilunares, (Cartilages). They are placed on the upper part of the tibia.

Semilunar Valves, thus called from their resemblance in shape to a half-moon. See *Heart*.

Seminares, half-males: so Rolfinkius, and some others, call those who have been castrated, as eunuchs, geldings, &c.

Semimembranosus, half membranous, is a muscle that ariseth tendinous from a protuberance of the ischium, immediately below the seminervosus, and is inserted by a large tendon into the upper and back part of the tibia. This is one of the four muscles that bend the leg.

Semimetalla, half metals, such as the marcasites, stibium, bismuth, and the like.

Seminalis, Capsula, or seed-bag, is the husk that contains the seed of any plant.

Semination, is called by Blasius the immission of the male seed into the womb in coition.

Seminervosus, half nervous, is a muscle that arises from the protuberance of the ischium, and is inserted by a round tendon into the internal part of the epiphyses of the tibia, and helps to bend the leg.

Semi-orbicularis, the orbicular muscle of the lips, if considered as two, called *Semi-orbiculares Superior* and *Inferior*.

Semispeculum, an instrument described by Hildanus for dilating the neck of the womb.

Semispinalis, from half of the spinal processes of the back.

Semispinatus. See *Transversalis Dorsi*.

Semitendinosus, a muscle so called from its being half-tendinous. It is the *Seminervosus*, which see.

Semitertiana, Febris, by the Greeks called *Hæmitritaios*, ημιτριταιος. It consists of a continual and two intermitting fevers of different kinds, viz. a quotidian and tertian; the pa-

tient, besides a continual fever, having an extraordinary fit every day, and every other day two.

Semitertian. Although many have wrote concerning this, particularly Sennertus, Hoffman, Willis, and Sylvius, and though Spigelius hath wrote a whole treatise about it, yet it is difficult to collect from them all what they meant by it; though it seems to be taken for a common tertian, joined with more than ordinary symptoms of malignancy, and rather remitting than intermitting, there being no interval quite free from the fever.

Seneka, Seneka, or rattle-snake-root, a species of *Polygala*. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia.

Senna, a species of *Cassia*. This drug hath been retained in the college Pharmacopœia; an Extract, Extractum Sennæ is directed: two infusions, Infusum Sennæ Simplex, and, Infusum Sennæ Tartarisatum, are directed: a Tincture, Tinctura Sennæ: a compound Powder, Pulvis e Senna Compositus: and an Electuary, Electuarium e Senna, which was formerly called Elect. Lenitiv. are ordered.

Sensation. All sensation is performed by the immediate action of the finer and more fluid parts of bodies upon the organs of sense: the impulse communicated by these subtile parts of bodies upon the organs fitly disposed, is through them transmitted to the nerves appropriated and contrived for such a sense, and through them to the brain.—Thus in vision, the light reflected from the surfaces of bodies is transmitted through the humours of the eye, and congregated upon the retina, in the same manner it was reflected from the body; and thereby an impulse, modified after a certain manner, strikes the filaments of the optic nerves, which convey this impulse to the brain. In hearing, the sound, after divers modifications in its passage through the meatus auditorius, strikes on the tympanum, which moving the bones of the barrel, and those of the enclosed air, of the labyrinth, the auditory nerves there are moved after the same manner they would have been had the common air acted upon them, with the advantage of a better qualified and gentler impulse than they could have had otherwise. In smelling, tasting, and touching, the effluvia and more subtile part of bodies act immediately upon the nerves themselves, and they communicate this action to the brain: so that in some manner, all sensation is nothing but touching, several ways diversified. See *Brain*, *Narcotics*.

Sensibilis. It is applied to whatever can make an impression on the senses.

Sensibilitas, the quality of being sensible, or the perceiving of any vision or thing affecting or causing some alteration in the organ of sense.

Sensitive Plant. See *Mimosa*.

Sensorium, the common sensory in man is supposed to be that part of the brain where all the points or extremities of the nerves meet and unite, that is, in the medulla cerebri.

Sensus Externi, the external senses, viz. the sense of *Seeing*, *Hearing*, *Tasting*, *Smelling*, and *Feeling*, each of which see.

Sensus Internus, the internal senses, viz. *Imagination*, *Memory*, *Attention*, and the *Passions* of the mind.

Separatorium, a separatory; the name of an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium; also a chemical vessel for separating liquors.

Sepium Os, called also *Sepias Os*, *Sepiæ Os*, cuttlefish-bone; a sort of alkaline earth.

Septana, an erratic intermitting fever, which returns every seventh day.

Septenarius, and *Septennium*, containing the space of seven years. Some of the ancients reckoned every constitution underwent some remarkable change in every such re-

volution, whence the seventh year was called *Critical*, or the *Climacteric Year;* but such conclusions are now much out of use.

Septic, σηπτικος, is any thing producing putrefaction; as also a medicine that is corrosive.

Septon, τὸ σηπτον, the principle of putrefaction; or that which peculiarly disposes bodies to corrupt. It is derived from σηπω, *putrefacio*, *to rot;* and particularly means that decaying of organized bodies which is followed by an extrication of noxious gases. It is called *azote* in the Parisian Nomenclature. Some have termed it *mephitis*, and others again have called it *nitrogene*. By some it has been denominated *alkaligen*.

But none of these words are so appropriate and clear as *septon*. It means that material which, when inherent in bodies, is ever ready to break loose and disorganize the mass: for instance, it abounds in the muscles, skins, and, generally speaking, in the lean parts of animals, or those which are not fat. From these it is ever ready to disengage itself. So loose is its coherence, that those parts of animal matter that abound with septon are very prone to spoil. Hence beef, mutton, and every kind of flesh which abounds with *lean*, are more apt to become tainted and vitiated than pork, suet, and other meats which abound with fat.

When septon breaks loose it often combines with anticrouon or caloric into *septous* or *azotic* air. This is the same kind of fluid which forms three-fourths of the atmosphere. When it combines with oxygen it forms oxyd and acid of septon. Being capable of associating with a large proportion of oxygen, septon frequently exists in the form of *septic acid*. Hence this acid is one of the most common in the world; and it produces very memorable effects. When formed from the remains of corrupting meat, bread, &c. in the mouth, the septic acid corrodes the teeth and destroys them. When swallowed in the spittle, it excites nausea, &c. When inherent in the mouth, it creates sordes, foul tongue, and ill taste. When engendered in the intestines, it may excite griping, flux, dysentery and tenesmus.

Septic acid, produced from nasty and corrupt materials in cities, creates typhus or yellow fever, according to circumstances (See *Pestilence* and *Pestilential Diseases*). In the holds of vessels, from similar uncleanness, *ship-fever* arises. If arising in prisons, it gives rise to the *jail-distemper*. If in armies, it is denominated the *camp-fever*. Such and so various are the workings of this noxious agent, the septic acid or acid of corruption, composed of septon and oxygen.

Septic acid sometimes exists in a *liquid* form, and poisons dissectors who admit it into fresh wounds on the surface of putrefying bodies. It is sometimes elevated into vapour, and forms *septic acid gas*. When combined with potash it forms *Saltpetre*, which see.

Septum Auris. See *Ear*.

Septum Cordis. See *Heart*.

Septum Narium. See *Nasus*.

Septum Transversum. See *Diaphragm*. All which parts are thus called from their making a partition like a cross wall, which the word imports.

Septum Lucidum, the thin partition which divides the two lateral ventricles of the brain.

Septum Palati, i. e. *Palatum Molle*.

Sericum, silk.

Serifluxus, a serous discharge, or flux of serum.

Serosity. See *Serous*.

Serous, from *serum*, *whey*, is used to signify the watery part of the *Blood*, which see.

Serpentaria, Virginian snake-root, a species of *Aristolochia*. The college have retained this root in their Pharmacopœia; it is an ingredient in the Tinct. Cort. Peruv. Composita: and a simple Tincture, Tinctura Serpentariæ, is made of it.

Serpigo, a tetterous eruption like the herpes, or impetigo.

Serratus. Several muscles are called by this name from their resemblance in shape to a saw. As,

Serratus Anticus Minor, ariseth thin and fleshy, from the second, third, fourth, and fifth superior ribs; and ascending obliquely, it is inserted fleshy into the processus coracoides of the scapula, which it draws forward. It also helps in respiration.

Serratus Anticus Major, comes from the whole basis of the scapula, and is inserted into the seven true ribs, and first of the false ribs, by so many distinct portions, representing the teeth of a saw.

Serratus Posticus Inferior, arises with a broad and thin tendon from the three inferior spines of the vertebræ of the back, and from the two superior of the loins; its fibres ascending obliquely, grow fleshy, and are inserted by four indentations into the four last ribs.

Serratus Posticus Superior, ariseth by a broad and thin tendon from the two inferior spines of the vertebræ of the neck, and the three superior of the back; and growing fleshy is inserted into the second, third, and fourth ribs, by so many distinct indentations. These two help to draw the ribs upwards, and bring them to right angles with the vertebræ; and consequently make the cavity of the thorax wider and shorter.

Serum, whey. The thin part of the blood is also called its *Serum*.

Sesamoidea, Ossa, sesamoid bones. These are the little bones most frequently found at the articulations of the toes and fingers.

Sesquialtera, is a name given to that kind of fever by Helmont which others call a *Semitertian*, or a *Hæmitritæos*.

Sessilis, is a name given to any low, flat tumours, or the eruptions in the small-pox, when they rise not well, and are indented at the top.

Setaceum, a seton, is when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open with a skein of silk, that humours may vent themselves; for the same purpose as issues, though generally with more efficacy. Farriers call this operation in cattle, *Rowelling*.

Sevum ovillum, mutton suet: this is retained in the college Pharmacopœia: its preparation is described among the more simple preparations: when prepared, it is an ingredient in several plaisters and ointments.

Sextana, an erratic intermitting fever, which returns every sixth day.

Sexual System, in *Botany*, is founded on a discovery that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a distinction of the sexes. It was invented by Linnæus, Professor of Physic and Botany at Upsal. The several parts of *Fructification*, viz. 1. The *Calyx*, or flower-cup: 2. The *Corolla*, or flower-leaf: 3. The *Stamina*, or chives: 4. The *Pistillum*, or pontal: 5. The *Pericarpium*, or seed-vessel: 6. The *Semina*, or seeds: 7. The *Receptacle*, or base, (all which see), on which the fructification is seated, having been observed with more accuracy since the discovery of the uses for which nature has assigned them, a new set of principles have been derived from them, by means of which the distribution of plants has been brought to a greater precision, and rendered more conformable to true *Philosophy* in this system, than in any one of those which preceded it. By this system, plants are disposed according to the number, proportion, and situation of the stamina and pistilla: the whole body of vegetables is divided into twenty-four classes; these are again subdivided into orders, the orders into genera, the genera into species, and the species into varieties, where there are any worthy of note. The following table exhibits in one view the classes and orders as they stand in the system.

Classes.	Orders.
1 Monandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
2 Diandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.
3 Triandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.
4 Tetrandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tetragynia.
5 Pentandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Pentagynia. 6 Polygynia.
6 Hexandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Polygynia.
7 Heptandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tetragynia. 4 Heptagynia.
8 Octandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia.
9 Enneandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Trigynia. 3 Hexagynia.
10 Decandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5 Dodecagynia.
11 Dodecandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5 Dodecagynia.
12 Icosandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5 Polygynia.
13 Polyandria	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Pentagynia. 6 Hexagynia. 7 Polygynia.
14 Didynamia	1 Gymnospermia. 2 Angiospermia.
15 Tetradynamia	1 Siliculosa. 2 Siliquosa.
16 Monadelphia	1 Triandria. 2 Pentandria. 3 Octandria. 4 Enneandria. 5 Decandria. 6 Endecandria. 7 Dodecandria. 8 Polyandria.
17 Diadelphia	1 Pentandria. 2 Hexandria. 3 Octandria. 4 Decandria.
18 Polyadelphia	1 Pentandria. 2 Icosandria. 3 Polyandria.
19 Syngenesia	1 Polygamia Æqualis. 2 Polygamia Superflua. 3 Polygamia Frustanea. 4 Polygamia Necessaria. 5 Polygamia Segregata. 6 Monogamia.
20 Gynandria	1 Diandria. 2 Triandria. 3 Tetrandria. 4 Pentandria. 5 Hexandria. 6 Octandria. 7 Decandria. 8 Dodecandria. 9 Polyandria.

Classes.	Orders.
21 Monoecia	1 Monandria. 2 Diandria. 3 Triandria. 4 Tetrandria. 5 Pentandria. 6 Hexandria. 7 Heptandria. 8 Polyandria. 9 Monadelphia. 10 Syngenesia. 11 Gynandria.
22 Dioecia	1 Monandria. 2 Diandria. 3 Triandria. 4 Tetrandria. 5 Pentandria. 6 Hexandria. 7 Octandria. 8 Enneandria. 9 Decandria. 10 Dodecandria. 11 Polyandria. 12 Monadelphia. 13 Syngenesia. 14 Gynandria.
23 Polygamia	1 Monoecia. 2 Dioecia. 3 Trioecia.
24 Cryptogamia	1 Filices. 2 Musci. 3 Algæ. 4 Fungi.

All these terms, in the Greek language, from whence they are taken, are expressive of the principal circumstances that obtain in the class or order to which they are applied; the explanation of them will give a good insight into the proper characters of the several classes and orders, and the sexual distinctions on which they are founded. See the articles *Monandria*, *Diandria*, &c.

Shallot, a kind of onion.

Shell, or *Pod. Legumen.*

Shingles, a species of erysipelas. It consists of small pimples, which soon form little vesicles, that dry and become scaly. This disorder usually spreads farther than its first limits.

Sialagogues, i. e. *Salivantes.*

Sibbens. This word hath obtained in some parts of Great-Britain, as expressive of a disease which resembles, but is said not to be, the venereal. Unhappily, the disease is yet venereal, notwithstanding this change of its name.

Sickness (Falling). See *Epilepsy.*

Sideration, is either such a sudden mortification, as the common people call a *Blast*, or is a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

Sigillata, Terra, sealed earth. These take no place among fossils, being artificial.

Sigillatum Hermeticum, an hermatic seal. A glass vessel is said to be *hermetically sealed*, when the glass is melted, and the vessel by this means is closed.

Sigmoides, or *Sigmoidales*, are valves thus called, from the Greek sigma, and εἶδος, *forma*, *shape*; because of their resemblance thereunto in figure. See *Heart.*

Sign. See *Diagnostic.* Signs are universal, univocal or pathognomonic, equivocal or doubtful, commemorative. Galen defines it to be that which discovers or makes known what was formerly unknown.

Signs, the same as *Symptoms*, but called *Signs*, as they indicate, and *Symptoms*, as they are the effect of disease.

Silex, *Flint*, which see.

Siliqua, an ancient weight, equal to three grains and one twenty-eighth.

Siliqua, in *Botany*, is the seed-vessel, husk, or pod of such plants as are of the leguminous kind: by Linnæus, it is defined a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along both the sutures or joinings of the valves.

Silver, a genus in the class of metals. It is a perfect metal, of a brilliant white, without smell or taste. Next to gold it is the most ductile of metals. It is more elastic and sonorous than gold; it becomes more rigid under the hammer, and is softened by nealing; it is also harder

than gold. A silver wire, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, supports a weight of 270 pounds before it breaks. Beaumé. It is found in various forms, in rude pieces, in plates of different kinds, in filaments, in ramifications, and in crystals. Edwards.

Simaruba, a species of *Quassia*. The college have introduced the bark into their Pharmacopœia; it is there spelt *Simarouba*.

Similar Bodies: such are thus called, which have their constituent particles of the same kind, as to their sensible qualities.

Similar Parts, are those of the same texture and manner of formation.

Simple, expresses any thing of the same kind, and not compounded of different or of many sorts, though agreeing in nature.

Simple Quantities, are such as have but one sign, as $2a$, and $-2b$; whereas $a+b$, and $+d-c+b$, are compound quantities. These are used only in algebraical calculations.

Simplex Oculus, a single-headed roller, used as a bandage for one eye; when used for both eyes, it is rolled up into two heads.

Sinapis, mustard. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species. The college have retained the seed of the Sinapis nigra, Linnæi, or common black mustard; a Cataplasm, Cataplasma Sinapeos, is directed to be made with it.

Sinapism, is a cataplasm made chiefly of mustard, to apply outwardly to any particular part.

Sinciput, is the fore part of the head. See *Cranium*.

Sine, is a right line, drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or, it is half the chord of twice the arch.

Sine Pari, the vein so called. See *Azygos*.

Singultus, the hiccup, is a convulsive motion of the stomach, and parts adjacent, particularly the diaphragm.

Sinus, signifies any cavity, and anatomists variously apply it to many parts of a human body, as the

Sinus Laterales, and

Sinus Longitudinales. See *Dura Mater*.

Sinus Ossium, are those cavities of the bones which receive the heads of other bones, and so of many other parts.

Siphilis, the venereal disease.

Sitiologice, from σῖτος, *aliment*, and λεγω, *to speak;* that part of medicine which treats of aliments.

Sitis, thirst. See *Hunger*.

Sium, skirret, or water-parsnep. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species. The college have introduced the *Sium nodiflorum*, Linnæi, or *common creeping water parsnep*, into their Pharmacopœia.

Skin. See *Cutis*.

Skull. See *Cranium*.

Slate (Calcareous). See *Calcareous Slate*.

Slate, a genus of laminated stones, of a solid structure. Edwards.

Sleep. See *Narcotic*.

Sloe-tree, a species of *Prunus*, or *Plum*.

Smaltum, smalt. It is made of flints and potash, which are melted into an imperfect kind of glass coloured with cobalt, and when cold, is reduced into powder.

Smaragdus, the emerald. It is a precious stone, of a green colour.

Smelling. See *Sensation*.

Smiris, emery; a species of iron ore, in small pieces, mixed with mica. Edwards.

Smit, a variety of the red species of iron earth. It is of a fine red colour, so soft as to be kneaded like clay, very greasy and unctuous, colouring the hands, found chiefly in the mines of Cumberland. Edwards.

Snake-root (Virginian). See *Serpentaria*.

Snapdragon. See *Antirrhinum*.

Snow. Of this it hath been ob-

served, that many parts are of a regular figure, for the most part being as it were so many little rowels, or stars of six points, being perfect and transparent ice; upon each of which points are set other collateral points, at the same angles as the main points themselves; among these there are divers others irregular, which are chiefly broken points and fragments of the regular ones. Others also, by various winds, seem to have been thawed, and froze again into regular clusters. So that it seems as if the whole body of snow is an infinite mass of icicles regularly figured; that is, a cloud of vapours being gathered into drops, the said drops forthwith descend; upon which descent, meeting with a freezing air as they pass through a cooling region, each drop is immediately froze into an icicle, shooting itself forth into several points; but still continuing their descent, and meeting with some intermitting gales of warmer air, or in their continual waftage to and fro, touching upon each other, some are a little thawed, blunted, and again froze into clusters, or entangled so as to fall down in what we call flakes. The lightness of snow, although it is firm ice, is owing to the excess of its surface in comparison to the matter contained under it; as gold itself may be extended in surface till it will rise upon the least breath of wind. See *Ice* and *Freezing*.

Soap-Rock. See *Steatites.*

Soda, the heart-burn. It is a species of *Dispepsy;* also the same as *pyrosis* or *water-brash.*

Soda, a species of *Salsola.*

Sol, the sun. The chemists use this term for gold, because they will have that metal to be under the sun's influence in a particular manner; but what should have been the principal inducements of torturing this metal with so much violence, to obtain from it some medicinal virtues, is not easily to be guessed; unless it was to keep up the authority of an ill-deserved regard, and a jealousy that they could not be well in the common opinion for physicians, who could not do extraordinary things in their profession, with a metal which had such prodigious influence almost on every other account. Many, indeed, there have been, who have honestly opposed this artifice, but the contrary sides have a long time prevailed, and to such a degree, that this metal itself has not only been transformed into all the shapes imaginable for medicinal purposes, but even its name has been transferred to do honour to, and enhance the price of, many other worthless preparations that bore any resemblance to its sensible qualities. Hence many tinctures of a yellow colour are presently the golden tincture of something or other. Most, indeed, acknowledge, that gold in substance, or reduced into the smallest particles by the hammer, as in the leaf gold, is not digestible in the stomach, so as to be transmitted into the blood, and to be there of any efficacy. But there are, nevertheless, many who are confident of its doing extraordinary matters, if reduced into a powder, by amalgamation with mercury, and by evaporating the mercury afterwards. Zacutus Lucitanus is one of the smartest pleaders on this side the controversy, against Musa, Picus Mirandula, and Platerus, who, besides many instances of its efficacy, urges the authority of Avicen, Serapion, Geber, and many of the Arabian physicians, with those of other countries, and of later date. Quercetan, Schroder, Zwelfer, and Etmuller, with many other more modern practical physicians, fell into the same opinion. But which side soever is in the right, the present practice rejects all pretensions to medicine therefrom; though most of the other metals are in high esteem.

Solids. The whole quantity of solid matter in the body is possibly no more than the mere matter of the nerves, filled, swelled up, and distended by the nutritious juices,

as appears from the observations of Malpighi; and the last divisions of the solids are hardly distinguishable from fluids.

Solidity. See *Cohesion.*

Soleus, a muscle so called from its likeness to a sole-fish.

Solitarii, diseases affecting any one part of the body.

Solution. See *Dissolution.*

Solution of Continuity, is a term used by surgeons for every division of the parts made by wounds, or any other causes.

Solutive, the same as *Laxative*, which see.

Somnambulismus, i. e. *somnambulo.*

Somnambulo, one who walks in his sleep: it is a species of *oneirodynia.*

Somniferous, from *somnus*, *sleep*, and *fero*, *to bring*; the same as *Narcotics*, *Opiates*, &c. which see. Hence also,

Somnium, i. e. *Somnambulo*, more properly dreams and visions; so an instance of *oneirodynia.*

Somnolency, is any propensity to sleep, or a drowsiness.

Somnus, sleep.

Sonus, sound. That air, though concerned in propagating sound, is not sound itself, is evident, from sound running almost as fast against the wind as with it.

Sooins. It is a preparation in common use amongst the North Britons, and is thus made: Some oatmeal is put into a wooden vessel, hot water is poured upon it, and the infusion continues until the liquor begins to taste sourish, that is, until a fermentation comes on, which, in a place moderately warm, may be in the space of two days. The water is then poured off from the grounds, and boiled down to the consistence of a jelly. This is rendered palatable by the addition of sugar, wine, or such other mixtures as the palate, &c. may direct to. It is also called *Flummery.*

Sophists, σοφισται, originally and strictly signify those who abounded in knowledge and wisdom; but in length of time many false pretenders to those qualities debased the term into disgrace, making it stand for a cheat, or juggler: whence,

Sophistication, is counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. This practice unhappily obtains in all the parts of medicine which deal with simples or compounds; and in many cases the cheat is carried on so artificially as to prevent a discovery even from persons of the most discerning faculty.

Sopor, i. e. *Caros.*

Soporales. Thus the ancients called the internal jugular veins, from an opinion of their being particularly concerned in sleep; but Blanchard blames them, because *carotid*, which is given by common consent to their correspondent arteries, is of the same import, and founded upon the same conjecture.

Soporiferous, that which occasions sleep: from *sopor*, *sleep*, and *fero*, *to bring.*

Soporariæ, *Arteriæ*, the carotid arteries.

Soporosi, sleepy affections; a diminution of sense and motion.

Sordes Aurium, ear-wax.

Sordes. When the matter discharged from ulcers is rather viscid or glutinous, it is thus named. This matter is frequently of a brownish red colour, somewhat resembling the grounds of coffee, or grumous blood mixed with water.

Sordes, *Sanies*, and *Ichor*, are all of them much more fœtid than purulent matter, and none of them are altogether free from acrimony; but that which is generally termed *Ichor* is by much the most acrid of them, being frequently so sharp and corrosive as to destroy large quantities of the neighbouring parts. Bell on Ulcers.

Sorrel. See *Acetosa.* It is a name of several species of *Rumex.*

Sound. This hath employed the inquiries of very great men to explicate. The greatest of whom, Sir Isaac Newton, saith, that it arises

from a propagation of the pulse of the air, and that this consisteth not in the motion of an æther, or finer air, but in the agitation of the whole common air: because, by experiment, he found that the progress of sound depended on the density of the whole air. With this agrees Monsieur Carre, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who shows, that sound, when considered with relation to body, consists only in the motion of the air, but in such a motion as is very different from wind. Sound is from little vibrations or shakings, which the parts of sonorous bodies occasion in the air; whereas wind consists in a local motion of the air, without vibrations. The motion of the air in winds will act strongly on flame, but will not affect the ear with sound but on the interposition of some body, which may occasion vibration; whereas the agitation of the air in sound affects not flame, for a lighted candle put near a bell which hath been struck, will not have its flame agitated by the sound. As to the manner and times of its progression, persons have varied, by means of the diversity of those experiments on which they have grounded their calculations, which is another's province to teach. So far as *hearing* is concerned in sound, see what hath been said under that term.

Spa-Water. It is one of the best of the chalybeate kind in Europe.

Space, if considered barely in length, between any two beings, is the same idea that we have of distance; but if it be considered in length, breadth, and thickness, it is properly called capacity: and when considered between the extremities of matter, which fill the capacity of space with something solid, tangible, and moveable, or with body, it is then called extension; so that extension is an idea belonging to body only; but space, it is plain, may be considered without it. So that space, in the general signification, is the same thing with distance, considered every way, whether there be any solid matter in it or not. Space, therefore, is either absolute or relative. Absolute space, considered in its own nature, and without regard to any thing external, always remains the same, and is immoveable; but relative space is that moveable dimension or measure of the former, which our senses define by its positions to bodies within it, and this the vulgar use for immoveable space.

Relative space, in magnitude and figure, is always the same with absolute, but it is not necessary it should be so numerically. Thus, if you suppose a ship to be, indeed, in absolute rest, then the places of all things within her will be the same absolutely and relatively, and nothing will change its place. But then, suppose the ship under sail, or in motion, and she will continually pass through new parts of absolute space; but all things on board considered relatively, in respect to the ship, may be, notwithstanding, in the same place, or have the same situation and position in regard to one another.

Spadones, σπαδωνες, strictly signifies all creatures which have been castrated; but Paulus Ammianus applies the term to those who have a peculiar kind of contraction or compulsion in the genital parts, in the same sense as *spasm*, σπασμος; whence Erotian enlarges it to signify spasmodic affections also of other parts; in which latitude it is frequently met with in the writings of Hippocrates.

Spagyric Medicine, or *Spagyrical Art*, is the same as chemistry; the word importing *to extract*, or *collect*, or *gather together;* becasue it teaches how to extract, and separate the purer parts of substances from mixed bodies. And

Spagyrist, is the same as a chemist.

Spanish White. The solution of bismuth, diluted with water, lets fall the bismuth in form of a very fine white powder, which is thus named. The nitrous acid leaves the semi-

metal to unite with the water. It is used as a cosmetic.

Spar. When calcareous earth is either figured or crystallized, it is thus called.

Spartium, broom. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species. The college have introduced the top and seed, cacumen et semen Genistæ, according to them the *Spartium Scoparium*, Linn.

Spasma, σπασμα, or *Spasmus*, σπασμος, from σπαω, *contraho, to contract;* signifies any convulsive motion, because it contracts or pulls the parts it affects. Hence,

Spasmi, spasmodic diseases. See *Clonic Spasm*, and *Tonic Spasm*. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* this is an order in the class *Neuroses*. The term *spasm* hath been variously used; in the most common sense it hath signified any preternatural contraction of any particular part of the body, either without any stimulus immediately applied to the part, or which remains after its cause is removed. More properly, spasms are those preternatural contractions which are attended with considerable mobility of the system. Dr. Cullen defines spasm to be preternatural motions of the muscles, or of the muscular fibres; and under the title of *spasmodic affections*, he includes all the diseases which consist of a preternatural state of the contraction and motion of the muscular or moving fibres in any part of the body. The *Spasmi* have generally been divided into the *Tonici* and *Clonici*, *Spastici* and *Agitatorii*, or *Motorii*, or *Spasms*, strictly so called, and *Convulsions*. But most of the diseases called spasmodic, are, in respect to tonic or clonic, of so mixed a nature, that it seems preferable to arrange spasmodic disorders according as they affect the several functions, animal, vital, or natural. Cullen.

Spasmodic Medicines, are such as are good against convulsions: and

Spasmology, from *Spasmus*, and λεγω, *dico, to discourse;* is any treatise of convulsions.

Spasmus Cynicus. The cynic spasm.

Spasmus Iliacus, the colic.

Spasmus Maxillæ Inferioris, the locked-jaw.

Spasmus Oesophagi, a difficulty of swallowing, from a spasm in the gullet.

Spastici, spastic or tonic diseases. See *Spasmi* and *Tonic Spasm*.

Spastici, diseases from clonic spasm.

Spatha, in *Botany*, signifies a sheath, or that sort of cup which consists of a simple membrane growing from the stalk, when it bursts lengthways, and puts forth the flower, as in Narcissus, Snow-drop, &c.

Spatula, is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons, wherewith they spread their plasters, unguents, &c. or stir their medicines together.

Species, is a term used variously in logic and metaphysics, for an idea that relates to some other more general one, and has under itself only individuals: in algebra, for those symbols or marks which represent the quantities in any equation or demonstration: in vision, for such superficial and wonderfully fine images of bodies, as are producible by light, and which by that are delineated upon the bottom of our eyes: and in medicine, for the simple ingredients, out of which other more compound are made. But common custom, without any just propriety, has, in pharmacy, affixed it to some aromatic and cathartic powders, which are themselves compounded of many things.

Species Plantarum, in *Botany*, in the Linnæan system, comprehend all the different forms of plants which are supposed to have been originally created. These plants, says Linnæus, have, by the established laws of nature, continued to produce others like themselves; therefore the *Species Plantarum* comprehend all

the different invariable forms of plants which are known at this day upon the face of the earth.

Specifica, specifics. By specifics is not meant such as infallibly, and in all patients, produce salutary effects, but such medicines as are more infallible than any other in any particular disorder.

Specillum, a probe.

Specularis Lapis, also called *Glacies Maciæ*, Muscovy glass.

Specific Gravity, is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. By some it is not improperly called relative gravity, to distinguish it from absolute gravity, which increases in proportion to the bigness of the body weighed. Thus, if any body weigh a pound, one as big again will weigh two pounds; and let the bodies be of what nature or degree of specific gravity soever, a pound of one will be as much as a pound of the other, absolutely considered; thus, as is commonly said, a pound of feathers is as heavy as a pound of lead. But if you consider lead and feathers relatively, the specific gravity of the former will be much greater than that of the latter; or lead, bulk for bulk, will be much heavier than feathers, and gold heavier than lead, &c.

Specific Medicines, is a term heretofore much in use for such whose operations could not be accounted for: but a more natural way of reasoning hath brought a great many of those things to light which first occasioned the use of this refuge; and convinces us, that all others that yet remain obscure must operate by their mechanical properties, although perhaps the fineness of their parts may elude the senses, and, consequently, all certainty as to the particular manner of their agency.

Specillum, an instrument with which surgeons search wounds, in the manner of a probe.

Speculation, is strictly what we contemplate by the mediation of vision; but is often figuratively used for those operations in the mind which require no such helps, more properly by Mr. Locke called *Reflection*, as the other belongs to *Sensation:* and hence *Speculation* is by the institution-writers made to express that part of medicine which contemplates, and directs the rules for practice from principles of theory and reason.

Speculum Ani, is an instrument with which surgeons dilate the fundament, to extract bones, or any thing that may be there lodged. And

Speculum Matricis, is an instrument to do the same office with respect to matter obstructed in the womb; or to assist in any manual operation relating thereto.

Speculum Oculi, and

Speculum Oris, are for the same purpose, to inspect the eye or mouth with.

Speiss. During the fusion in making azure-blue, a substance separates which is only half vitrified, and precipitates under the glass: it is compounded of arsenic, of bismuth in grains, of regulus of cobalt also in grains, and of a certain portion of the ore itself, which has not been able to vitrify for want of having been duly calcined. Beaumé.

Spelta, German spelta, wheat-grass; a species of *Triticum*.

Spelter, the same as *Zink*, which see.

Spermatic parts, are those concerned in secreting the seed. See *Generation*. And

Sperma, σπερμα. See *Semen*.

Spermaceti, parmacitty. The ancients were great strangers to this drug, and Schroder himself seems very much unacquainted with it, not well knowing whether to make it an animal or a mineral substance, though he places it among the minerals, and calls it *Aliud Genus Bituminis*, his preceding articles being about such substances. It is now almost univer-

sally known that a particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that it is very improperly called *Sperma*, because it is only a species of fat found in the head, artificially purified, by boiling with alkaline ley, then poured into moulds, and the grosser or oleaginous parts strongly pressed out. This management is continued till it becomes of a snowy whiteness; it is afterwards broke into the flaky form in which it is found in the shops. Spermaceti differs from the other animal fats, in not being dissoluble by alkalies, or combinable with them into soap; and in rising almost totally in distillation, not in form of a fluid oil, but in that of a butyraceous matter, resembling, both in consistence and smell, the butter of wax. In long keeping, it is apt to turn yellow and rancid: the matter, very small in quantity, which has suffered this change, and which taints the rest, is found to have lost the discriminating characters of the Spermaceti, being dissoluble both by alkaline ley, and by vinous spirits, so as to leave the remainder white and sweet as at first. This concrete is given with advantage in tickling coughs, in dysenteric pains, and erosions of the intestines, and in such cases in general as require the solids to be softened or relaxed, or acrimonious humours to be obtunded. It readily dissolves in oils, wax, or resins, and with these is applied externally. The college have retained this drug in their Pharmacopœia; it is an ingredient in the Unguentum Ceræ, formerly called Unguentum Alb. in Unguentum Spermatis Ceti, formerly called Liniment. Alb. in Ceratum Spermatis Ceti, formerly called Ceratum Album: and in Ceratum Cantharidis.

Spermatica, Arteria, the spermatic artery: there is one on each side.

Spermatica, Chordæ, the spermatic chord: it is composed of the spermatic artery and vein, of nerves, lymphatics, the vas deferens, the cremaster muscle and aponeurotic membrane.

Spermatica, Vena, the spermatic vein.

Spermatocele, from σπερμα, *semen*, and κηλη, *a tumour*. It is a morbid distention of the epididymis and vas deferens, produced by a stagnation of semen.

Sphacelismus, σφακελισμος, inflammation of the brain.

Sphacelus, σφακελος, from σφαλλω, *interficio, to kill*, because it is looked upon to be a fatal sign, and is actually a *Mortification* (which see) upon the part affected.

Sphacelus Ossis, i. e. *Spina Ventosa*.

Sphagnum, bog-moss. A genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Musci*, or mosses. He enumerates three species.

Sphenoides, σφηνοιδης, from σφην, *cuneus, a wedge*, and ειδος, *forma, shape;* is the same as *Cuneiforme Os*. See *Cranium*.

Sphenopharyngæus,

Sphenopalatinus, and

Sphenopterigopalatinus, are all names for the same muscles, described under *Pterygo-Staphylinus*, which see.

Sphere, σφαιρα, is a round ball, whose right lines from the centre to the periphery are equal; and this is common to all bodies of this figure, that they are to one another as the cubes of their diameters; whence

Spheristicos, σφαιριστικος, is one, so called by Galen, who exercises at that game with balls which we commonly call *Racket*, for their health, and hence the place so made use of was called the *Sphæristerium*.

Spheroid, from σφαιρα, and ειδος, *forma, shape;* is a solid figure, made by the rotation of a semi-ellipsis about its axis, and is always equal to two-thirds of its circumscribing cylinder, making a kind of oblong sphere.

Sphæroides, σφαιροειδης, is by anatomists applied to parts which approach near to that of a sphere in shape.

Sphincter, σφιγκτηρ, from σφιγγω, *constringo, to bind together*; is ascribed to such muscles as draw up, and keep shut the parts, as the

Sphincter Vesicæ. See *Bladder*. And,

Sphincter Labiorum. See *Orbicularis*. And

Sphincter Ani. See *Intestines*. And so of other places of like formation.

Sphinx, σφιγξ, was the name of a fictitious being said to puzzle Oedipus the Theban with riddles: whence some have justly enough called the strange notions of the chemists *Sphingis Ænigmata*.

Spica, signifies properly the tops of any herbs, but is chiefly used for the lavender kind: hence,

Spica, in *Botany*, implies several flowers sitting alternately close on the flower-stem, as occurs in wheat, barley, &c.

Spica, in *Surgery*, is a single or double roller for the scapulæ, or groins.

Spigelia Marilandica, Indian-pink. It is called *Anthelmia* by Dr. Lining. It is a species of *Spigelia*. The college have introduced the root of this plant into their Pharmacopœia, as a remedy for worms.

Spina Bifida, the same as *Hydrorachites*.

Spinalis, a muscle so called, from several of the spines of the neck.

Spina Cervina, i. e. *Rhamnus cathart*. Linn. The college have retained the berries of this tree in their Pharmacopœia; wherein a syrup, syrupus spinæ cervinæ, is directed.

Spinacia, spinach. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Spinalis, Musculus, the spinal muscle. It is distinguished into *Spinalis Colli*, and *Spinalis Dorsi*.

Spinales Colli Minores, i. e. *Interspinal Muscles*.

Spinalis Arteria, spinal artery.

Spinalis Colli, arises from the spines of the seven uppermost vertebræ of the back, and is inserted into the five lower vertebræ of the neck.

Spinalis Dorsi Major,

Spinalis Dorsi Minor,

Spinalis Lumborum. The two first are spinal muscles of the back; the last of the loins.

Spinæ, thorns, rigid prickles; in *Botany*, a species of armature, growing on various parts of certain plants for their defence.

Spina Ventosa, is used for a caries, or rottenness of the bone, from sharp humours.

Spinal Marrow. See *Marrow*.

Spinati, Musculi, are two muscles on the sides of the neck, arising from the five superior processes of the vertebræ of the thorax, and inferior of the neck; and in their ascent they become more fleshy, and are largely inserted into the inferior part of the vertebræ of the neck internally. They draw the neck backwards.

Spine, is used in the same sense as *Acantha*, and therefore is sometimes used for such parts as shoot out sharp, like a thorn, particularly the

Spine, or back-bone. See *Vertebræ*.

Spiral Line, is generated by a rotation round any centre, but continually receding farther from it, as in the figure.

Spiracula, are the same as pores, or any breathing passages.

Spirit, as a principle in body, see *Principle*. In an animal body, it is no other than the nervous fluid, and is a fine soft juice separated from the blood, preserving a due moisture and elasticity. See *Fibre*.

Spiritus Vinosus Rectificatus, or rectified spirit of wine, according to the college Pharmacopœia, contains ninety-five parts of alkohol, and five parts of distilled water in an hundred parts. Its specific gravity to that of distilled water is as 835 to 1000.

Spiritus Vinosus Tenuior, or proof-spirit, contains fifty-five parts of alkohol, and forty-five parts of distilled water in an hundred parts. Its specific gravity to that of distilled water is as 930 to 1000.

Spithama, a span; the sixth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the distance between the extremity of the thumb and that of the first finger when extended; or seven Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

Splanchnics, are such medicines as are supposed to cleanse the bowels and viscera.

Splanchnologia, splanchnology: it treats of all the viscera in the head, breast, or belly.

Spleen, σπλην. This viscus is situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragma, between the ribs and the stomach, above the left kidney. It is tied to the peritonæum, to the midriff, and to the omentum. It is of a bluish or leaden colour, of an oblong figure, thick at the edges, and not thin, as the liver. It has two membranes. The external comes from the peritonæum. The internal membrane is finer and thinner than the external: for, if you blow into the splenic artery, the air will pass through the one, but not the other. Its fibres are not irregularly woven, as those of other membranes seem to be; but they come from innumerable points, as rays from so many centres, and the fibres of one point are regularly woven with the fibres of the points surrounding it. It receives veins, nerves, and arteries from those that enter the spleen. The substance of the spleen is not only kept together by its two membranes, but also by innumerable fibres which come from the points of the internal membrane, and are inserted in the points of the opposite side of the same membrane; the expansion of the extremity of these fibres seems to compose the internal membrane. The spleen is composed of an infinity of membranes, which form little cells and cavities of different figures and bigness, which communicate with one another, and which are always full of blood. At the extremities of the blood-vessels in the spleens of sheep, we find several small, white, and soft specks, which Malphighi calls *Glands*. The spleen has arteries from the cœliac, whose capillary branches make frequent inosculations upon the membranes of the cells. Its veins, whose extremities communicate with the cavities of cells, as they come out of the spleen, unite and make the ramus splenicus of the vena portæ, which carries the blood from the spleen to the liver. These, with its nerves, which are considerable, from the plexus splenicus, are equally distributed through the whole substance of the spleen, being all included in a common capsula. There are likewise a few lymphatic vessels, which arise from the spleen, and discharge themselves into the lumbar glands.

The spleen being always full of a dark-coloured blood, was by the ancients thought to be the receptacle of the atrabilis, a humour no where to be found. And all that has been said about its use by the moderns, has been to little satisfaction, till Dr. Keil taught us thus to reason thereupon. We must consider, that the bile is composed of particles, which slowly combine and unite together, and that by reason of the vicinity of the liver to the heart, and of the swift motion of the blood through the aorta, these particles could not in so small a time, and with so great a velocity, have been united together, had not the blood been brought through the coats of the stomach, intestines, and omentum, by the branches of the vena portæ, to the liver. But because all these parts were not sufficient to receive all the blood which was necessary to be sent to the liver, therefore nature framed the spleen, into whose cavities the blood being poured from a small artery, moves at least as slowly as any that passes otherwise to the liver; by which means the particles which compose the bile in the blood which passes through the ramus splenicus, by so long and slow a circulation, have more chances for

uniting them, which otherwise they could not have had, had they been carried by the branches of the cœliac artery directly to the liver; and, consequently, without the spleen, such a quantity of bile as is now secerned, that is, as nature requires, could not have been secerned by the liver. And this he takes to be the true use of the spleen.

Splenalgia, pain in the spleen or its region.

Splenetics, and

Splenica, are medicines against distempers of the spleen.

Splenica, i. e. *Splenalgia*.

Splenica Arteria et Vena, the splenic artery and vein.

Splenii Musculi, also, from their shape, called *Triangulares*, are muscles that arise from the four upper spines of the vertebræ of the back, and from the two lower of the neck, and ascending obliquely, adhere to the upper transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inserted into the upper part of the occiput. They pull the head backwards to one side.

Splenitis, σπληνιτις, inflammation of the spleen.

Splenocele, a rupture of the spleen.

Splenius, from *splenium*, *a ferula*, or rolled splint, which surgeons apply to the sides of a broken bone.

Spondylus, σπονδυλος. Some have thought fit to call the spine, or backbone thus, from the shape and fitness of the vertebræ to move every way upon one another.

Spongia, σπογγος, sponge, resembles a fungus. The college have retained this production in their dispensatory; the burning of sponge is described among the more simple preparations.

Spongiosum Os, and

Spongoides, σπογγοειδης, from σπογγος, *a sponge*, and ειδος, *forma*, *shape*; is the same as *Os Cribriforme*, because it is hollow and porous like a sponge or sieve.

Sporadick, σποραδικοι, is used for such diseases as reign in the same place and time.

Sprue. So the *Thrush* in infants is called in Scotland.

Spuma, strictly signifies *froth* of any kind: whence some physical writers in a figurative sense apply it variously, either to the humours or excrements of a human body, as they happen to partake of this quality.

Spunk, boletus, or agaric, a carbonic substance readily taking fire.

Spurious, are such diseases as in some symptoms cannot be brought under any distinct head, and therefore joined with the name of some with which they most agree, and which are therefore often called also *Bastard*, as a *Bastard Pleurisy*, a *Bastard Quinsy*, and the like.

Sputum, expresses every thing that is brought up by spitting, different from the saliva, which only comes through those ducts that take their names from it. But from some resemblance hereunto the chemists will also have other things thus called, as litharge of silver or gold, *Sputum Lunæ*, *vel Solis*.

Squamous Suture, from *squama*, *a scale*; a suture where the bones lie over one another like scales. See *Suture*.

Squash. See *Melopepo*; also a variety of the *Cucurbita Aspera*.

Squill, scilla, or red onion.

Squinzy, is the same as *Angina*, and is often mortal, because it shuts exactly the chink of the larynx, if the muscles thereof are much inflamed, wherefore bronchotomy in such cases is absolutely necessary, which, though rarely practised, yet may be safely used.

Stacte, σταχτη, signifies that kind of myrrh which distils or falls in drops from the tree. It is also used by some writers for a more liquid kind of amber than what is commonly met with in the shops; whence in Scribonius Largus, Ægineta, and some others, we meet with a collyrium, and several other forms, wherein this was the chief ingredient, distinguished by the name of *Stactica*.

Stalactite, a genus of calcareous stone, which runs into considerable lengths, hanging from the roofs of caverns, veins, &c. and are deposited by water. Edwards. One species of *Selenites* is of this kind.

Stalagmites, a species of spherical spar, of a globose figure, deposited by water, falling from stalactites, and of a structure which generally is striated. Edwards.

Stamina, in the animal body, are defined to be those simple original parts which existed first in the embryo, or even in the seed, and by whose distinction, augmentation, and accretion, by additional juices, the animal body, at its utmost bulk, is supposed to be formed.

Stamina, in *Botany*, are those little fine threads or capillaments, which grow up within the flowers of plants encompassing round the style, and on which the antheræ grow at their extremities. In the Linnæan system, the *stamina* are supposed to be the male part of the flower, designed for the preparation of the pollen, or fine dust secreted therein, and destined for the impregnation of the germen. Each stamen consists of two parts, a filament and anthera. The construction and distribution of the sexual system is principally founded upon, and regulated by the stamen. Such flowers, according to the same system, as want this part, are called *Female;* such as have it, but want the pistillum, or female part, are termed *Male;* such as have them both, *Hermaphrodite;* and such as have neither, *Neuter*.

Stamineous Flower, a term used by botanists for a flower which is so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called *Petala*, and consists only of the *stylus* and the *stamina*.

Stannarics, are those works to refine tin from the dross wherewith it is naturally produced.

Stannum, tin; a silver-coloured metal, not liable to rust, but losing its brightness in the air, the softest metal next to lead, easily flexible, little more than seven times heavier than water, fusible in a heat far below ignition, and somewhat less than that in which lead melts. The principal use of this metal in the present practice is an anthelmintic. The college have retained tin in their Pharmacopœia; the reducing it to powder by means of fusion is therein directed. This preparation is called Stannum Pulveratum.

Stapedis, Musculus. It lies in a little cavity of the os petrosum, and is inserted into the head of the stapes.

Stapes. See *Ear*.

Staphylini, Musculi. Winslow calls by the names *Staphylini* and *Epistaphylini*.

Staphylinus Externus, i. e. *Circumflexus Palati*.

Staphyle, σταφυλη, the *Uvula*.

Staphyloma, σταφυλωμα, a disease of the eye, consisting of a watery cyst, from a dilatation of the cornea, or from an hernia of the uvea of the eye, through the foramen of the cornea.

Statics, is a species of mechanics conversant about weights, and showing the properties of gravity, levity, or equilibrium of bodies. When it is restrained to fluids, it is called *Hydrostatics*, which see.

Stationaria, Febris, a stationary fever. So Sydenham called those fevers which happen when there are certain general constitutions of the years, which owe their origin neither to heat, cold, dryness, nor moisture, but rather depend on a certain secret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with such kinds of effluvia as subject the body to particular distempers, so long as that kind of constitution prevails, which, after a certain course of years, declines and gives way to another.

Statistics, a branch of political economy, treating of the actual condition of places, in respect to their soil, improvements, productions, occupation, manufactures, population,

wealth, trade, origin, settlement, &c. for an exquisite specimen of which, see *Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Survey of Scotland.*

Steatites, soap-rock. It is a sort of earth: it is glossy, very smooth, unctuous, and resembling hard soap, readily falling down in water, when it possesses no kind of ductility, nor any grittiness.

Steatocele, στεατοκηλη, a species of *Hernia* caused by a collection of suety matter in the scrotum, derived from στεαρ, *suet*, and κηλη, *an hernia.*

Steatoma, στεατωμα, from στεαξ, *sevum, suet;* is a swelling, consisting of a matter much like suet, soft, without pain, contained in a cystis, and easily turned out upon incision.

Steel. The purest iron always contains a certain portion of ferrugineous earth, which is not completely metallic, and wants a sufficient proportion of phlogiston to become good iron. This earth is interposed between the very particles of the iron, acts there as a foreign body, and prevents it from having all the softness and flexibility of which very pure iron is susceptible. In converting iron into steel, all the business consists in giving phlogiston to this ferrugineous earth, which is intermixed with the substance of the iron, and rendering it itself true iron. This is effected by exposing to the fire, in a covered crucible, iron bars, along with a mixture of animal earth, and powdered charcoal. The phlogiston of the coal penetrates the iron, revives the ferrugineous earth into true iron, and thus makes what is called *Steel.* Beaumè.

Steel. See *Mars.*

Stegnosis, στεγνωσις, from στεγω, *constipo, to fix*, or *harden;* is an obstruction of the pores; and

Stegnotics, στεγνωτικα, are therefore the same as *Astringents*, which see.

Stenos, στενος, signifies any thing *narrow*, or *straight;* whence,

Stenothoraces, στενοθωρακες, are those who have narrow chests, and on that account are liable to phthisical affections; and so of many others, from the same foundation.

Stercus Anserinum. A species of silver earth is thus named, from its resemblance to this substance, called the goose-dung ore of silver.

Sterilitas, barrenness. It is synonymous with *Dyspermatismus:* it arises from various causes, and is as variously to be remedied, according to the influence of such causes.

Sterno-cleidohyoidæus, i. e. *Sterno-hyoidæus.*

Sterno-Costales. See *Triangulares Sterni.*

Sterno-Mastoidæus. See *Mastoidæus*, and *Sterno-hyoidæus.*

Sterno-hyoidæus. See *Lingua.*

Sterno-thyroidæus. See *Larynx*, and *Lingua.*

Sternum, στερνον, the breast-bone, is situated in the middle of the breast: it is composed of seven or eight bones in infants, which at first are cartilaginous, but which harden and unite into three bones after they are seven years old. The substance of these bones is not solid, but somewhat spongy. The first and uppermost bone is the largest: it is uneven and rough on its outside, but smoother on its inside, where it has a shallow furrow, which gives way for the descent of the wind-pipe. It has a sinus lined with a cartilage on each side of its upper end, wherein it receives the heads of the claviculæ. The second is longer and narrower than the first, and on its sides there are several sinuses, in which the cartilaginous ends of the ribs are received. The third is shorter, but broader than the second: it receives into the lateral sinuses the extremities of the last true ribs: it terminates in a cartilage, which hardens sometimes into a bone, called *Cartilago Xiphoides* or *Ensiformis*, because it is broad at its upper end, where it joins the third bone, and grows narrower to its extremity, where it is sometimes forked; and sometimes it bends inwards, compresses the upper orifice of the stomach, and causes a

great pain and vomiting. The use of the sternum is to defend the heart, and to receive the extremities of the true ribs.

Sternutation, sneezing, is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, first occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils: hence,

Sternutatories, are medicines which procure sneezing.

Stertor, noisy, respiration, as in an apoplexy, in which the mucus from the fauces is forced through the nostrils: or snoring, snorting, or the noise made through the nose in sleep.

Stian, also called *Crithe*, *Hordeolum*, *Stye*, and *Barley-corn*. It is a species of wen, and is usually on the edge of one of the eye-lids. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the *Phlogosis Phlegmone*.

Stibiated Tartar, i. e. *Emetic Tartar*.

Stibium, is an ancient name for antimony, but now seldom used.

Stigma, in *Botany*, the apex, or capital of the pistillum, containing the viscus, which receives the pollen. Linnæus compares this organ to the vulva in female animals.

Stigmata, στιγματα, are particular marks in the face, or other parts of the body, commonly called *Moles*; whence some enthusiasts and impostors pretend to foretel many future events as to the fortunes of persons.

Stillatitious, is any thing procured by distillation.

Stillicidium, signifies an instillation of liquor upon some part of the body. The French call it *la Douche*, and we commonly express it by pumping upon.

Stillicidium Urinæ, i. e. *Dysaria*.

Stimulate, is a property in angular or sharp bodies, whereby they cause vibrations and inflections of the fibres, and a greater derivation of nervous fluid into the part affected.

Stimuli, stings; a species of armature growing upon some plants for their defence, as in nettles, &c.

Stipula, signifies stubble, is one of the seven fulcra of plants, according to Linnæus.

Stipulation, in *Botany*, means the situation and structure of the *stipulæ*, at the base of the leaves.

Stolones, the suckers of plants, that is, such shoots as arise from the roots of plants, and may be taken off with fibres to them, so as to propagate the species thereby.

Stomacace, στομακακια, from στομα, *the mouth*, and κακος, *evil*; bleeding at the gums. This is always symptomatic. It is a symptom attending the scurvy, and is also a name for the scurvy.

Stomachica Passio, is a disorder in which there is an aversion to food, even the thought of it begets a nausea, anxiety, cardialgia, an effusion of saliva, and often a vomiting. Fasting is more tolerable than eating: if obliged to eat, a pain follows that is worse than hunger itself.

Stomach, *Ventriculus*, or γαστηρ, lies immediately under the midriff; the liver covers a part of its right side, the spleen touches it on the left side, and the colon on its bottom, to which also the caul is tied. Its figure resembles a bag-pipe, being long, large, wide, and pretty round at the bottom, but shorter and less convex on its upper part, where it has two orifices, one at each end, which are somewhat higher than the middle between them. The left orifice is called καρδια, to which the œsophagus is joined. By this orifice the aliments enter the stomach, where, being digested, they ascend obliquely to the pylorus, or right orifice, which is united to the first of the intestines. At this orifice the tunicles of the stomach are much thicker than they are any where else; and the inmost has a thick and strong duplicature in form of a ring, which serves as a valve to the pylorus when it contracts and shuts. The stomach is made of four membranes or coats. The first and inmost is made of short fibres which stand perpendicularly upon the fibres of the next coat: they are to be seen

plainly towards the pylorus. When the stomach is distended with meat, these fibres become thick and short. Whilst they endeavour to restore themselves by their natural elasticity, they contract the cavity of the stomach, for the attrition and expulsion of the aliments. This coat is much larger than the rest, being full of plaits and wrinkles, and chiefly about the pylorus: these plaits retard the chyle, that it run not out of the stomach before it be sufficiently digested. In this coat there are also a great number of small glands which separate a liquor, which besmears all the cavity of the stomach, and helps the concoction of the aliment; therefore this coat is called *Tunica Glandulosa*. The second is much finer and thinner; it is altogether nervous: it is of an exquisite sense, and is called *Nervosa*. The third is muscular, being made of straight and circular fibres: the straight run upon the upper part of the stomach, between its superior and inferior orifices; and the circular run obliquely from the upper part of the stomach to the bottom. Of these the innermost descend towards the right side, and the outermost towards the left, so that by their action both ends of the stomach are drawn towards its middle, and the whole is equally contracted; by their contraction and continual motion, the attrition and digestion of the aliments is in a great measure performed. The fourth tunicle is common; it comes from the peritonæum. The stomach sends veins to the porta, viz. the gastrica, pylorica, and vas breve, and branches to the gastro-epiploica dextra and sinistra, which are accompanied with branches of the arteria cœliaca, all which lie immediately under the fourth coat of the stomach. The eighth pair of nerves, or par vagum, gives two considerable branches to the stomach, which descending by the sides of the gullet, divide each into two branches, the external and internal. The two external branches unite in one, and the internal do so likewise; both which piercing the midriff, form, by a great number of small twigs, upon the upper orifice of the stomach, a plexus: and then the internal branch spreads itself down to the bottom of the stomach; and the external branch spreads itself upon the inside, about the upper orifice of the stomach. This great number of nerves, which is about the upper orifice, renders it very sensible; and from them also proceeds the great sympathy betwixt the stomach, head, and heart: upon which account Van Helmont thought that the soul had its seat in the upper orifice of the stomach. The plexus nervosus of the hypochondria and mesenterium give several branches to the bottom of the stomach; therefore in hysteric and hypochondriac passions, the stomach is also affected. See *Digestion*.

Stomachics, are such medicines as are serviceable to the stomach.

Stomachici, Nervi. See *Par Vagum*.

Stone, is an aggregate of many of the harder parts of the urine, pent up by reason of the straitness of the ducts.

Stone. Chemists include both earths and stone in their definition of earths. Naturalists distinguish them. Mr. Edwards defines stones as being fossil bodies, whose component parts do not imbibe water, and which neither fall down into a loose mass, nor, when rubbed gently between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water; without inflammability, containing no metal, at least no farther quantity than barely tinges them, and without a saline taste, and solubility in water. Stones are a class of fossils.

Stoned, as when the seeds or stones are taken from fruit. See *Exacinata*.

Strabismus, στραβισμος, a distortion of the eyes, whereby their pupils are turned from, instead of being di-

rected towards objects at which they look, commonly called *Squinting;* sometimes only one eye, but more frequently both are thus affected.

Stramonium, thorny-apple, simon pumpkin, or stink-weed; a species of *Datura*.

Strangury, στραγγυρια, is any difficulty of urine, from whatsoever cause, attended with a continual involuntary dripping.

Strata, the same as *layers;* as,

Stratum super Stratum, are rows over one another: and,

Stratification, a term also used by the chemists, for the same purpose.

Strawberry. See *Fragaria*.

Stremma, στρεμμα, from στρεφω, *to turn;* a strain, or sprain, of the parts about a joint. James's *Med. Dict.*

Strength. There is no need of explaining this term in all the respects it is used, unless as it concerns the animal œconomy, wherein the strength of different animals of the same species, or of the same animal at different times, is in a triplicate proportion of the quantities of the mass of their blood. And the whole strength of an animal is the force of all the muscles taken together; therefore, whatsoever increaseth strength increaseth the force of all the muscles, and of those serving digestion as well as others. Yet notwithstanding the truth of this, the quantity of blood may be increased in such circumstances, as to abate the strength. The equilibrium between the blood and vessels being destroyed, wonderfully lessens the strength. The sudden suppression of perspiration, though it increase the quantity of blood, as it must considerably do by Sanctorius's calculation, yet it lessens the strength, because the retained matter being what ought to be evacuated, so alters the texture of the blood, as to make it unfit for muscular motion. Suppose the increased quantity to be joined by an extraordinary viscidity, the quantity of small separable parts decreasing as the viscidity increases, the quantity of animal spirits separated in the brain will be less; and the tensity of the fibres being, in proportion to the animal spirits, forced into them, they will not be able to counterpoise the great weight of the blood, and so the strength will be diminished. Bellini proves, that if the blood be so vitiated as to increase or diminish strength, it is the same as if the blood was in a natural state, but its quantity increased or diminished in the same proportion: so that the blood, when vitiated, may so impair the strength of the muscles as to spoil even digestion; and yet in some cases it may be so vitiated as to help digestion, and to increase strength.

Strengtheners. By this term we would be understood to mean such things as add to the bulk and firmness of the solids; and these differ from cordials, as a bandage does from a flesh-brush. The former are such as facilitate and drive on the vital actions; but these, such as confirm the stamina, and maintain the solids in such a condition as to exert themselves into action on all proper occasions, with the greatest force and vigour.

The continual waste which constant motion makes in the constitution, were it not for frequent and proper supplies, would soon wear the body quite out. The attritions and abrasions of the circulating fluids would quickly carry away the canals in which they circulate, were not somewhat furnished in their composition, which is suited to fall into, adhere with, and recruit that which is washed off. And those particles must be much more disposed so to do, whose adhesions are greatest when once they come into contact; such are those of bodies we call *glutinous*, and which easily form themselves into jellies, and such-like consistences; for the parts of such bodies are very light, by the over proportion of their surfaces to their solidities,

whereby their motions are both more languid when in circulation; and when once they stop, their cohesions will be much the stronger with whatsoever they happen to fall into contact. Medicines of this tribe are therefore of great service in hectics, where the swift motion of a thin sharp blood wears away the substance of the body instead of nourishing it; for they not only retard the inordinate motion, but give such a weight and consistence to the juices, as fits them also for nourishment.

There are likewise other causes which may weaken the solids, by admitting, or occasioning them to relax too much. Whatsoever, therefore, acts as a stimulus, and crisps and corrugates the fibres into a more compacted tone, which most austere and pointed bodies do, will remove such weakness and increase strength; and as, also, too much moisture may contribute to such relaxation, what has no other quality but absorbing and drying up such superfluous humidities may deserve, though accidentally, to come under this denomination.

Stress. In mechanics, it is the effect of a force acting against a beam, or any thing to break it, or the violence it suffers by that force. The contrary to this is strength, which is the resistance any beam is able to make against a force endeavouring to break it.

Striæ, are the small lines in shells, plants, or any other bodies.

Strictor, the same as *Sphincter*, which see.

Stridor, gnashing of teeth. Sometimes the locked jaw is thus named.

Strigil, or *Strigilis*, an instrument to scrape off the sweat during the gymnastic exercises of the ancients, and in their baths. Strigils were made of metals, horn, ivory, and were curved: some were made of linen. Also the flesh-brush.

Strigmentum, the strigment, filth, or sordes, scraped from the skin in baths and places of exercises.

Strobilus, or a cone, in *Botany*, is a species of *Pericardium* or seed-vessel, formed from an Amentum, as in fir-trees.

Struma, is a distemper, wherein the glands are very much indurated, and distinguished by some writers into different kinds, from the parts which are chiefly affected, the same as *Scrophula*, and what we commonly call the *King's Evil*, from a strange conceit of its being curable by the royal touch, concerning which may be consulted Wiseman, in his *Chirurgical Treatises;* and hence,

Strumous, expresses such swellings in the glands as happen in this distemper.

Stum. It is must, whose fermentation has been prevented or prematurely suppressed by fumigation with sulphur.

Stupefiers, the same as *Narcotics*, which see.

Stupha, a stupe, the same as *Fomentation.*

Stupor, numbness, occasioned by any accidental bandage that stops the motion of the blood and nervous fluid, or from a decay in the nerves, as in a palsy.

Stye. See *Stian.*

Stygia, is ascribed to a water made from sublimate, and directed in most dispensatories, on a supposition of its poisonous qualities, from *Styx*, a name given by the poets to one of the rivers in hell: the *Aqua Regia* is also thus sometimes called, from its corrosive qualities.

Style, from στυλος, *columna*, *pillar;* in *Botany*, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen. Linnæus, in his *System of the Generation of Plants*, assimilates this organ to the vagina or tubæ Fallopianæ in the females of the animal creation.

Styliformis Processus, from *stylus*, is from its shape thus called. See *Cranium.* And

Stylo-chondro-hyoidæus. So Douglas names one of the muscles called *Stylo-hyoidæus*, because it is inserted into

the cartilaginous appendix of the os hyoides.

Stylo-chondro-hyoidæus, from στυλος, *stylus*, i. e. *Processus Styliformis*; χονδρος, *Cartilago*, and *Os Hyoides*.

Stylo-glossus, from στυλος, and γλωσσα. See *Lingua*.

Stylo-hyoidæus. See *Lingua*.

Styloides, the same as *Styliformis*.

Styloides Radiale Ligamentum. It is fixed in the os cuneiforme, and then in the os unciforme, from whence it is a little stretched over the fourth bone of the carpus.

Stylo-mastoidæum Foramen. This hole is the orifice for the passage of the portio dura of the auditory nerve, which runs behind the tympanum.

Stylo-pharyngæus, from στυλος, *stylos*, i. e. *Processus Styliformis*, and φαρυγξ, *fauces*.

Stylo-pharyngæus. See *Oesophagus*. These are several terms compounded of *stylus*, and words expressing the parts whereunto it is applied, which see under those words.

Stymatosis, bloody discharges from the pelvis.

Styptics, στυπτικα, signifies any thing that binds together, the same as *Astringents*, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

Styrax, storax-tree. The college have retained the *Styrax*, which is the produce of the *Styrax officinale*, Lin. It enters the composition of the Tinctura Benzoës Composita, formerly called Bals. Traumatic. its purification is described among the more simple preparations.

Subclavian, is applied to any thing under the collar-bone, whether artery, nerve, vein or muscle; and hence

Subclavius, is a muscle that ariseth from the lower side of the clavicula, near the acromium, and descends obliquely, to be inserted into the upper part of the first rib, near the sternum.

Subcostales. These muscles are situated more or less obliquely on the inside of the ribs, near their bony angles, and run in the same direction with the external intercostals.

Subcutaneous, is any thing under the skin: whence some writers, and particularly M. A. Severinus, call those tumours, such as do not extend far enough to effect it; or where the obstructed matter gathers all together below it.

Subduction, is variously applied, but the only signification worth notice here is given it by Bellini, who applies it to that motion of an artery when it is in its systole, or draws from the touch inwards.

Suber, the cork-tree; a species of *Quercus*.

Suber Montanum, mountain-cork; a species of leather-stone: it bears a resemblance to cork. It is a sort of magnesian fossil.

Sublumeralis Vena, i. e. *Articularia Vena*.

Sublimation. As all fluids are volatile by heat, and consequently capable of being separated, in most cases, from fixed matters, by distillation; so various solid bodies are subjected to a similar treatment. Fluids are said to *distil*, and solids to *sublime*; though sometimes both are obtained in one and the same operation. If the *subliming* matter concretes into a mass, it is commonly called a *Sublimate*; if into a powdery form, *Flowers*. The fumes of solid bodies generally arise but a little way, and adhere to that part of the vessel where they concrete. Hence a receiver or condenser is less necessary here than in distillation; a single vessel, as a matrass, or tall phial, or the like, being frequently sufficient. Rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be *sublimed*, being solid, are incapable of rarefaction, and so it is only impulse which can raise them.

However, it may not be improper to inquire a little more nicely into the reason of such a diversity in the elevation of bodies; why some do

ascend with a gentle heat, and others are not to be raised with the most vehement fire. And such an inquiry will more properly come in here, because this head contains all the business of volatility and fixation, concerning which so much has been written, and so little to the purpose.

Fixed bodies are such as abide the fire; volatile, such as not being able to endure the fire, are raised by the force of its heat. We will therefore begin with the first, and explain the manner how in volatile substances, which seem to be of the same nature, there happens to be so great a variety and difference of elevation.

The cause of this elevation and ascent in the particles of bodies, is to be ascribed to the fire, not only on the account of impulse, but of another property the fire has; namely, to insinuate itself into all the interstices of these bodies, and thereby break the cohesion of their parts, so that they are at last divided into very small parts, if not into the smallest which art can reduce them into. Particles thus separated and divided, lose much of their gravity. For the gravity of the same particle decreases in the same proportion as the cube of its diameter is lessened. Suppose, therefore, a body, whose diameter is 12, and its gravity 12: if then its diameter be made less by 1. (viz. 11.) the gravity of that body will be only $9\frac{1}{4}$, or thereabouts. For 1331, which is the cube of the last diameter, bears the same proportion to $9\frac{1}{4}$, which 1728, the cube of the first diameter, does to 12, the gravity of the body. But if the diameter be reduced to 10, the gravity will but just exceed 6: and if it is diminished half, that is to 6, then the gravity will be less than 2. So that very minute corpuscles, when their diameter is lessened as much as may be, have scarce any gravity at all. Therefore, when once they are divided after such a manner as has been described, they are very easily sublimed.

Nor does there only a decrease of gravity follow from this division of the particles of bodies; but there is another thing too, which is the result of it, that conduces very much to quicken the ascent; and that is, the variety of their surfaces. For the surface of the body decreases in a very different manner from gravity only, as the square of the diameter is lessened. Therefore, where the gravity decreases in such a series, as expressed by the numbers 1728, 1331, 1000, the diminution of the surface will observe this proportion, viz. 144, 121, 100. And when upon reducing the diameter to 6, the gravity will be less than 2, the surface will still amount to 36. So that though the gravity of a particle be so lessened as to be reduced almost to nothing, yet there will be surface enough left, which will serve to raise it. This argument, which is drawn from the largeness of the surface, and which has been explained by calculation, may be demonstrated as it were to sense, by the following experiment: If water be poured upon the filings of iron, and a little oil of vitriol dropt upon it, an effervescence will presently arise, and the globules of air, in striving to disengage and extricate themselves, will carry up with them some of the particles of iron to the surface of the water. This can happen upon no other account but that the proportion of gravity in the filings of iron is very small in respect to the largeness of their surface; and therefore iron is forced upwards by a body, which is a great deal specifically lighter than itself. But how much this must contribute to a more quick ascent, has been in general explained already, and will be much more evident to the senses, from the sublimation of camphor, benzoin, and arsenic, whose particles, as they cohere but loosely, are for that reason diffused into a large surface: upon

which account they are the easiest to be sublimed of any. Nay, these solid particles, upon account of their surface, will sooner ascend than some fluids. So flower of sulphur rises sooner than oil. By this contrivance of nature, viz. that the gravity of bodies decreases in a triplicate, but their surfaces in the duplicate proportion of their diameters, it comes to pass that bodies which have a very different gravity may be raised with the very same force. Thus, the salts of animals, as of hartshorn, human blood, of vipers, &c. being composed of very minute corpuscles, as is found by experience in distilling them, do easily ascend, because the surface in them is not lessened so much as the gravity is. And the salts of vegetables, as of tartar, balsam, &c. which are of a more close texture, by reason of their large surfaces, are without much difficulty raised. The corpuscles also of minerals and metals, though very compact and heavy, do in some measure give way to the fire, and are capable of being sublimed. In all these instances, the breadth of the surface, which exposes the particles more to the impetus of the fire, is the reason why they are raised with as much ease, as if their gravity had been lessened by diminishing their surface: so that particles, though ever so different in weight, may be equally raised by the same degree of heat, if the proportion of their gravity be reciprocal to that of their surfaces.

Sublimate, crude. See *Mercury*.

Sublimis, the same as *Perforatus*, which see.

Sublingual Glands. See *Mouth*.

Sublinguales, both from *sub*, *under*, and *lingua*, *the tongue*. The latter are medicines to roll about in the mouth, as lozenges, and the like.

Sublingualis, *Arteria*, the sublingual artery.

Subluxatio, subluxation: it is where the head of a bone is not quite out of its socket, but rests upon the brim.

Submersio, drowning. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a variety of the *Apoplexia Suffocata*.

Submersus, is said of any thing dipped under water: whence by some it is applied to a low and almost undiscernible pulse.

Suboccipitales, *Nervi*. So the tenth pair of nerves are called, which proceed from the head.

Suborbitarius, a branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Subscapularis, *Musculus*, covers all the internal side of the scapula. It ariseth fleshy from the upper and lower costa, and is inserted into the neck of the humerus. It draweth the arm to the ribs.

Subsidence, is the settling of any thing.

Substance, in a physical sense, is the same as *Matter*, which see.

Substitute, is said of one medicine put in the room of another, nearest to it in virtue, when that cannot be had.

Subsultus, from *sub*, *under*, and *salio*, *to leap*; is the same as *spasmodic*, or a convulsion from the sense of leaping, which the nerves give to the hand lying upon them.

Subtile Matter. See *Matter*.

Subtilization, is making any thing smaller, so as to rise in vapour. See *Distillation*, and *Sublimation*.

Sububeres, hath been used by some writers for those infants who yet suck, in distinction from those who are weaned, and are then called *Exuberes*, from the two opposite prepositions *sub* and *ex*, and *ubera*, *the breasts*.

Succago, i. e. the rob of any fruit.

Succedaneum, is any thing substituted in the room of another: but Bellini also uses it for those symptoms, which by others have been called *Supervenientia*, which see.

Succenturiati Renes. See *Kidneys*.

Succenturiatus. See *Pyramidal Muscle*.

Succingens Membrana, i. e. *Diaphragm*.

Succinates, are salts formed by the combination of the succinic acid, or

acid of amber, with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Succinum, i. e. *Amber*, called also *Carabe*, or *Karabe*, and *Electrum*. The college have retained *Amber* in their Pharmacopœia; its preparation is noticed among the more simple preparations: its Salt, Sal; purified Salt, Sal Purificatus; Oil, Oleum, and rectified Oil, Oleum Rectificatum, are directed: as is also its combination with the caustic volatile alkali, and vinous spirit, called Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus: this is Eau de luce.

Succory. See *Cichoreum*.

Succubus, the same as *Incubus*, only that this is supposed of the female, as that is an evil spirit of the male kind; but such figments are now in derision.

Succulentæ, from *succus*, *juice;* an order of plants in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of Linnæus, containing several genera; the melon-thistle, &c.

Succus, is any juice: whence,

Succus Nervosus, the animal spirits.

Succus Nutritius, chyle.

Succus Pancreaticus, the juice separated by the sweetbread, &c.

Succussation, and *Succussion*, is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.

Sudamen, transitory red stinging spots on the skin.

Sudamina. So the ancients called the small pimples of the bigness of millet-seeds, which exulcerate the cuticle. This eruption chiefly affects children.

Sudarium, is a name given to a cloth, with which sweat has been wiped off: whence many such are showed amongst the relics of the Roman church, to which strange virtues have been ascribed; and even Helmont vindicates their opinion of a cloth, said to have been so used by St. Paul; affirming it to have a real magnetic virtue.

Sudor, sweat. This differs much from perspiration, and is the consequence of accelerating the blood's motion by stimuli, or exercise, or a relaxation of the pores; the latter is the cause of fainting, and cold sweats. See *Perspiration*, from an acquaintance with which, this will be best understood. Hence,

Sudorifics, from *sudor*, *sweat*, and *facio*, *to make;* are such medicines as promote sweat.

Sudor Anglicus, the English sweating sickness.

Suffimentum, and

Suffitus, is the same as *Fumigation*, by burning things upon live coals, and receiving the steam for many medicinal purposes.

Suffocation, choaking. This is used in hysteric cases, wherein the uterus is imagined to be obstructed, and as it were suffocated with ill humours.

Suffocatio, suffocation; difficulty of respiration, from narrowness of the fauces, from a spasm there, &c.

Suffocatorii, diseases attended with a sense of suffocation.

Suffocatio Stridula, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup.

Suffocatio Hysterica, a species of *Angina*.

Suffrutex, from *sub*, and *frutex*, *an under-shrub;* according to Tournefort, a plant which is perennial, ligneous, not gemmiparous, and in stature less than a frutex, exemplified in lavender, thyme, &c.

Suffusion, the same as *Cataract*, which see.

Suffusio. See *Cataracta*. It is synonymous with *Pseudoblepsis*.

Suffusio Auriginosa, a jaundice.

Sugar-Cane. See *Saccharum*.

Sugillatio, a sugillation, from *sugo*, *to suck*. This word is generally used as synonymous with *Ecchymosis*, and to signify the same thing, but in that case expresseth any different cause, e. g. an *Ecchymosis* is caused by extravasation; *Sugillation* is when red, livid, &c. spots are formed in or under the skin, by suction, as when cupping-glasses are applied to

it, which by removing the pressure of the air on the part, occasions the blood to rush there and distend the vessels; even to such as do not usually receive red blood. In these vessels the blood is impacted, and cannot easily return, whence the discolouration.

This notion of the cause is similar with Boerhaave's doctrine of *Error Loci*, which see. But *Sugillatio* seems to be more properly synonymous with *Enchymoma*.

Sulphates, are salts, of which there are twenty-four species, formed by the combination of the sulphuric acid, with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases; as *Sulphate of Alumine*, is allum, or vitriolated clay; *Sulphate of Copper*, is Roman vitriol, blue stone, or vitriolated copper; *Sulphate of Iron*, is green copperas, or vitriolum viride; *Sulphate of Lead*, is vitriol of lead; *Sulphate of Lime*, is vitriolated lime, selenite, gypsum, or plaister of Paris; *Sulphate of Magnesia*, is vitriolated magnesia, or Epsom salt; *Sulphate of Potash*, is vitriolated tartar, or vitriolated vegetable alkali.

Sulphites, are salts formed by the union of the sulphureous acid (see *Acids*) with the different alkaline, earthy and metallic bases.

Sulphur, a genus in the class of inflammables: in those vessels it sublimes in the form of striæ: in the open air it is decompounded by heat into penetrating, acrid, and suffocating fumes; and when deflagrated with nitre, leaves vitriolated tartar. The name of *Sulphur* may be given to any acid coagulated by phlogiston into a solid form. Common sulphur is phlogiston or hydrogen saturated with brimstone.

In Dr. Mitchill's negociation with Dr. Priestley, to compose the disputes among the chemists concerning phlogiston, he contends, that all the metals, sulphur, and phosphorus, in their ordinary states, are mixtures of metallic, sulphuric, and phosphoric matter with phlogiston or hydrogen. The plan of accommodation may be read in the *Medical Repository*, vol. i.

Sulphur, brimstone, a yellow concrete, of no taste, and scarcely any smell; melting in a small degree of heat into a viscous and red fluid, and totally exhaling on an increase of the heat; readily inflammable, and burning with a blue flame, and a suffocating acid fume. It consists of the vitriolic acid combined with a small proportion of the inflammable matter or phlogiston. It is chiefly employed in medicine, as a purifier of the blood, in curing the itch, and, by keeping the body soluble, giving relief in the hæmorrhoids.

Sulphur, is also a term used by many chemists to signify all oils, resins, or fat substances, whether vegetable or animal, and every thing of an inflammable nature. In this light it has been considered as a principle in the composition of bodies. See *Principle* and *Phlogiston*. The college have retained *Sulphur* in the Pharmacopœia; the washed flowers of Sulphur, Flores Sulphuris Loti, are described; the union of Sulphur with the kali, or fixt alkaline salt, Kali Sulphuratum, is directed: an Oil of Sulphur, Oleum Sulphuris, and Petroleum combined with Sulphur, Petroleum Sulphuratum, are ordered: a Precipitate of Sulphur, Sulphur Præcipitatum; Sulphur combined by triture with mercury, or Hydrargyrus, Hydrargyrus cum sulphure; Sulphur combined by fusion with mercury, Hydrargyrus Sulphuratus Ruber. Sulphur Troches, or Lozenges, Trochisci e Sulphure; Sulphur Ointment, Unguentum Sulphuris.

Sulphur Pellucidum, a variety of the yellow species of sulphur; it is transparent.

Sulphur Ore, a species of sulphur, which in its natural state is contained in a strong basis. Edwards.

Sulphur, (Liver of). It is a combination of sulphur with the fixed alkaline salt.

Sulphures, or *Sulphurets*, are combinations of sulphur, with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Sumach. See *Rhus.*

Summitates, *tops*, are the tops of herbs.

Sundew Drosera, a curious meadow plant.

Sunstrokes. In hot climates, particularly whereon some part of the day the sun darts its rays almost or quite vertically, it is dangerous at that time to be exposed to it: such an exposure sometimes suddenly produces an apoplexy, and immediate death: and at others, fevers, called by the French *Coup de Soleil*, which frequently prove fatal on the second or third day.

Superbus, the same muscle as *Attollens* (which see); thus called, because as it lifts up the eye-brows, it gives an air of pride.

Supercilium, the eye-brow. See *Eye.*

Superficies, the same as *Surface*, which see.

Superfœtation, from *super*, *above*, or *over*, and *fœtus*, *an embryo;* is when one conception follows another by a future coition, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

Superscapularis Superior, the same as *Supraspinatus*, which see.

Superscapularis Inferior, called also *Infraspinatus*, is a muscle that helps to draw the arm backwards. It covers all the space that is between the spine and the teres minor, and is inserted into the neck of the humerus.

Supervenientia Signa, are such as arise at the declension of a distemper.

Supinatores, are two muscles, the *longus* and *brevis*. The first ariseth by a fleshy beginning, three or four fingers' breadth above the external extuberance of the humerus. It lies all along the radius, to whose inferior and external part it is inserted by a pretty broad tendon. The last comes from the external and upper part of the ulna, and passing round the radius, it is inserted into its upper and fore part, below the tendon of the biceps. Those turn the palm of the hand upwards.

Suppedanea, the same as

Supplantalia, from *sub*, *under*, and *planta*, *the sole of the foot;* are any things applied for medicinal purposes to that part.

Suppleta (Ischuria), a suppression of the urine, from excess of other evacuations, which require this deficiency to make up their loss.

Suppositorium, from *sub*, *under*, and *pono*, *to put;* is a form of medicine to be thrust up the fundament, when clysters are not so convenient.

Suppressorii, diseases arising from, or attended with oppression of the organs and impeded excretions.

Suppurantia, suppuratives. There is no universal suppurative.

Suppuratoria, fever of suppuration, or suppuratory fever.

Suppuration, is the ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus, which may be effected either by natural means, or by the *vis vitæ*, or by the use of artificial compositions, by way of plasters, cataplasms, or the like. See *Abscess*, or *Imposthume.*

Suppuration. In general, it signifies that process by which the contents of tumours and ulcers are converted into a whitish, thick, opake, sometimes solid matter, termed *Pus.* Bell.

Supracostales, i. e. *Levatores Costarum.*

Suprascapularis, i. e. *Supra Spinatus.*

Suprasemiorbiculares. They are fibres that increase the breadth of the upper lip.

Supraspinalis, i. e. *Supraspinatus.*

Supraspinatus, is a muscle that arises fleshy from all the basis of the scapula that is above the spine. It fills all the space between the upper side of the scapula and its spine, to which it is also attached. It passes above the acromium, over the articulation of the humerus, which it

embraces by its tendon. It helps to lift the arm upwards.

Suppression, is used for the stoppage of the menses, urine, or any other discharge.

Sura, signifies the *Calf*, or fleshy part of the leg; but is often applied to the shin-bone, so as to mean the same as *Fibula*, which see.

Suralis, from *sura*, the calf of the leg.

Suralis, Arteria, i. e. *Tibialis Postica Arteria.*

Suralis, Vena. It is a branch from the beginning of the tibialis posterior.

Surditas, deafness.

Surface, is the bare outside of any body, without any dimension of thickness.

Suspended, or *Appended*, is said of external remedies, which are wore about the neck, wrists, or the like.

Suspensorium, a truss, or suspensory bandage.

Suspensorius, the cremaster muscle.

Suspirium, sighing.

Susurrus, i. e. *Paracusis Imaginaria*, or hearing sounds that are not.

Sutura, suture, in *Surgery*, is a deligation procured by stitch or ligature.

Sutura Sicca, the dry suture, when by slips of plaster applied over the lips of a wound, the divided parts are brought together.

Sutura Cruenta, the bloody suture, when the lips of a wound are brought together by means of a ligature conveyed with a curved needle.

Sutura Nodosa, the interrupted suture. This suture consists of one or more detached stitches, or proportionate distances.

Sutura Clavata, the quilled suture. It differs from the interrupted suture, in the extremities of the thread forming it being fixed on pieces of quill, placed on each side of the wound near its margin, instead of being tied over it.

Sutura Pellionum, the glover's suture. This is made by continued stitches forming a seam.

Sutura Tortilis, the twisted suture. It is formed by regularly twisting a thread about one or more pins passed transversely through the approximated edges of wounds.

Sutura Styptica, the styptic suture. This is literally *tying*, or *ligature*, and is the enclosing a vessel in a stitch formed by passing a needle under it, first raising the vessel by a hook or a forceps above the surface of the wound. It is called *Styptic*, as its use is to restrain hæmorrhage.

Suture, Crucial, a suture of the interrupted kind, formed upon a stump to prevent a retraction of the integuments.

Suture, is a particular articulation. The bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four sutures. The first is called the *Coronalis*. It reaches transversely from one temple to the other. It joins the os frontis with the ossa parietalia. The second is called *Lambdoidalis*, because it resembles the Greek letter (Λ) lambda. It joins the os occipitis to the ossa parietalia and petrosa. The third is called *Sagittalis*. It begins at the top of the lambdoidalis, and runs straight to the middle of the coronalis. It joins the two ossa parietalia together. The fourth is called *Sutura Squamosa*, because the parts of these bones which are joined by this suture are, as it were, cut slopewise, and lapped over one another.

This suture joins the semicircular circumference of the ossa temporum to the os sphenoides, occipitis, and to the ossa parietalia. The first three sutures were called *Suturæ Veræ*, and the last *Sutura Falsa*, because it was supposed to have no indentations, which is false.

The bones of the cranium are not only joined to one another, but they are also joined to the bones of the upper jaw by three other sutures. The first is the *Transversalis;* it runs across the face; it passes from the little angle of the eye down to the bottom of the orbit, and up again by the great angle of the eye over

the root of the nose, and so to the little angle of the other eye. It joins the os frontis to the bones of the upper jaw. The second is the *Ethmoidalis*. It surrounds the bone of that name, and joins it to the bones which are about it. The third is the *Sutura Sphenoidalis;* it surrounds the os sphenoides, joins it to the os occipitis, the ossa petrosa, and to the os frontis.

Swallowing. See *Deglutition*.

Symbole, συμβολη, and *Symbolism*, is said either of the fitness of parts with one another, or of the consent between them by the intermediation of nerves, and the like.

Symbologicæ, that part of *Pathology* which treats of the signs and symptoms of diseases.

Symmetry, συμμετρια, is an exact and beautiful proportion of parts to one another.

Sympathetici Medii, i. e. *Par Vagum*.

Sympathetici Minores. So the auditory nerves are called.

Sympathetici Nervi Majores, i. e. *Nervi Intercostales*.

Sympathy, συμπαθεια, from συμπασχω, *compatior, to suffer with;* is the consent of one part with another, or a fellow-feeling of the same passion.

Symphysis, συμφυσις, from συν, *with*, or *together*, and φυω, *to grow*. In *Anatomy*, it is a species of *Articulation*.

Symptom, συμπτωμα, from συμπιπτω, *accido, to happen;* is such a conjunction of appearances, or such an appearance of any one thing, as indicates what will be the issue of a disease, and the means of cure. Hence

Symptomatical, is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases, as a fever from pain is said to be symptomatical, because it arises from pain only: and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease without any direct means taken for that purpose.

Symptom (Secondary), a symptom depending on a prime one. See *Symptomatical*.

Symptomatologia, the history of diseases. See *Pathology*, and *Nosology*.

Synarthrosis, συναρθρωσις, and *Synchondrosis*, συνχονδρωσις. See *Articulation*.

Synchondromoty. So Dr. I. P. Michell of Amsterdam names the section of the symphysis of the pubis.

Synastomosis, is used much in the same sense as *Anastomosis*, which see.

Syncysis, συγχυσις. It is when from the violence of an ophthalmia the cornea is left opake or corroded, and there is the appearance of confusion in the humours of the eye.

Syncopalis, a tertian fever, in which fainting occurs.

Syncope, συγκοπη, from συνκοπτω, *concido, to fall down;* a sudden fainting, or rather a swooning away. In this disease the pulse and respiration become suddenly weaker than usual, and that in such a degree, that to the perception of the attendants they wholly cease. Various names have been given to different degrees of this complaint; but as it is difficult to ascertain those degrees, one general name is the most proper. See *Asphyxia* and *Leipothymia*.

Syndesmopharyngæus, from συδεσμος, *ligamentum*, and φαρυγξ, *fauces*.

Synechal. It is a fever of the remittent kind: sometimes it is an intermittent. According to F. de la Boe Sylvius, the *synochal* fevers are the continued, and the *synechal* are the continual ones. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, the word *synocha* is used for the ardent or inflammatory fevers, and *synochus* for the putrid.

Synneurosis, συνευρωσις, that species of symphysis in which the bones are connected by ligaments.

Syngenesia, from συν, *cum*, or *simul*, *together*, and γενεσις, *generatio;* in the Linnæan system, a class of plants the nineteenth in order. The title signifies *congeneration*, alluding to the circumstance of the stamina; in which, though the filaments stand

separate, yet the antheræ, which are the parts more immediately subservient to generation, are united in a cylinder, and perform their office together.

Synocha, συνοχη, and

Synochus, συνοχος, from συνεχω, *substineo, to support*, or *hold on*, or συνεχω, *continuo, to continue;* both signifying much the same: yet writers have made the former a disease of the highest excitement, and the latter a continued fever, degenerating into indirect debility.

Synochus Pleuritica. It is an instance of *synocha:* as are also

Synochus Hiemalis, and

Synochus Rheumatisans.

Synosteographia, synosteography: it treats of bone, its parts, uses, &c.

Synovia. It is a gluey, transparent fluid, which readily mixes with water, and partly jellies when exposed to cold: it is secreted from certain glands in the joints, to keep their motions free and easy.

Synoviæ Glandulæ, synovial glands. See *Synovia.*

Syntheretica, is that part of medicine which secures the present enjoyment of health.

Syntexis, the same with *Attenuation*, which see.

Synthesis, from συνιθημι, συνθεσις, *compono, to compound;* is sometimes used in opposition to *Analysis*, and signifies the combination of any thing together of different parts; the same as *Contexture.*

Syphilis, a term used for the lues venerea.

Syringa, lilac; there are three species.

Syrupus, from the Chaldean word *Sirpi*, or the Arabic word *Sirab, a potion;* a syrup.

Syssarcosis, συσσαρκωσις, from συν, and σαρξ, *flesh.* It is a species of *Symphysis* of the bones, and is that in which they are connected by flesh, that is, by muscles, as in the connection of the os humeri with the scapula. In *Surgery*, it is the method of curing wounds by the growth of new flesh.

T

TABACUM, Virginian tobacco; a species of *Nicotiana.*

Tabes. It is a general word for wasting the body, a consumption, &c. but properly it signifies a *wasting of the body with weakness*, or a *hectic fever*, but without expectoration.

Tabes, a *Consumption*, which see.

Tabes Dorsalis, the back consumption; a gonorrhœa simplex, or any seminal weakness, because the complaint is most sensible in the loins.

Tabum, is used by some authors to express a kind of matter arising from a decay of natural heat, or due circulation; very different from what is commonly understood by *pus*, which is a salutary maturation, and wanting only vent; whereas the other is also most commonly attended with a gangrene.

Tacamahaca. It is a resin obtained from a tree which resembles the poplar-tree, the *Fagara Octandra*, Linn.

Tactus, the touch, or sense of feeling.

Tænia, a broad worm like a piece of tape, for which reason it is called the *Tape-worm.*

Talcum, talc, a genus of gritless stone. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, cutting and scraping easily, opake, yet generally very glossy, and not of a stony, but of an earthy structure and appearance. Edwards.

Talc (Venetian), a variety of the laminated species of *Talc.* It is composed of fine laminæ, very glossy, and of a greenish hue. Edwards.

Talisman, is a representation of somewhat that, by a magical power, does strange feats, by way of en-

chantments; and the use of such preposterous conceits have been vindicated by some physical writers, especially in plagues, and such calamities as have been thought the tokens of divine wrath.

Talpæ, and *Nates*, are tumours generally confined to the head, and appearing as the consequence of the venereal disease. The *Talpæ* elevate the skin from the pericranium, and generally denote a foulness of the bone beneath: but the *Nates* are usually seated in the neck.

Talus, is the same as *Astragalus*, the ankle-bone. In its upper part it has a convex head, which is articulated with the two bones of the leg by ginglymus, it being divided by a little sinus, which receives the small protuberance in the middle of the sinus of the tibia. And, without this articulation, we must always, in going, have trod upon the heel with our fore foot, and upon our toes with our hind foot. The fore part of the astragalus, which is also convex, is received into the sinus of the os naviculare. Below, towards the hind part of its under side, it has a pretty large sinus, which receives the upper and hind part of the os calcis. But towards the fore part of the same side it has a protuberance, which is received into the upper and fore part of the same bone. Betwixt this sinus and its protuberance there is a cavity, which answers to another in the os calcis, in which is contained an oily and mucous sort of substance for moistening the ligaments, and facilitating the obscure motion of these bones when we walk.

Tamarindus, tamarind-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species. The college have retained the fruit of this tree in their dispensatory; its pulp is an ingredient in the Electuarium e Cassia, and in the Elect. e Senna, formerly called Elect. Lenitiv.

Tanacetum, tansey. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and two varieties. The college have retained the Tanacetum vulgare, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia.

Tangent, is a right line drawn without a circle, perpendicular to the radius, and touching the circle but in one point.

Tapping. See *Paracentesis*.

Tarantati, are those who are bit by a tarantula. Of this very odd effect, with its cure, Baglivi, an Italian physician, hath wrote a very rational account, whereby it appears that the odd effects of this bite, and its method of cure by music, are by no means fabulous, as some have supposed.

Tarantismus, a desire of dancing; a kind of St. Vitus's dance.

Tarantula. It is a species of spider met with in Apulia.

Taraxacum, dandelion; a species of *Leontodon*. The college have introduced the root and herb of this plant into their Pharmacopœia. An extract hath lately been prepared from it.

Taraxis, from ταραττω, *to disturb*; a disorder of the eye, such as when it is offended by smoke, or too hard rubbing.

Tarsus, is the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus, consisting of seven bones, viz. the *Astragalus* or *Talus*, *Calcaneus*, *Naviculare*, three *Ossa Cuneiformia*, and the *Cubiforme*, which see under those names.

Tartar. This is found sticking to wine-casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes. The white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts. The best comes from Germany, and is the tartar of the Rhenish wine. Some of the old chemists have pretended to do strange things with preparations from this material, and have taken abundance of pains in its volatilization.

Tartar (Oil of), per deliquium. The fixed vegetable alkaline salt

strongly attracts moisture from the air, and is thereby resolved into a liquor; in which state it is called *Ol. Tart. per Deliq.*

Tartar (Vitriolated). It is the vegetable fixed alkali, saturated with the vitriolic acid, or sulphate of potash.

Tartarites, are salts formed by the combination of the Tartareous acid, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Tartarized Tartar, or

Tartarized Vegetable Alkali, soluble tartar.

Tartarum Emeticum, emetic tartar; it is also called *Stibiated Tartar*, or antimoniated tartrite of potash.

Tartarus Regeneratus, i. e. *Diuretic Salt.*

Taste, expresses that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give, particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof: but of all the diversities of those sensations, we are very short in words to express them.

Tea, *Thea*, the Chinese tea-tree. The two great divisions of tea are *Green* and *Bohea;* of which all the teas at market are but varieties. See *Lettsom's History of the Tea-Plant.*

Tea (Pennsylvanian Oswego), a species of *Monarda.*

Tea-Tree (New-Jersey). See *Ceanothus.*

Technical, from τεχνη, *ars*, *art*, is used for such terms as are peculiar to the rules and documents of particular arts.

Teeth. See *Dentes.*

Tegument, is the covering of any thing: so the skin is a tegument of the body.

Telephium, τελεφιον, was a name by some of the ancients given to an incurable ulcer, from Telephus, who received a wound from Achilles, which terminated in such a one.

Temperament, and

Temperies, is that diversity in the blood of different persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some certain combinations in one body than another, whether into choler, phlegm, &c. from whence persons are said to be of a bilious or phlegmatic temperament, or the like.

Temperantia, and

Temperata, signify often the same as *Sweeteners* or *Correctors*, and such things as bring the body to a due temperature.

Temporalis, is a muscle that ariseth, by a semicircular fleshy beginning, from a part of the os frontis, from the lower part of the parietale, and upper part of the temporale, from whence going under the zygoma, and gathering together as to a centre, it is inserted by a short and strong tendon into the processus coronæ of the lower jaw. This muscle is also called *Crotaphites.*

Temporalis, *Arteria*, the temporal artery: its origin is covered with the parotid gland.

Temporum, *Ossa*, the bones of the temples. See *Cranium.*

Tenacity, expresses that property in viscid substances, by which they adhere together; and

Tenaculum, both from *teneo*, *to hold*, hath been given to a chirurgical instrument, not much differing from the forceps.

Tendinosa, *Tunica*, i. e. *Tunica Albuginea Oculi.*

Tendon, from *tendo*, *to stretch*, is the extremity of a muscle, where its fibres run into a strong springy chord; and this is called the *Head* or *Tail*, as it happens to be at the origin or insertion of the muscle.

Tendo, a species of *Fucus.*

Tenontagra, a species of arthritis seated in the larger tendons, from τενων, *a tendon*, and αγρα, *a seizure.*

Tenesmus, τεινεσμος, is a continual inclination of going to stool, from the irritation of some sharp humours.

Tension, expresses any thing stretched out, as the fibres or membranes are in certain circumstances.

Tensores. See *Extensores.*

Tentigo, i. e. *Priapismus.*

Tepidarium, was a room belonging to the ancient bathing-places,

where persons gradually prepared themselves for entrance or going out.

Tepidus, tepid, i. e. warm as milk from the cow.

Terebella, i. e. *Trepanum*.

Terebellum, or

Terebra, τρυπανον, is often used for the *trepan*, but sometimes also for any instrument to perforate the bones with, of other parts as well as the head.

Terebinthina, turpentine, the produce of the different species, &c. of pine-trees, and the pistachiæ. The college have directed the use of two species, viz. the vulgaris, and the chia.

Terebinthus, turpentine-tree; a species of *Pistachia*.

Teredum, signifies the same with *Caries*, which see.

Teres, signifying any thing long and round, is a name given by some to a worm thus shaped, which is apt to breed in human bodies, chiefly in children.

Teres Major, the same as *Pronator*; which see.

Teres Minor, is a muscle that cometh from the inferior edge of the scapula, upon which it runs, between the former and the *teres major*, and is inserted into the neck of the humerus: it helps to draw the arm backwards.

Teres, Ligamentum, arises from the bottom of the cavity of the acetabulum, and runs obliquely backwards to be inserted into the head of the os femoris.

Ternary, consisting of the number three, which some chemical and mystical writers have made strange work with: but the most remarkable distinction of this kind, and the only one worth notice, is that of Hippocrates, who divides the parts of a human body into continentes, contentas, and impetum facientes, though the latter is resolvable into the mechanism of the two former, rather than any thing distinct in itself.

Terra, earth. In *Fossilogy*, it is that kind of fossil body whose component parts imbibe water, and which either fall into a loose mass, or when gently rubbed between the fingers, are divisible after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water.

Terra Damnata, condemned earth, is the remainder after some distillations, where all that will rise is drawn off: the same as *Caput Mortuum*.

Terra Foliata Tartari, i. e. *Sal Diureticus*.

Terra Fullonum, fullers' earth. It is a species of bole, of a brown colour. Edwards.

Terra Japonica, Japan earth. This name was erroneously given to an extract obtained from the internal coloured wood of the *Mimosa Japonica*, which grows in the East-Indies. Dr. Fothergill received the first information of the true method of obtaining this drug from Mr. James Kerr, a surgeon at Bengal, by means of Lieutenant-Colonel Ironside. See Lettsom's *Fothergill*. This extract is used in the Indies for dying, painting chintz, and even timber, &c. for houses. It is almost entirely soluble in water, or in spirit of wine. Its taste is at first bitterish and styptic, and is afterwards agreeably sweet, as an astringent. It is used in medicine.

Terra Mortua, dead earth; the same as *Terra Damnata*.

Terræ Sigillatæ. These are bolar earths formed into cakes, and then have an impression made on them by means of seals, whence their name.

Terra Lemnia. It is a species of bole of a pink colour.

Terra Tripolitana. It is a species of the non-effervescent chalk.

Terræ, Oleum, i. e. *Petroleum*, and *Naphtha*.

Terror, a fright.

Terthra, the middle and lateral parts of the neck.

Tertian, Tertiana Febris, is an ague or tertian fever, intermitting but one

day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertiana Duplex, two paroxysms every third day, or two every day. See *Tissot*, 167.

Tertiana Triplex, a tertian fever, returning every day; every other day there are two paroxysms and but one on the intermediate one.

Tertium Quid, invented by the chemists to express that result of the mixture of some two things which forms somewhat very different from both.

Tertium Sal, a neutral salt.

Tesseræ, the os cuboides.

Testaceous, by naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, &c. are called *Crustaceous:* but in *Medicine*, all preparations of shells and substances of the like kind are thus called.

Testes Cerebri. See *Brain*.

Testicles. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men and Women)*.

Tetanus, from τεινω, *tendo, to stretch;* is a convulsive motion that makes any part rigid and flexible.

Tetanus, τετανος, from τεινω, *to stretch;* a tetany. There are several modes of this spasmodic disease; the principal are the *Tetanus*, i. e. when the body is rigidly held in an upright manner; the *Emprosthotonos*, i. e. when the body is rigidly bent forward; the *Opisthotonos*, i. e. when the body is rigidly bent backward; the *Pleurosthotonos*, i. e. when the body is rigidly held to one side; the *Trismus*, i. e. when the under-jaw is so drawn towards the upper, that the mouth cannot be opened: this last is called the *Locked-Jaw*. Dr. Cullen places the tetanus as a genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi;* and defines it to be a spastic rigidity of almost the whole body.

Tetanus Lateralis, called by some *Pleurosthotonos*, a variety of *Tetanus*, which see.

Tetanus Lateralis. It is when by a tetanus the body is bent to one side.

Tetradynamia, from τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, and δυναμις, *potentia, power;* in the Linnæan system, a class of plants the fifteenth in order. It consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with six stamina, two of which are shorter than the rest; by which last circumstance it may be distinguished from the sixth class, whose flowers have six equal stamina.

Tetraginia, from τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, and γυνη, *mulier, a woman;* one of the orders in the Linnæan system: it distinguishes the plants, which have four pistilla; these being considered as the female organs of generation.

Tetrandria, from as above, and ανηρ, *maritus, a husband;* Linnæus's fourth class, comprehending hermaphrodite flowers, with four stamina of equal lengths.

Tetrapetalous, from τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, and πεταλον, *folium, a leaf;* are such flowers as consist of four leaves, as in the wall-flower.

Texture, is that peculiar disposition of the constituent particles of any body as makes it to have such a form, or be of such a nature, or be endued with such qualities.

Thalamus, signifies a bed, whence some parts are distinguished by it, having resemblance thereunto in office: as

Thalami Nervorum Opticorum. See *Brain*.

Theca, signifies any case or covering; whence botanists apply it to some parts of particular flowers; and Hildanus uses it for a case for chirurgical instruments.

Thenar, θεναρ, the same as *Abductor Pollicis*, which see; as also the *Abductor Pollicis Pedis*, is sometimes thus called by anatomists.

Theorem, θεωρημα, is a proposition upon any subject that is demonstrable, differing from a problem in this, that it barely asserts a thing to be proved, whereas a problem supposes some *data*, then requires them to be put together; and, lastly, asserts the thing required to be done, which

is to be proved by the demonstration.

Theoria, from θεωρεω, *contemplor, to contemplate;* is the speculative part of any science that directs to the rules of practice.

Therapeutic, from θεραπευω, *sano, to make well;* is that part of *Physic* that respects the prescription of medicine, or the method of cure.

Therapeutica, θεραπευτικη. It furnishes the *Mat. Med.* its preparations and manner of giving them.

Theriaca, probably from θηρ, *fera, a beast*, and ακεομαι, *sano, to cure;* because it is applied to such things as are chiefly calculated for curing the bites of poisonous animals, and for the same reason good in all malignities. It was first given to the celebrated composition of Andromachus, which is one of our officinal capitals; but many writers since have also ascribed it to many other medicines of like form and virtue.

Therioma, θηριωμα, from θηρ, *fera, a wild beast;* malignant ulcers.

Thermæ, θερμαι, from θερμαινω, *calefacio, to make warm;* are hot baths. See *Baths* and *Bathing*.

Thermometer, from the former, and μετρον, *mensura, a measure;* is an instrument to measure or estimate the heat or cold of any particular place, or of the same place in different seasons, and at different times.

Thesis, θεσις, is any short sentence or subject taken to discourse or dispute upon in the schools, prior to the conferring degrees of physic, &c.

Thessalici. The disciples of Thessalus were by some thus called, who was the first of the sect of the methodists.

Thigh. See *Femur*.

Thirst. See *Hunger*.

Thistle (Blessed), i. e. *Centaurea Benedicta*.

Thistle. See *Carduus*.

Thlasis, θλασις, a depression of a bone in the skull.

Thoracic Medicines, are such as are good for [illegible]empers of the breast.

Thoracic Duct. See *Lacteal Veins*. Both from

Thorax, θωραξ, the breast. All that lies betwixt the basis of the neck and the diaphragm or midriff, that is, down to the last ribs, is called the *Thorax* or *Chest*. The fore part of the thorax is called the *Breast;* in it are the claviculæ or channel-bones, and the sternum or breast-bone, which is in the middle: it begins at the claviculæ, and terminates in the cartilago xiphoides or sword-like cartilage. Under the sternum lies the mediastinum, and the heart in its pericardium. The mammæ or breasts are two round tumours which appear upon the fore part of the chest, under which are situated part of the ribs, the pleura and the lungs. There stands upon their centre a little protuberance, called *Papilla*, or nipple, which is encompassed with a reddish circle, called *Areola*. The hollow in the middle of the breast, below the breasts, is called *Scrobiculus Cordis*. The hinder part of the thorax is called the *Back*, composed of twelve vertebræ or joints, and two scapulæ or shoulder-blades, which are the two upper parts of the back on the sides of the vertebræ. The lateral parts of the thorax are called *Peristerna*. See *Aphthæ, Thrush*.

Thoracicus, Ductus. See *Lacteæ Vasa*.

Thoracicæ, Arteriæ, the thoracic arteries.

Thorny Apple (Common). See *Stramonium* or *Datura*.

Thorn (Common Haw), *Oxyacantha*.

Thorn (Black), a species of *Prunus*, i. e. the sloe-tree.

Thrombus, θρομβος. When a vein is opened, sometimes the blood is insinuated into the cellular membrane about the orifice, so as to form a tumour, which, when small and round, is thus named.

Thundering Powder, a mixture of sulphur, salt-petre, and salt of tartar, which, if put upon a hot iron, explode with a flash and with a loud report.

Thuris, Cortex, also called *Eleutheria, Cascarilla.* It is plentiful in the Bahama islands, particularly in one called *Eleutheria.*

Thuris, Lignum, i. e. *Rhodium.*

Thus, frankincense. The Greeks call it *Olibanum*, from the mountain Libanus, in Syria, whence many suppose it grows there; but true frankincense is not known to grow any where but in Arabia. The college have retained this resin in their Pharmacopœia: it is an ingredient in the Emplastrum Thuris, formerly called Empl. Roborans; also in the Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Gummi, formerly called Empl. Commun. cum Gummi; in the Emplastrum Ladani, formerly called Empl. Stomachic.

Thymicæ, Arteriæ, the arteries of the thymus gland.

Thymicæ, Venæ, the veins of the thymus gland.

Thymion, θυμιον, is a small wart rising upon the skin of the body; being somewhat slender, but flat; is hard and rough at the top. The worst kind of them are those which are apt to bleed.

Thymus, is a conglobate gland, situated on the upper part of the thorax, under the claviculæ, where the cava and aorta divide into the subclavian branches. This gland is big in infants, but as they grow in age it grows less. Its arteries and veins are branches of the carotids and jugulars. It has nerves from the par vagum, and its lymphatic vessels discharge themselves in the ductus thoracicus. The learned Dr. Tyson supposes the use of this gland to be for a diverticulum to the chyle in the thoracic duct of a fœtus, whose stomach being always full of the liquor in which it swims, must keep the thoracic duct distended with chyle; because the blood which the fœtus receives from the mother fills the veins, and hinders the free entrance of the chyle into the subclavian vein. The surgeons have given the name of *Thymi* to some little excrescences resembling the tops of the herb thyme.

Thymus, thyme; a plant of which there are eleven species.

Thyreo-arytenoidæus, from θυρεος, *scutum, a helmet*, αρυταινα, *an ewer*, and ειδος, *forma, shape;* is a muscle of the larynx, thus called from its shape and office, as it assists in opening the wind-pipe, and drawing in air. See *Larynx.*

Thyreo-pharyngæus, from θυρεος, *scutum*, and φαρυγξ, *fauces.*

Thyreoidæ, from part of the former etymology, are glands of the *Larynx*, which see.

Thyreoadenoidæus. See *Cricopharyngæi.*

Thyreo-cricopharyngæi, i. e. *Cricopharyngæas.*

Thyreo-Epiglottici. They are only some muscles of the thyreo-arytænoides.

Thyrsus, a thyrse, in *Botany*, is formed by a panicle made into an ovate figure, as in the lilac.

Tibia, is the inner and bigger bone of the leg, also called *Focile Majus.* It is hard and firm, with a cavity in its middle: it is almost triangular: its fore and sharp edge is called the *Shin.* In its upper extremity it has two large sinuses, tipt with a soft and subtile cartilage, called *Cartilago Lunata*, from its figure: it runs in between the extremities of the two bones, and becomes very thin at its edge. Like those in the articulation of the lower jaw, it facilitates a small side-motion in the knee. The sinuses receive the two protuberances of the thigh-bone; and the production which is between the sinuses of the tibia is received in the sinus, which divides these two protuberances of the femur. By bending our knee, we bring our leg, in walking, in a straight line forwards, which, without this articulation, we could not have done; but, like those who have the misfortune to have a wooden leg, we must have brought our foot about in a semi-circle, in going even upon a plain, but more

evidently upon an ascent. On the side of this upper end it has a small knob, which is received into a small sinus of the fibula; and on its fore part, a little below the patella, it has another, into which the tendons of the extensors of the leg are inserted. Its lower extremity, which is much smaller than its upper, has a remarkable process, which forms the inner ankle, and a pretty large sinus, divided in the middle by a small protuberance; the sinus receives the convex head of the astragalus, and the protuberance is received into the sinus in the convex head of the same bone. It has another shallow sinus in the side of its lower end, which receives the fibula.

Tibialis Arteria. As the poplitea ends, it divides into two principal branches, the first of which runs between the head of the tibia and fibula, passing from behind forwards on the interosseous ligament, whence it is called *Tibialis Anterior:* the second branch divides into two more, the largest of which is the innermost, and is called *Tibialis Posterior.*

Tibialis Musculus. Of this name there are two muscles, the *Anticus*, which arises fleshy from the upper and fore part of the tibia, and, adhering to the external side of the tibia as it descends, it passes under the ligamentum annulare, and is inserted into the os cuneiforme, which answers to the great toe; and the posticus, which arises from the superior and back part of the tibia and fibula, and the membrane that ties them together; and, descending by the hinder part of the tibia, it passes through the fissure of the inner ankle, and is inserted into the under side of the os naviculare: this moveth the foot inwards, and the former bendeth it forwards.

Tibialis Vena, accompanies its respective artery of course. See *Tibialis Arteria.*

Tide. Dr. Halley hath made the following abstract of the theory of tides from Sir Isaac Newton:—The principle upon which this author proceeds to explain most of the great and surprizing appearances of nature, is no other than that of gravity; whereby in the earth all bodies have a tendency towards the centre, as is most evident: and from undoubted arguments it is proved that there is such a gravitation towards the centre of the sun, moon, and all the planets.

From this principle, as a necessary consequence, follows the spherical figure of the earth and sea, and of all the celestial bodies; and though the tenacity and firmness of the solid parts support the inequalities of the land above the level, yet the fluids pressing equally, and easily yielding to each other, do soon restore the equilibrium, if disturbed, and maintain the exact figure of the globe.

Now this force of the descent of bodies towards the centre is not in all places alike, but is still less and less as the distance from the centre increases; and in the said book it is demonstrated, that this force decreases as the square of the distance increases; that is, the weight of bodies, and the force of their fall is less, in parts more removed from the centre, in the proportion of the squares of the distance.

As for example; a tun weight on the surface of the earth, if it were raised to the height of 4000 miles, which is supposed the semi-diameter of the earth, would weigh but a quarter of a tun, or 500 pounds weight.

If to 12000 miles, or three semi-diameters from the surface, that is, four from the centre, it would weigh but one-sixteenth part of the weight on the surface, or a hundred and a quarter: so that it would be as easy for the strength of a man at that height to carry a tun weight, as here on the surface to carry a hundred and a quarter.

And in the same proportion do the velocities of the fall of bodies decrease: for, whereas on the surface of the earth all things fall sixteen feet in a second; at one semi-diame-

ter above, this fall is but four feet; and at three semi-diameters, or four from the centre, it is but one-sixteenth of the fall at the surface, or but one foot in a second; and at greater distances, both weight and fall become very little; but yet, at all given distances, is still something, though the effect become insensible.

At the distance of the moon (which suppose to be 60 semi-diameters of the earth) 3600 pounds weigh but one pound, and the fall of bodies is but $\frac{16}{3600}$ of a foot in a second, or 16 feet in a minute; that is, that a body so far off descends in a minute no more than the same at the surface of the earth would do in a second of time.

And as we said before, the same force decreasing after the same manner, is evidently found in the sun, moon, and all the planets; but more especially in the sun, whose force is prodigious, becoming sensible even at the immense distance of Saturn. This gives room to suspect that the force of gravity is in the celestial globes proportional to the quantity of matter in each of them: and the sun being at least 10000 times (for instance, though he is far bigger) as big as the earth, its gravitation, or attracting force is found to be at least 10000 times as much as that of the earth, acting on bodies at the same distances.

Whence, also, all the surprizing phænomena of the flux and reflux of the sea, he shows in like manner to proceed from the same principle.

If the earth were alone, that is to say, not affected by the actions of the sun and moon, it is not to be doubted but the ocean, being equally pressed by the force of gravity towards the centre, would continue in a perfect stagnation always at the same height, without ever ebbing or flowing; but it being by him demonstrated, that the sun and moon have a like principle of gravitation towards the centres, and that the earth is within the activity of their attractions, it will plainly follow, that the equality of the pressure of gravity towards the centre will thereby be disturbed. And though the smallness of these forces, in respect to the gravitation towards the earth's centre, renders them altogether imperceptible by any experiments we can devise, yet the ocean being fluid, and yielding to the least force, by its rising, shows where it is least prest, and where it is more prest by its sinking.

Now if we suppose the force of the moon's attraction to decrease as the square of the distance from its centre increases (as in the earth, and other celestial bodies), we shall find, that where the moon is perpendicularly either above or below the horizon, either in zenith or nadir, there the force of gravity is most of all diminished, and, consequently, that there the ocean must necessarily swell, by the coming in of the water from those parts where the pressure is greatest, viz. in those places where the moon is near the horizon.

It remains now to show how naturally the moons account for all the particulars that have been observed about them: so that there can be no room left to doubt, but that this is the true cause thereof.

The spring-tides upon the new and full moons, and the neap-tides on the quarters, are occasioned by the attractive force of the sun, in the new and full, conspiring with the attraction of the moon, and producing a tide by their united forces; whereas, in the quarters, the sun raises the water where the moon depresses it, and on the contrary; so as the tides are made only by the difference of their attraction.

That the force of the sun is no greater in this case, proceeds from the very small proportion the semi-diameter of the earth bears to the vast distance of the sun.

It is also observed, that, *cæteris paribus*, the equinoctial spring-tides in March and September, or near

them, are the highest, and the neap-tides the lowest; which proceeds from the greater agitation of the water, when the fluid spheroid revolves about a great circle of the earth, than when it turns about in a lesser circle: it being plain, that if the moon were constituted in the pole, and there stood, the spheroid would have a fixed position, and that it would be always high-water under the poles, and low-water every where under the equinoctial: and therefore the nearer the moon approaches the poles, the less is the agitation of the ocean; which is of all the greatest when the moon is in the equinoctial, or farthest distant from the poles.

Whence the sun and moon, being either conjoined or opposite in the equinoctial, produced the greatest spring-tides; and the subsequent neap-tides being produced by the tropical moon in the quarters, are always the least tides; whereas, in June and December, the spring-tides are made by the tropical sun and moon, and therefore less vigorous; and the neap-tides by the equinoctial moon, and therefore are the stronger.

But the motions hitherto mentioned are somewhat altered by the libration of the water; whereby though the action of the luminaries should cease, the flux and reflux of the sea would for some time continue: this conservation of the impressed motion diminishes the difference that otherwise would be between two consequent tides, and is the reason why the highest spring-tides are not precisely on the new and full moons, nor the neaps on the quarters; but generally they are the tides after them, and sometimes later.

All these things would regularly come to pass, if the whole earth were covered with sea very deep; but by reason of the shoalness of some places, and the narrowness of the straits by which the tides are in many places propagated, there arises a great diversity in the effect, not to be accounted for, without an exact knowledge of all the circumstances of the places; as of the position of the land, and the breadth and depth of the channels by which the tide flows; for a very slow and imperceptible motion of the whole body of the water, where it is (for example) two miles deep, will suffice to raise its surface 10 or 12 feet in a tide's time: whereas, if the same quantity of water were to be conveyed upon a channel of 40 fathoms deep, it would require a very great stream to effect it, in so large inlets as are the Channel of England, and the German Ocean: whence the tide is found to set strongest in those places where the sea grows narrowest, the same quantity of water being to pass through a smaller passage. This is most evident in the Straits between Portland and Cape de Hogue, in Normandy, where the tide runs like a sluice, and would be yet more between Dover and Calais, if the tide coming about the island from the north did not check it. And this force being once impressed upon the water, continues to carry it above the level of the ordinary height in the ocean, particularly where the water meets a direct obstacle, as it is in St. Maloes; and where it enters into a long channel, which running far into the land, grows very straight at its extremity, as it is in the Severn-sea, at Chepstow, and Bristol.

The shoalness of the sea, and the intercurrent continents, are the reason that in the open ocean the time of high-water is not at the moon's appulse to the meridian, but always some hours after it, as it is observed upon all the west coast of Europe and Africa, from Ireland to the Cape of Good Hope: in all which a south-west moon makes high-water; and the same is reported to be the case in the west of America.

And from this theory hath Dr. Mead very learnedly accounted for the influences of the heavenly bodies, and particularly of the sun and moon, upon the human frame, by

showing the consent between the animal fluids and the atmosphere, and the consequences of their condensing or rarefying, according to the differences of external pressure.

Tin, a genus in the class of metals. It is an imperfect metal, of a whiteness approaching to that of silver, very malleable, and readily extensible under the hammer: it hath less ductility than gold, silver, or copper; yet it hath enough to allow of its extension into very thin leaves; it hath little or no elasticity.

A tin-wire, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, supports a weight of forty-nine pounds and a half, without breaking. Tin is scarcely at all sonorous when pure; it is the lightest of all metals: if rubbed between the hands it exhales a disagreeable odour, peculiar to itself, and has a taste not less disagreeable: when bent, it makes a little crackling noise, as if it were breaking. Beaumé.

Tin Earth, a genus in the order of cryptometalline earths.

Tin Flos, a genus in the order of cryptometalline flosses. The species have a glossy appearance, and are frequently found in different kinds of figures; some of the species are transparent, and others are opake: the individuals are mineralized with arsenic. Edwards.

Tin Stone, a genus in the order of cryptometalline stones. The species are mineralized with arsenic. Edwards.

Tincture, from *tingo, to dye;* is any coloured solution of animal or vegetable matters in vinous or spirituous menstrua.

Tinea, is a sore or tetter that discharges a salt lymph.

Tinea Capitis, scalded head. This and the *Crusta Lactea* are commonly described as distinct and unconnected diseases.

Tineal and *Tincal*, i. e. borax.

Tinnitus Aurium. See *Paracusis*.

Titillation, is a sensation of pleasure from the touch of some parts, but chiefly said of those concerned in generation.

Tobacco. See *Nicotiana*.

Toes. These are made up of fourteen bones; the great toe hath two, and the rest have three each: they are like the bones of the fingers, but shorter. In the toes are found twelve ossa sesamoidea, as in the fingers.

Tolutanum Balsamum, the balsam Tolu: it is a resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the bark of a tree, of which we have various accounts: it is the *Toluifera Balsamum*, Linn.

Tombac, (White). A mixture of copper and arsenic, melted together in a crucible, gives a compound metal, which is brittle, and of a white colour, called by this name.

Tombac. Different proportions of zinc and copper give mixtures of deeper or paler colours, approaching to that of gold. These form the compounds called *Pinchbeck*, *Prince Rupert's Metal*, or *Similor*.

Tomentum, flocks: it is when the leaves of the stalks of plants are covered with a thick down.

Tongue. See *Lingua*.

Tone, τονος, is a term in *Music*, signifying a certain degree of elevation or depression of sound, from greater or less tensity from the strings. And hence

Tonic, τονικος, is used for that tremulous motion or vibration of the nerves and fibres, in a human body, which is much altered by their different tension.

Tonic Spasm. In a morbid state, the contractions of the muscular fibres, or of the muscles, are involuntary, and are excited by unusual and unnatural causes, when the contractions are to a violent degree, and are neither succeeded by a spontaneous relaxation, nor readily yield to an extension, either from the action of antagonist muscles, or from other extending powers applied. This state of contractions is what hath been called *Tonic Spasm*,

and what may be named strictly and simply a *Spasm*.

Tonic Convulsion, convulsion not alternating with relaxation. Atkin's *Elements*.

Tonici, diseases from tonic spasm.

Tonsils, or *Almonds*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are great numbers of less ones, which discharge, through the great sinus, a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for moistening and lubricating these parts. When the muscle œsophagus acteth, it compresseth the tonsillæ.

Topaz, a precious stone; a species of quartzose crystal. Topazes are met with among the species of two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Tophus, is any gritty or earthy matter abounding in some mineral waters, and concreting upon the sides of the vessels they are long contained in, or to hard bodies lying in them; whence, also from its likeness thereunto, it is applied to the chalky substance which is sometimes deposited upon the joints of arthritic persons.

Topics, τοπικα, from τοπος, *locus*, *a place*, or *part*; are such things as are externally applied to any particular part.

Torcular, a press or screw; whence some parts of the body are thus called from their resemblance thereunto in shape, or for the similitude of their office. Hence also a contrivance to stop bleeding in amputations is by the surgeons thus called.

Torculum. In *Surgery*, it is a roller so applied as to form a tourniquet.

Torcular Herophili: it is a sinus of the dura mater, so called from Herophilus, its discoverer.

Tormentilla, septfoil, or tormentil. The college have retained the root of the *Tormentilla erecta*, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia: it is an ingredient in the Pulvis e Creta Compositus, instead of the Pulvis e Bolo Composit.

Tormina, is used to express pains of any kind, according to the differences of parts, or symptoms, and is variously distinguished. But in a more particular manner we express the *Gripes*, by *Tormina Ventris*.

Tornado, from the Spanish, a hurricane, or whirlwind.

Torpor, a diminution of sense and motion in a fleshy part.

Torticollis, a kind of contracture, by which the neck is bent to one side.

Tortio, a strain in a joint.

Tortura, a wry mouth.

Tortura Oris, the locked-jaw.

Tourmaline. Bergman observes, that it holds a middle place betwixt the gems and the scherle; and that its colour is owing to iron.

Toxica, is the name of a particular sort of poison, said to be used by the Indians to poison their arrows, in order to render wounds made with them incurable.

Toxicodendrum, poison-oak; a species of *Rhus*.

Trachealis Arteria, the tracheal artery.

Trachealis Vena, i. e. *Gutturalis Vena*.

Trachea. See *Aspera Arteria*.

Trachelophyma, a bronchocele.

Trachelo-mastoidæus, from τραχηλος, *collum*; its chief origin being from the vertebra of the neck.

Trachoma, τραχωμα, from τραχυς, *rough*. In Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a variety of the *Ophthalmia Tarsi*.

Trachotomy, the same as *Bronchotomy*, which see.

Tragacantha, goat's thorn; a species of *Astragalus*. The college have retained the *Gum Tragacanth* in their Pharmacopœia: it enters the Pulvis e Tragacantha Compositus: Pulvis e Cerussa: Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ: Trochisci e Nitro: a Mucilage is

also directed, called Mucilago Tragacanthæ.

Tragus, is a protuberance of the ear, opposite to the antitragus. See *Ear*.

Translucent, from *trans*, *through*, and *luceo*, *to shine*; the same as *Transparent*, which see.

Transfusion, from *trans*, *through*, and *fundo*, *to pour*; is chiefly used for the letting the blood of one animal out, so as to be immediately received by another; but this is found not reducible to any good purpose in the practice of physic, notwithstanding what may be said thereof in theory.

Transmutation, from *trans*, *through*, and *muto*, *to change*; hath been a term much used amongst chemists for the changing one metal into another; but such pretensions are now only laughed at.

Transparent, from *trans*, *through*, and *appareo*, *to appear*; is any thing that may be seen through, which, probably, is because the pores of such bodies are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the plane of their surface, and so consequently do let the rays of light pass freely through them without being refracted.

Transpiration, from *trans*, *through*, and *spiro*, *to breathe*; the same as *Perspiration*, which see.

Transversalis Abdominis, is a muscle that lies under the obliqui, and arises from the cartilago xiphoides, from the extremities of the false ribs, from the transverse apophyses of the vertebræ of the loins: it is fixed in the inner side of the spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the os pubis, and linea alba. This, with the *Obliqui* (which see), unites its tendons, as it approaches the linea alba, and is the only muscle that is cut in the operation of the bubonocele: it has a fine and thin membrane that closes exactly its ring or hole, through which the vessels pass.

Transversales Nasi. These muscles run from the upper part of the upper lip to the ridge of the nose.

Transversalis Anticus Primus: it is situated between the basis of the os occipitis and the transverse apophysis of the first vertebra of the neck.

Transversalis Anticus Secundus, is fixed near the middle of the transverse apophysis of the second vertebra of the neck by one end, and by the other near the basis of the first.

Transversalis Colli, is a part of the *Transversalis Dorsi*. Some make three of this muscle, viz. the *Sacer*, the *Semispinatus*, and *Transversalis Colli*. It ariseth from the os sacrum, and from all the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins, back, and neck, except the two first, and is inserted by so many distinct tendons into all their superior spines. It moves the whole spine obliquely backwards.

Transversalis Pedis, comes from the bone of the metatarsus, that sustains the toe next the little toe, and passing across the other bones, it is inserted into the os sesamoides of the great toe: its use is to bring all the toes close to one another.

Transversalis Penis, arises from the ischium, just by the erectores, and runs obliquely to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra. It helps to press the veins upon the back of the penis against the os pubis, which is the cause of erection.

Transversalis Digitorum. These muscles belong to the first phalanges of the toes.

Transversalis Urethræ, is a digastric muscle: its two extremities are fixed in the branches of the ossa pubis.

Transverso-Spinalis, *Colli*, *Dorsi*, and *Lumbares*, i. e. *Multifidus Spinæ*.

Transversum Externum Carpi Ligamentum, is fixed in the extremity of the radius and the os orbiculare.

Transversum Internum Carpi, is an annular ligament.

Transversus, i. e. *Pronator*.

Trapezoides (Os), the second bone in the second row in the wrist.

Trapezium, is a species of qua-

drangle, consisting of four unequal sides. Whence

Trapezius, is a name given to the muscle *Cucullaris* (which see), for its likeness in shape thereunto.

Trap-stone. It is a black species of *Petra Vulgaris*, of a firm, compact, solid structure, interspersed with some shining granules: it is found in Sweden and New-York.

Traumatic, τραυματικος, from τραυματιξω, *vulnero, to wound;* are such medicines as are given in case of wounds, inward sores, or bruises; the same as *Vulnerary*.

Trefoil, clover; *Melilot* is a species of it.

Tremor, is an involuntary trembling of the nerves, like a palsy.

Trepenatio, the operation of trepanning.

Trepanum, τρυπανον, the trepan. It is an instrument like a joiner's whimble, used for sawing out pieces of the skull, in order to elevate depressions thereof, and other purposes. The part called the *Saw*, or *Crown*, is cylindrical, with teeth round its lower edge.

Trephine. This is an instrument used for the same purposes as the trepan, but preferable, because of the great convenience of holding it, and leaning on one side or other of the saw, as we find it necessary.

Triandria, from τρεις, *tres, three*, and ανηρ, *maritus, a husband;* Linnæus's third class, consisting of those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with three stamina.

Triangularis Labii, called also *Depressor Labii Superioris;* is a muscle that ariseth from the lower edge of the lower jaw, between the masseter and the quadratus, and ascends by the angle of the mouth to the upper jaw.

Triangularis Pectoris, is a muscle that ariseth from the lower part of the inside of the sternum, and is inserted into the cartilages where they join the bones of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and sometimes seventh, true ribs: it helps to contract the cavity of the breast in expiration.

Triangularis Vena, a name for the external jugular vein, where it passes through the triangularis muscle.

Tricaudalis, or *Triceps Auris*, i. e. *Abductor Auris*.

Triceps, three-headed, is a muscle that hath three originations, and also three insertions, and may be conveniently divided into three muscles. The first arises from the os pubis, and is inserted into the linea aspera of the thigh-bone; the second arises from the lower part of the os pubis, and is inserted about the middle of the linea aspera; the third arises from the os pubis, where it joins the ischium, and is inserted into the internal and lower apophyses of the thigh-bone. They pull the thigh-bone downwards, and turn it a little outwards.

Trichiasis, τριχιασις, from θριξ, *a hair*. It is a preternatural direction of the eye-lashes towards the globe of the eye; when there is a double row of the eye-lashes upon the internal surface of the eye-lids, it is called *Distæchiasis*.

Trichiasis, τριχιασις, the inversion of the eye-lashes so that they wrinkle the eye and excite inflammation.

Trichoma, the same as *Plica*.

Tricornes. So muscles are called which have three terminations.

Tricuspides Valvulæ, the name of three valves which are placed at the mouth of the right ventrical of the heart, just at its juncture with the auricle.

Trigeminus Musculus, i. e. *Complexus*.

Trigynia, from τρεις, *tres, three*, and γυνη, *mulier, a woman;* the third order of several classes in the Linnæan system: it includes those plants which in their fructification have three styli, which are considered in the Sexual System as the female organs of generation.

Trine Dimension, or three-fold dimensions, is length, breadth, and thickness.

Trioecia, from τρεις, *tres, three*, and

οικος, *domus, a house;* the third order in the class *Polygamia* of Linnæus.

Triopteris. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Triorchis, a person with three testicles.

Tripastrum Apellidis, a machine for restoring fractures and dislocations, so named because it resembled a machine invented by Apellides and Archimedes, and because it was worked with three cords.

Triquetra Ossa: they are also called *Wormiana*, from Wormius, who first observed them; small bones in the lambdoidal suture.

Trismus, τρισμος, from τριζω, *strideo, to gnash;* the locked-jaw, or tetany of the muscles that bring the lower jaw close to the upper. Dr. Cullen hath placed this disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi;* he then ranked it as a different genus, but now considers it as a variety of the *Tetanus;* he defines it to be a spastic rigidity of the lower jaw.

Trismus Nascentium, commonly, but improperly, called the *Falling of the Jaw.* It is a tetanic complaint which attacks infants in the course of the second week after their birth. Its chief symptom is a locked-jaw, but the disorder does not appear to differ from the *Tetanus*, which see. It is generally fatal in two or three days; and is never expected after the child is a fortnight old.

Tritæophya, τριταιοφυης, from τριταιος, *tertian*, and φυω, *of a like nature*, or *original.* It is an epithet of a fever much of a nature with a tertian, and taking its rise from it. Some call it a *Continued Tertian.* It is remittent or intermittent.

Triticum, wheat. The college have retained the *Triticum hybernum* in their Pharmacopœia; its farina or meal, and starch, are in use. The latter is used in the Mucilago Amyli: Pulvis e Tragacantha Compositus: Trochisci Amyli: formerly called Troch. Bechic. Alb.

Tritorium, a glass for separating the oil from the water, which is obtained by distilling: it is also called a *Separatory Glass.*

Trituration, from *tero, to wear*, or *grind;* is reducing any substances to powder, upon a stone, with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called *Levigation.* See *Dispensatory.*

Trochanter, τροχαντηρ, called also *Rotator.* There is the *major* and *minor*, or greater and lesser: they are two apophyses in the upper part of the thigh-bone, in which the tendons of many muscles are terminated.

Trochar, the name of an instrument used to discharge the water with, in an ascites.

Trochisci, τροχισκοι. Troches is a form of medicine to hold in the mouth, to dissolve, as lozenges, or for the preservation of species that would otherwise decay.

Trochlea, τροχλια, a pulley, which is accounted one of the mechanical powers. Hence,

Trochleares, is a name given to the oblique muscles of the eye, because they pull the eye obliquely upwards or downwards, as if turned like a pulley. And,

Trochloides, is a particular kind of articulation, most remarkable in the first and second vertebræ of the neck.

Tropici Morbi, are such diseases as are most frequent under or near the tropics.

Truncus, is the main stem or body of any thing, in distinction to limbs or branches, which spring therefrom. A *trunk* in the Linnæan system, is that part which produces the leaves and fructification, and is of seven kinds, viz. 1. *Caulis*, or stem. 2. *Culmus, a straw*, the stem or trunk of grass. 3. *Scapus, a stalk.* 4. *Pedunculus, Peduncle*, or foot-stalk of a flower, being a partial trunk which raises the fructification but not the leaves. 5. *Petiolus*, a *Petiole*, or foot-stalk of a leaf. 6. *Frons*, a species of trunk, composed of a branch and leaf blended together, as in palms and ferns. 7. *Stipes*, the

base of a frons. Former botanists applied the word *Truncus* to trees only.

Tuba Eustachiana: it was first discovered by Alcmæon, a disciple of Pythagoras: he called it the *Auditory Passage.* Eustachius claims the first discovery, and from him it hath its present name. It connects the throat with the inner ear.

Tubæ Fallopianæ: they begin at the uterus, and terminate at the ovaria. Fallopius discovered them.

Tubera, tumours of the solid parts not dropsical, as hardened glands, &c.

Tuberculæ, tubercles, are little tumours that suppurate and discharge pus, often found in the lungs. See *Vomica.*

Tuberculum Loweri. See *Cor.*

Tuberous, is a term applied to such roots as are knobby, from *tuber*, signifying strictly a *truffle*, or subterraneous mushroom, which such roots resemble.

Tulipifera, Virginian tulip-tree, or white-wood; a species of *Liriodendrum;* one of the most stately trees in the American forests.

Tumidi, diseases that enlarge the body, or parts thereof.

Tumour, a swelling, expresses every kind of preternatural rising on the body, and is diversified and distinguished into subordinate species by the particular circumstances or accidents attending them.

Tunica Albuginea, the white membrane. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men).*

Tunica Cornea. See *Cornea.*

Tunica Vaginalis. See *Generation, (Parts of, proper to Women.)*

Tunstates, are salts formed by the tunstic acid, with the different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases.

Turbinata Ossa. See *Ethmoides Os*, and *Spongiosa Ossa.*

Turbinatum, the pineal gland.

Turbo, signifies the covering which the natives of some countries wear upon their heads, of a conic figure. Whence, in natural philosophy,

Turbinated, is applied to the parts of plants, and many other things that have a resemblance to the turban, in shape, or are of a conical figure.

Turgescence, is any over-fulness or swelling.

Turiones, are the first young tender shoots which plants do annually put forth.

Turkey Stone, a variety of the white species of the *Petra Vulgaris.* It is of a very firm and compact texture, and capable of a tolerable polish. Edwards.

Turmerick. See *Curcuma.*

Turnep. See *Rapa.*

Turpethum Minerale, Mer. Emetic. Flav. yellow emetic quicksilver.

Turunda, and

Turundula, signify a *tent* for a wound, or any thing to be thrust into an orifice or capacity.

Tussilago, colt's-foot. The college have introduced the herb of the *Tussilago Farfara*, Linn. into their Pharmacopœia.

Tussis, a cough, proceeds from various causes, and is therefore as variously to be treated.

Tussis Epidemica. See *Influenza.*

Tussis Convulsiva, } Pertussis,
Tussis Ferrina, } or whooping-cough.

Tutia, tutty. It is an argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Persia.

Tympanites, τυμπανιτης, from τυμπανιζω, *to sound like a drum;* is that particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping: from

Tympanum, τυμπανον, *a drum;* which is, from its resemblance thereunto, applied to a part of the ear.

Typhodes, τυφωδης, a kind of ardent fever, such as is usually attendant on erysipelas of any of the viscera.

Typhomania, τυφομανια. In Galen's *Exegesis*, it is said to be a disorder complicated of a pleurisy and lethargy. Though the patient is delirious, he yet labours under a sleepy coma. Dr. Cullen thinks it is a symptomatic kind of apoplexy.

Typhus, τυφος, the nervous fever.

Typhus, τυφος, *fumus*, *smoke*, means those fevers which progress slowly, as fire does that smoulders with much smoke; while those that proceed rapidly, like fire that burns out clear, are called *Pyrexiæ*, and *Febris*; from πυρ, *fire*, and *ferves*, *to boil*.

Typhus Castrensis, the camp-fever; it is one of the severer kinds of typhus.

Typhus Icterodes. See *Biliosus* and *Ardens Febris*.

Typolites, from τυπος, *type*, and λιθος, *stone*. In natural history this name is given to stones or fossils, on which are impressed the figures of various animals and vegetables.

Typus, τυπος, is the constant order observed by a fever, in its intention and remission, signifying the same with *period*, or *circuit*.

Tyrosis, from τυρος, *cheese*; a coagulating or curdling of milk in the stomach, after the manner of cheese.

U

ULCER, *ulcus*, is defined to be a purulent or ichorous solution of continuity in a soft part.

Ulcer Despacent, i. e. *Herpes Exedens*.

Ulcer Phagedenic, i. e. *Herpes Exedens*.

Mr. Bell, in his *Surgery*, divides ulcers into two classes, viz. *local* and *constitutional*. The species belonging to the first class are,

The simple purulent ulcer,
The simple vitiated ulcer,
The fungous ulcer,
The sinous ulcer,
The callous ulcer,
The carious ulcer,
The cancerous ulcer,
The cutaneous ulcer.

Of the second class are, the venereal, the scorbutic, and the scrophulous ulcer, ulcers in the tonsils, ulcers in the womb.

Ulcerosa, i. e. *Gutta Rosacea*.

Ulcus, ελκος, is a preternatural discharge of matter of various kinds from any part, from a solution or discontinuity of texture.

Ulmus, the elm-tree. The college have introduced the inner bark of the *Ulmus campestris*, Linn. into their Pharmacopœia; a decoction of it, decoctum ulmi, is directed.

Ulna, called also sometimes *Focile Majus*, and *Cubitus*, is a long and hard bone, with a cavity in its middle; it lies on the inside of the fore-arm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist. It is big at its upper end, and grows smaller to its lower end. At its upper it has two processes, which are received into the fore and hind sinuses of the extremity of the humerus. The foremost process is small and short; the hindmost, called ολεκρανον, is bigger and longer: it stays the fore-arm when it comes to a straight line with the arm. Betwixt these processes, it has a semicircular sinus, which receives the inner protuberance of the lower end of the humerus, upon which we bend and extend our fore-arm. And along the middle of that there runs a small ridge, by which this bone is articulated to the humerus by ginglymus. Had the articulation here been an arthrodia, the joint must have been much weaker, but the hand could have received no more motion from it than it has now from the shoulder.

The inside of this upper end has a small sinus, which receives the circumference of the round head of the radius. Its lower extremity, which is round and small, is received into a sinus in the lower end of the radius; and upon this extremity it has a short and small process, from which the ligaments which tie it to the bones of the wrist arise. This process serves to keep the bones of the wrist in their places.

Ulnaris, the nerve so called. See *Cervicales*.

Ulnaris Arteria, i. e. *Cubitalis Arteria*.

Ulnaris Externus, i. e. *Extensor Carpi Radialis*.

Ulnaris Gracilis, i. e. *Palmaris Longus*.

Ultramentum, ultra-marine. See *Lazuli Lapis*.

Umbella, an umbel, in *Botany*, is formed by the peduncles or flower-stems arising from one common centre, in the form of an umbrella, and this is called an *Universal Umbel* (umbella universalis). When an universal umbel sustains other less umbels, each of these less umbels is called a *Partial Umbel* (umbella partialis).

Umbelliferous Plants, are those whose flowers are disposed in umbels, as in fennel, hemlock, and numerous other instances.

Umbilicalis Arteria. It is a continuation of the *Hypogastric Artery*, which see.

Umbilicalia Vasa, umbilical vessels. There are four ligamentary vessels called by this name.

Umbilicus, is properly the *navel*, which is a collection of vessels wrapped up in a production of the chorion and amnion, which is generally about a foot and a half long, that the motion of the fœtus might not pull the placenta from the womb.

Umbilical Region. It begins in adults about two fingers' breadth above the navel, at a transverse line, supposed to be drawn between the last false ribs on each side, and ends below the navel, at another transverse line, supposed to be drawn parallel to the former, between the two cristæ of the ossa ilium. This region is divided into three parts: one middle, which is properly the umbilical, and two lateral, called *Ilia*, or the flanks; and they comprehend the space between the false ribs and the upper part of the os ilium on each side. Winslow.

Unciforme Os, the fourth bone of the second row in the wrist.

Unguentum, an ointment.

Unguis, a *Nail*, which see.

Unguis Os. See *Maxilla Superior*.

Unguis, in *Botany*, it is the base of the petal whereby it is fixed to the receptacle in such flowers as consist of more petals than one, as in roses, &c.

Uniform Motion. See *Equable Motion*.

Urachus. See *Fœtus*.

Uredo, an itch, a burning of the skin; also the acute nettle-rash.

Urent, any thing that is hot and burning, from *uro*, *to burn*.

Ureters, ουρητηρες, are two long and small canals, which come from the bason of the kidneys, one on each side: they lie between the doubling of the peritonæum, and descending in the form of an *f*, they pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. They are composed of three coats: the first is from the peritonæum; the second is made of small oblique muscular fibres; and the third, which is very sensible, has several small glands, which separate a slimy liquor to defend it against the acrimony of the urine. The neighbouring parts furnish them with blood-vessels, and their nerves come from the intercostals, and from the vertebræ of the loins. Their cavity is sometimes contracted in three or four places, especially towards the bladder. Such as are subject to the gravel, and given to excessive drinking, have them sometimes so much dilated, that one may put the end of one's little finger into them. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder; and their obstruction causes a suppression of urine.

Urethra, ουρηθρα, is a pipe along the under side of the corpora cavernosa, which is about twelve or thirteen inches long, beginning at the neck of the bladder, from which it receives the urine; and bending to the lower part of the os pubis, it turns up to the roots of the corpora

cavernosa, and is continued to the end of the yard. The sides of this pipe are composed of two membranes, and a middle spongy substance like that of the corpora cavernosa, except at the end which joins the neck of the bladder, where the distance between the membrane is small, and filled up with a thin and red glandulous substance, whose excretory ducts piercing the inner membrane, pour into the pipe a mucilaginous liquor. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men)*.

Urine, is that part of the blood that passes off by the kidneys: and

Urinous, is any thing resembling urine, in its most sensible qualities, as saltness, smell, &c.

Urinaria Fistula, the same as *Urethra*, so called from the office to convey the urine.

Urorrhœas, the urine passing from the urethra through some erosion in the perinæum.

Urtica, nettle. The college have introduced the leaves of the herb *Urtica dioica*, Linn. into their Pharmacopœia.

Urtica Marina, sea-blubber.

Urticaria, the acute nettle-rash.

Uteraria, uterine or hysteric medicines: these are of three sorts, viz. *Emmenagoga*, *Aristolochia*, and *Echolica*.

Uteri Hæmorrhagia, excessive menses.

Uterus, the womb. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Women)*.

Utriculus, the uterus.

Utriformis, abscesses, i. e. *Oedema sarcoma*.

Uva Passa, a grape dried in the sun, the fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*, Linn.

Uva Ursi, bear's-grape; a species of *Arbutus*. The college have introduced the leaves of this plant into their Pharmacopœia.

Uvea. So the *Posterior Lamina* of the iris has been called. Some call the choroides by the name of *Uvea*, and the coloured part they call *Iris*. The ancients (who chiefly dissected animals) called it *Uvea*, from its resembling an unripe grape, in grazing animals.

Uvea Membrana, and

Uvea Tunica. See *Eye*.

Uvula; it is also called *Sion* and *Gargareon*: it hangs from the middle of the *Palatum Molle* down into the throat, acting as a valve.

V

VACCINA, the cow or kine-pock; a disease caused by a poisonous fluid, formed on the teats of cows. It may be propagated by inoculation, and is not communicable in any other way. It was discovered by Edward Jenner, and is found to be a preventative of the small-pox. The disease which it occasions is very light, and endangers neither life, health, nor beauty. When fully adopted, it must exterminate the small-pox. For the particulars of this great improvement in medical practice, see the works of the discoverer himself, and of Ring, Waterhouse, Cox, Pearson, Lettsom, and Woodville.

Vacuum. See *Laws of Nature*, under the word *Nature*.

Vaga, an erratic kind of intermitting fever, returning at more than ten days from each fit.

Vagina. It is a name given to other parts of the body, as to the capsula glissoni, which is called *Vagina Portæ*; a coat of the testes is called *Vaginalis Tunica* (See *Testes*.) And this name is given also to a coat of the œsophagus, and of the spinal marrow.

Vagina. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Women)*.

Vagina Hepatica, the same as *Capsula Communis*, which see: and

Vaginalis Tunica, the same as *Elytroides*, which see under *Generation (Parts of, proper to Women)*. The fore-mentioned parts are all distin-

guished by this name from their shape.

Valeriana, valerian. The college have retained the root of the *Valeriana officinalis*, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia; two tinctures of it are directed, viz. Tinctura Valerianæ, and Tinctura Valerianæ Volatilis.

Valetudinarian, is used for a sickly person, or one always anxious about his health; because

Valetudo, signifies strictly *health;* but it is sometimes also used for a distempered habit.

Valgus, bow-legged.

Valva, from *valvæ*, *folding-doors*, a valve.

Valves, are little thin membranes in the vessels, as it were, like folding doors, to prevent a reflux of any fluid by the same canal. They have different names according to the diversity of their shapes, as sigmoides, semilunares, &c.

Valvulæ Conniventes. See *Intestines.*

Valvular lymphatic vessels. The lymphatic system in most animals, but particularly in men and quadrupeds, is full of valves. These valves are much more frequent than in the common veins, and hence the *lymphatics* have sometimes been distinguished by this name.

Valvula Palati, i. e. *Palatum Molle.*

Vapours. In a medical sense, it generally signifies the same as the *Hypochondriac* and *Hysteric Affections:* it is also called *Low Spirits.* Dr. Cullen says, in his account of the hypochondriac disease, that in certain persons there is a state of mind distinguished by a concurrence of the following circumstances: a languor, listlessness, or want of resolution and activity, with respect to all undertakings; a disposition to seriousness, sadness, and timidity; as to all future events, an apprehension of the worst, or most unhappy state of them, and, therefore, often upon slight ground an apprehension of great evil. Such persons are particularly attentive to the state of their own health, to even the smallest change of feeling in their bodies: and, from any unusual feeling, perhaps of the slightest kind, they apprehend great danger, and even death itself. In respect to all these feelings and fears, there is commonly the most obstinate belief and persuasion. Cullen's *First Lines*, vol iii.

Vapours, in a medical sense, signify pretty much the same as *Hysterical Affection*, which see; but in physics, any watery exhalations. On which subject Dr. Halley hath shown, that if an atom of water be expanded into a shell or bubble, whose diameter shall be ten times as great as before, such an atom will be specifically lighter than air, and will rise so long as that flatus, or warm spirit, which first separated it from the mass of water, shall continue to distend it to the same degree. But then that warmth declining, and the air growing cooler, and withal specifically lighter, these vapours will stop at a certain region of the air, or else descend.

If therefore it should be supposed, that the whole earth were covered with water, and that the sun, as now, should make his diurnal course round it, this learned person thinks that the air would be impregnated with a certain quantity of aqueous vapours, which it would retain in it like salts dissolved in water; and that the sun in the day-time warming this air, that part of the atmosphere would sustain a greater proportion of vapours (as warm water will hold more salts dissolved in it than cold), which, on the absence of the vapours at night, would be discharged in dews.

And in this case he concludes, there could be no diversity of weather, other than periodically, every year alike; the mixture of all terrestrious, saline, and heterogeneous vapours being here excluded: which he judges to be, when variously compounded and driven by winds, the causes of those various seasons

and changes of weather which we now find.

But instead of an earth covered all over with water, you may suppose the sea interspersed about wide and spacious tracts of lands, and also divided by high ridges of mountains, such as the Pyrenean, the Alps, and the Appenine, in Europe; Taurus, Caucasus, Imaus, &c. in Asia; Mount Atlas, and the mountains of the Moon in Africa; and the Andes, and Apalachean Mountains in America; each of which far surpasses the usual height to which the aqueous vapours of themselves ascend, and on the tops of which the air is so cold and rarefied as to retain but a small part of those vapours which are brought hither by the winds.

The vapours therefore thus raised from the sea, and by the winds carried over the low-lands to those ridges of mountains, are there compelled by the stream of the air to mount with it up to their tops, where the water presently precipitates, gleeting down by the crannies of the stones; and part of the vapour entering into the caverns of the hills, the water thereof gathers, as in an alembic, in the basons of stone; and these being once full, the overplus of the water runs down at the lowest place of the bason, and breaking out by the sides of the hills, form single springs; many of which running down by the valleys, between the ridges of the hills, and, after uniting, form little rivulets or brooks; and many of these meeting again, in a common channel, form large rivers.

Varicella, chicken-pox.

Variciformes Parastatæ: they are contiguous to the *Epididymides*, and are so called, because they are vessels which appear full of flexures and contortions, like the varices.

Varicocele, is a varicose distension of the veins of the scrotum.

Varicosum Corpus, the same as *Corpus Pyramidale*, which see.

Varicula, a diminutive of *varix*.

Varietas, variety; the fourth subdivision in the Linnæan system; it comprehends the various appearances observable in plants produced from the same kind of seed. The causes of this variety are the differences of climate, situation, or soil; and the mode of their appearance is either in magnitude, plenitude, shape, colour, taste, or smell.

Variolæ, the small-pox, a distemper well known, and to be so variously diversified, that it requires a great variety in the method of management.

Variolæ Discretæ, the distinct small-pox.

Variolæ Japonicæ, or *Confluentes*, the confluent small-pox.

Variolæ Lymphaticæ, i. e. varicella, or chicken-pox.

Varicum (Os), the *Os Cuboides*.

Varix, is a little dilatation in the veins, where the blood turns in a kind of eddy, and makes a knot upon the part.

Varus, a pimple.

Vas Breve, is a short vein passing from the stomach to the spleen.

Vasa, is applied to all the parts of the body having any resemblance to vessels which are, according to the parts or offices, distinguished into *Deferentia*, *Præparantia*, *Lactea*, *Seminalia*, &c.

Vasa, in *Botany;* vegetables are composed of at least three species of vessels, viz. *Vasa Succosa*, which convey their juices; *Utriculi*, which preserve them; and *Tracheæ*, which attract the air, like the lungs of animals.

Vasa Brevia. See *Splenica Arteria*.

Vasa Præparantia, the spermatic chord.

Vasculiferous, are such plants as have a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

Vastus. The muscles thus named have their appellation from their being the two biggest and thickest belonging to the leg, or tibia.

Vastus Externus, is a muscle that

comes from the root of the great trochanter, and part of the linea aspera: and

Vastus Internus, arises from the root of the lesser trochanter. They both help to extend the leg.

Vegetables, are natural bodies, having organized parts, but without sensation. Vegetables, in the Linnæan system, are divided into the seven families or tribes following; viz. 1. *Fungi*, mushrooms; 2. *Algæ*, flags, whose roots, leaves, and stems are all in one; 3. *Musci*, mosses, whose antheræ have no filaments, and are placed at a distance from the female flower, and whose seeds also want their proper tunic and cotyledons; 4. *Filices*, ferns, whose fructification is on the back of the leaves; 5. *Gramina*, grasses, which have simple leaves, a jointed culm or stem, a glumose calyx, and a single seed; 6. *Palmæ*, palms, which have simple stems that are frondose at the summit, and have their fructifications on a spadix issuing from a spatha; 7. *Plants*, which include all that do not enter into the other divisions. These are *herbaceous*, when they die down to the root every year; for, in the perennial kinds, the buds are all produced on the root below the surface of the ground: *shrubs*, when their stems come up without buds; and *trees*, when their stems come up with buds. Vegetables are each primarily divisible into the root, the herb or plant itself, and the *Fructification*, which see. On vegetation Dr. Woodward hath made some useful experiments, as follows:

Anno Dom. 1691, I chose (says he) several glass phials, that were all, as near as possible, of the same shape and bigness. After I had put what water I thought fit into every one of them, and taken an account of the weight of it, I strained and tied over the orifice of each phial a piece of parchment having a hole in the middle of it, large enough to admit the stem of the plant I designed to set in the phial, without confining or straitening it, so as to impede its growth. My intention in this was to prevent the enclosed water from evaporating or ascending any other way than only through the plant to be set therein.

Then I made choice of several sprigs of mint, and other plants, that were, as near as I could possibly judge, alike fresh, sound, and lively. Having taken the weight of each, I placed it in a phial, ordered as above, and as the plant imbibed and drew off the water, I took care to add more of the same from time to time, keeping an account of the weight of all I added. Each of these classes were, for better distinction, and the more easy keeping a register of all the circumstances, noted with a different mark or letter, A, B, C, &c. and all set in a row in the same window, so that all might partake alike of air, light, and sun. Thus they continued from July the 20th to October the 5th, which was just seventy-seven days. Then I took them out, weighed the water in each phial, and the plant, likewise adding to its weight that of all the leaves that had fallen off during the time it had stood thus. And, lastly, I computed how much each plant had gained, and how much water was spent upon it. The particulars are as follows:

The weight of the plant when first set in water.	Weight of the plant when taken out of the water.	Weight gained by the plant during the 77 days.	Weight of the water expended upon the plant.	Proportion of the increase of the plant to the expense of the water.
A. *Common Spear-Mint: Spring-Water.*				
27 grains.	42 grains.	15 grains.	2558 grains.	As 1 to 170 $\frac{8}{15}$
B. *Common Spear-Mint: Rain-Water.*				
28$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	45$\frac{3}{5}$ gr.	17$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3004 gr.	As 1 to 171$\frac{23}{55}$
C. *Common Spear-Mint: Thames-Water.*				
28 gr.	54 gr.	26 gr.	2493 gr.	As 1 to 95$\frac{23}{26}$
D. *Common Solanum, or Night-Shade: Spring-Water.*				
49 gr.	106 gr.	57 gr.	3708 gr.	As 1 to 65$\frac{3}{7}$
E. *Lathyris* seu *Cataputia Gerh. Spring-Water.*				
98 gr.	101$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	2501 gr.	As 1 to 714$\frac{4}{7}$

The weight of the plant when first set in water.	Weight of the plant when taken out of the water.	Weight gained by the plant during the 56 days.	Weight of the water expended upon the plant.	Proportion of the increase of the plant to the expense of the water.
H. *Hyde-Park Conduit Water alone.*				
127 grains.	255 grains.	128 grains.	14190 grains.	As 1 to $100\frac{11}{12}$
I. *The same Water alone.*				
110 gr.	249 gr.	139 gr.	13140 gr.	As 1 to $94\frac{74}{153}$
K. *The same Water with an ounce and an half of common Garden Earth dissolved in it.*				
70 gr.	244 gr.	168 gr.	10731 gr.	As 1 to $63\frac{147}{168}$
L. *Hyde-Park Water, with the same quantity of Garden Mould as the former.*				
92 gr.	376 gr.	284 gr.	14950 gr.	As 1 to $65\frac{84}{152}$
M. *Hyde-Park Water, distilled with a gentle Fire.*				
114 gr.	155 gr.	41 gr.	8803 gr.	As 1 to $214\frac{20}{41}$
N. *The residue of the Water which remained in the Still after that in* M *was distilled off.*				
81 gr.	176 gr.	94 gr.	4344 gr.	As 1 to $46\frac{20}{94}$

A. *Common Spear-Mint*, set in spring-water.

The plant weighed when put in, July 20, just 27 grains; when taken out, October 5, 42 grains: so that in this space of 77 days, it had gained in weight 15 grains.

The whole quantity of water expended during the 77 days, amounted to 2558 grains; consequently the weight of the water taken up was $170\frac{8}{53}$ times as much as the plant had got in weight.

The specimen D had several buds

upon it when first set in water: these, in some days, became fair flowers, which were at length succeeded by berries. Several other plants were tried, that did not thrive in water, or succeed any better than the cataputia foregoing.

The phials F and G were filled, the former with rain, and the other with spring-water, at the same time as those above mentioned were, and stood as long as they did: but they had neither of them any plant: my design in this being only to inform myself whether any water exhaled out of the glasses, otherwise than through the bodies of the plants. The orifices of these two glasses were covered with parchment, each piece of it being perforated with a hole of the same bigness with those of the phials above: in this I suspended a bit of stick about the thickness of the stem of one of the aforesaid plants, but not reaching down to the surface of the included water. I put them in thus, that the water in these might not have more scope to evaporate than that in the other phials.

Thus they stood the whole 77 days in the same window with the rest: when, upon examination, I found none of the water in these wasted or gone off: though I observed, both in these and the rest, especially after hot weather, small drops of water, not unlike dew, adhering to the inside of the glasses; that part of them, I mean, that was above the surface of the enclosed waters.

The water in these two glasses that had no plants in them, at the end of the experiment, exhibited a larger quantity of terrestrial matter than that in any of those that had the plants in them did. The sediment in the bottom of the phials was greater, and the nubeculæ diffused through the body of the water thicker. And of that which was in the others, some of it proceeded from certain small leaves that had fallen from that part of the stems of the plants that was within the water, wherein they rotted and dissolved. The terrestrial matter in the rain-water was finer than that in the spring-water.

Experiments, Anno 1692.

The glasses made use of in these were of the same sort with those of the former experiment; and covered over with parchment in like manner.

The plants here were all spearmint, the most kindly, fresh, sprightly shoots I could choose. The water and the plants were weighed as above, and the phials set in a line, in a south window, where they stood from June the 2d to July the 28th, which was just 56 days.

H was all along a very kindly plant, and had run up above two feet in height. It had shot but one considerable collateral branch: but had sent forth many and long roots, from which sprung very numerous, though small and short lesser fibres. These lesser roots come out of the larger on two opposite sides for the most part; so that each root, with its fibrillæ, appeared not unlike a small feather. To these fibrillæ adhered pretty much terrestrial matter. In the water, which was at the last thick and turbid, was a green substance, resembling a fine thin conferva.

The plant I was as kindly as the former, but had shot no collateral branches. Its roots, the waters, and the green substance, all much as in the former.

The plant K, though it had the misfortune to be annoyed with very small insects that happened to fix upon it, yet had shot very considerable collateral branches, and at least as many roots as in either H or I, which had a much greater quantity of terrestrial matter adhering to the extremities of them. The same green substance here that was in the two preceding.

The plant L was far more flourishing than any of the preceding; had several considerable collateral

branches, and very numerous roots, to which terrestrial matter adhered very copiously.

The earth in both these glasses was very sensibly and considerably wasted, and less than when first put in. The same sort of green substance here as in those above.

The plant M was pretty kindly; had two small collateral branches, and several roots, though not so many as that in H or I, but as much terrestrial matter adhering to them as those had. The water was pretty thick, having very numerous small terrestrial particles swimming in it, and some sediment at the bottom of the glass. This glass had none of the green matter above mentioned in it.

The plant N was very lively, and had sent out six collateral branches, and several roots.

The glass O had also Hyde-Park Conduit-water, in which was dissolved a dram of nitre. The mint set in this suddenly began to wither and decay, and died in a few days, as likewise did two more sprigs that were set in it successively. In another glass I dissolved an ounce of good garden mould, and a dram of nitre; and in a third half an ounce of wood-ashes, and a dram of nitre; but the plants in these succeeded no better than in the former. In other glasses I dissolved several sorts of earth, clay, marles, and a variety of manures, &c. I set mint in distilled mint-water: and other experiments I made of several kinds to get light and information as to what hastened or retarded, promoted or impeded, vegetation.

The glass P, Hyde-Park Conduit-water: in this I fixed a glass tube, ten inches long, the bore about one-sixth of an inch in diameter, filled with very fine and white sand, which I kept from falling down out of the tube into the phial, by tying a thin piece of silk over that end of the tube that was downwards. Upon immersion of the lower end of it into the water, this by little and little ascended quite to the upper orifice of the tube: and yet in all the 56 days which it stood thus, a very inconsiderable quantity of water had gone off, viz. scarcely 20 grains, though the sand continued moist up to the top till the very last. The water had imparted a green tincture to the sand, quite to the very top of the tube: and in the phial it had precipitated a greenish sediment, mixed with black. To the bottom and sides of the tube, as far as it was immersed in the water, adhered pretty much of the green substance described above. Other like tubes I filled with cotton, lint, pith of elder, and several other porous vegetable substances, setting some of them in clear water, others in water tinged with saffron, cochineal, &c. And several other trials were made, in order to give a mechanical representation of the motion and distribution of the juices in plants, and of some other phenomena observable in vegetation. Several plants being also set in the phials Q, R, S, &c. ordered in like manner as those above, in October, and the following colder months; these throve not near so much, nor did the water ascend in near the quantity it did in the hotter seasons, in which the before-mentioned trials were made.

Vehicle, in general, signifies what carries or bears any thing along, as the serum is the vehicle to convey the blood-particles; and in *Pharmacy*, any liquid to dilute another with, or to administer it in, to a patient, is thus called.

Velamentum Bombycinum, the interior soft membrane of the intestines, from *bombyx*, *a silk-worm*.

Velocity. It is an affection of motion, by which a body passes over a certain space in a given time. The velocity is said to be greater or less according as the body passes over a greater or less space in the same time.

Vena, a vein. The veins are only

a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries, reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the *Cava superior*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *Cava inferior*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *Vena Portæ*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as has been said of the capillary arteries. In all the veins which are perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterus and of the porta, there are small membranes or valves; sometimes there is only one, sometimes there are two, and sometimes three placed together, like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their mouth towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them.

The veins are best described by beginning with their trunks. The trunk of the *Cava superior* joins the trunk of the *Cava inferior*, and both together open into the right auricle of the heart. On the inside of the vein where the trunks join, there is a small protuberance, which hinders the blood that comes from the upper parts from falling upon that from the inferior parts, but diverts both into the auricle, where the *Cava superior* joins the auricle; it receives the coronary vein of the heart. As soon as it pierces the pericardium it receives the αζυγος, or *Vena sine Pari*: this vein runs along the right side of the vertebræ of the thorax, and is made by the union of the veins of the ribs on each side. Its small end, at the diaphragma, is divided into two branches, which communicate with a vein, sometimes from the emulgent, and sometimes from the *Cava inferior*. The *Cava superior* receives next the intercostalis superior, which is distributed in the interstices of the four first ribs, to which the azygos comes not. Remark, that the branches, both of the one and the other, run in the sinuses which are on the lower sides of the ribs. Sanmichellius hath observed, that the trunk of the *Cava superior* receives a branch called *Pneumonica*; it is this branch which accompanies the *Arteria Bronchialis* of M. Ruysch. The trunk of the *Cava superior*, as soon as it comes to the claviculæ, where it is sustained by the thymus, is divided into two branches, the one goes to the right, the other to the left; they are called *Subclaviæ*, which receive several other branches: the first is the *Mammaria*, which comes sometimes into the cava, before it divides into the subclaviæ: this vein is distributed in the breasts, and frequently it goes lower, and makes an anastomosis with some branches of the epigastrica. The second is the *Mediastina*, which is ordinarily one opening into the trunk of the cava; it goes to the mediastinum and thymus. The third is the *Cervicalis* or *Vertebralis*, which goes up to the vertebræ of the neck, and casts some branches to the medulla spinalis. The fourth is the *Muscula Inferior*, which comes sometimes into the jugulars; it is distributed through the inferior muscles of the neck, and the superior of the breast. The branch that answers this, is called *Muscula Posterior*, because it is distributed in the muscles which are in the hind part of the neck. After the rami subcla-

vii are come out of the cavity of the breast, they are called *Axillares;* they receive the scapulares internus and externus, which go to the muscles of the scapula, and to the glands in the arm-pits; then they are divided into two branches; the superior is called *Cephalica*, and the inferior *Basilica*. Into the basilica open the thoracica superior, which goes to the dugs and muscles of the breast; and the thoracica inferior, which spreads itself upon the side of the breast, by several branches which communicate by anastomosis with the branches of the azygos, under the muscles of the breast. The subclavii receive also the jugulares externi and interni, which go to the head. The jugulares externi ascend towards the ears, where they divide into two branches, the one internal, the other external. The internal goes to the muscles of the mouth, and of the os hyoides. The external, lying upon the parotides, divide into two branches, of which one is spread through all the face, and the branches of the one side unite with those on the other side, and form the vena frontis: the other branch goes to the temples and hind head. The jugulares interni ascend to the basis of the cranium, where they are divided into two branches, of which the greatest open into the sinus lateralis of the dura mater, by the holes through which the eight pair of nerves come out: the least goes to the pia mater, by the hole which is nigh the cella turcica. The basilica and cephalica are the two principal veins in the arms and hands. The cephalica creeps along the arm between the skin and the muscles: it divides into two branches; the external branch goes down to the wrist, where it joins the basilica, and turns up to the back of the hand, where it gives a branch, which makes the salvatella between the ring-finger and the little-finger. The ancients used to open this vein in diseases of the head, and in continued and intermitting fevers: but the moderns approve not of this particular practice; since the knowledge of the circulation of the blood, there is no difference whether one be blooded in the cephalica, mediana, or basilica. The internal branch of the cephalica, together with a branch of the basilica, makes the mediana. The basilica, which is the inferior branch of the axillaris, divides into three branches, under the tendon of the musculus pectoralis. The first branch accompanies the fourth branch of nerves that goes on the arm. The second is called *Profundus;* it reaches below the elbow, where it divides into two branches; the one external, which goes to the thumb, the fore-finger, and to the musculi extensores carpi; the other internal, which goes to the middle finger, to the ring finger, to the little finger, and to the inner muscles of the hand. The third branch is called *Subcutaneus*, towards the inner condyle of the arm: it divides into the ramus anterior and posterior: the first goes under the muscles of the ulna to the little finger, where it joins a branch of the cephalica; the second, near to the elbow, sends out a branch which goes to the wrist; then it unites with the cephalica interior, and forms the mediana. The mediana, which is made of the cephalica interior and the second branch of the ramus subcutaneous of the basilica, divides into two branches upon the radius: the one external, called *Cephalica Pollicis*, which runs between the thumb and the fore-finger; the other internal, which goes between the ring-finger and the middle-finger, and sometimes between this last and the fore-finger. The trunk of the cava inferior, between the heart and the diaphragma, does not lie upon the vertebræ, but runs at a small distance from them. At the diaphragma it receives the phrenica or diaphragmatica. When it has pierced the diaphragma, it receives some large branches from the liver; then the cava inferior accompanies the great artery from the liver

to the fourth vertebra of the loins, where it divides into two great branches, called *Iliaci;* but before this division it receives four branches from each side. The first is the *Vena Adiposa*, or *Renalis*, which is spread on the coat of fat that covers the reins. The second is the *Vena Emulgens*, which goes to the kidney, where it divides into several more branches. The third is the *Vena Spermatica*, described under *Parts of Generation*, which see. The fourth is the *Vena Lumbaris*, which is not always one, but often two or three on each side, which they divide into superior and inferior; they are bestowed on the muscles of the loins, and on the peritonæum. They sometimes call the last branch of the lumbaris, *Muscula Superior.*

There are some anatomists who have observed, that there is a branch of the lumbaris which enters the cavity of the vertebræ, and ascends to the brain; which gave them occasion to think, against all probability, that the seed descended by that vein from the brain. A little below the emulgents, the great artery goes above the cava; and then the cava divides into two branches, called *Iliacæ*, because they pass above the iliac to go to the thighs. Near this division they receive one or two branches called *Venæ Sacræ;* they go to the medulla of the os sacrum. Then the venæ iliacæ divide into two branches, the one internal, and the other external. The internal receives two branches, the *Muscula Media*, which is spread through the muscles of the thigh; the *Hypogastrica*, which is sometimes double, and spread about the sphincter of the anus; therefore it is called the *Hæmorrhoidalis Externa.* The hypogastrica is spread also upon the body of the bladder, upon the matrix and its neck. The external branch of the iliacæ receives three branches; two before it goes into the peritonæum, and the third after it goes out of it. The first is the *Vena Epigastrica*, which comes rarely into the cruralis; it goes to the peritonæum, ascends to the musculi recti, where it re-encounters the mammariæ, with which it communicates by anastomosis. The second is the *Vena Pudenda:* it is spread upon the parts of generation. The third is the *Muscula Inferior;* it goes towards the articulation of the femur, and is distributed to the muscles of this part. The iliaca exterior, after it hath received all these branches, takes the name *Cruralis*, and then receives six branches more. The first is the *Vena Saphena*, which goes down under the skin along the inside of the thigh and leg, accompanied with a nerve which loses itself at the inner ankle. The saphena turns towards the upper part of the foot, where it gives several branches, of which some go to the great toe. The second is the *Ischias Minor:* this little vein is spent on the muscles and skin, which are about the upper joint of the femur. The third is the *Muscula Externa*, because it goes to the external muscles of the thigh. On the other side of the cruralis, just opposite to the beginning of this vein, there goes out another, called *Muscula Interna*, which goes to the internal muscle of the thigh. The fourth is the *Poplitæa*, made of two different branches united together; it goes straight down by the ham to the heel; it lies pretty deep, upon which account it can hardly be opened. The branches which appear in this place are not of this vein. The fifth is the *Suralis*, which is pretty big, and which divides into two branches, the one external, which is least, the other internal, which is biggest. Each of these branches divides again into two more; the one external, the other internal. The suralis distributes its branches upon the fat of the leg, and makes with the branches of the poplitæa, all those plexus of veins which are conspicuous on the upper part of the foot. The sixth and last branch of the cruralis is the *Ischias Major*, which goes also to the muscles and

fat of the leg, and is divided afterwards into several branches, which are distributed to the toes.

Vena sine Pari, or *Vena Azygos*, the vein which brings back to the heart the refluent blood of the intercostal arteries and veins.

Venenum, *Poison*, which see.

Venerea Lues. See *Lues*.

Veneris Oestrum, the heat of love, expresses the utmost ecstacy or desire of enjoyment in coition. And some are of opinion, that infectious women are most apt to communicate the poison to another when they are thus excited with desire; whereas with indifference they might admit the same intercourse without giving the infection.

Venter, signifies any cavity, and is chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called the *Three Venters*. Hence also, *Ventricle*.

Venter. See *Abomasum*.

Ventricle, is a diminutive of the former, and applied to more contracted divisions, as some particular parts of the *Brain*, *Stomach*, &c. which see.

Ventriloqui, ἐγγαστρίμυθοι, persons who pretend to emit articulate sounds out of their stomachs, and were supposed to be under possession of some evil spirit.

Verdigrise (Crystals of), verdigrise, which is copper, rusted with vinegar, partly in a saline state, and partly in the state of a metallic calx. If this verdigrise is digested with distilled vinegar, the vinegar becomes loaded with it to the point of saturation. This forms a green solution, which, by crystillization, yields very beautiful blue crystals.

Verditer, a species of clay of a deep green colour.

Vermiformis, a prominence of the cerebellum, so called from *vermis*, *a worm*, and *forma*, *shape*.

Vermes, worms. Whence

Vermicular, is applied to many parts of the body, for their resemblance either in shape, or motion, to worms.

Vermicular Pulse, is a greater degree of the *Formicans Pulsus*, which see.

Vermifuge, from *vermis*, *a worm*, and *fugo*, *to put to flight*; is any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

Vernacular, is any thing that is particular to a country. Whence diseases that reign most in any particular country are thus called.

Vertebræ. The spine includes all the bones that are thus called: and by it we understand that chain of bone which reaches from the first vertebra of the neck to the os coccygis: they are twenty-four in number, besides those of the os sacrum, seven vertebræ of the neck, twelve of the back, and five of the loins: they lie not in a straight line; for those of the neck bend inwards; those of the back outwards, for enlarging the cavity of the thorax; those of the loins bend inwards again; and those of the os sacrum outwards, to enlarge the cavity of the bason. In each vertebra we distinguish two parts, the body of the vertebra and its processes: the body is softer and more spongy than the processes, which are harder and more solid. The fore part of the body is round and convex; the hind part somewhat concave; its upper and lower sides are plain, each covered with a cartilage, which is pretty thick forwards, but thin backwards, by which means we bend our bodies forwards: for the cartilages yield to the pressure of the bodies of the vertebræ, which in that motion come closer to one another. This could not be effected, if the harder bodies of the vertebræ were close to one another. Each vertebra has three sorts of processes towards its hinder part, two transverse or lateral, one on each side; they are nearer the body of the vertebra than the rest. In each of them there is a tendon of the vertebral muscles inserted; four oblique processes, two on the upper part, and two on the lower; by these the vertebræ are articulated to one another; and one acute on the hind-

ermost part of the vertebra. These processes, with the hinder or concave part of the body of the vertebræ, form a large hole in each vertebra, and all the holes answering one another, make a channel for the descent of the spinal marrow, which sends out its nerves to the several parts of the body by pairs through two small holes, formed by the joining of four notches in the side of each superior and inferior vertebra. The vertebræ are articulated to one another by a ginglymus; for the two descending oblique processes of each superior vertebra of the neck and back have a little dimple in their extremities, wherein they receive the extremities of the two ascending oblique processes of the inferior vertebræ; so that the two ascending processes of each vertebra of the neck and back are received, and the two descending do receive, except the first of the neck, and last of the back; but the ascending processes of each vertebra of the loins receive, and the two descending are received, contrary to those of the neck and back. The vertebræ are all tied together by a hard membrane made of strong and large fibres: it covers the bodies of all the vertebræ forwards, reaching from the first of the neck to the os sacrum: there is another membrane which lines the canal, made by the large hole of each vertebra, which also ties them all together. Besides, the bodies of each vertebra are tied to one another by the intervening cartilages; and the tendons of the muscles which are inserted in their processes, tie them together behind. This structure of the spine is the very best that can be contrived; for had it been all one bone, we could have had no motion in our backs; had it been of two or three bones articulated for motion, the medulla spinalis must have been necessarily bruised at every angle or joint: besides, the whole would not have been so pliable for the several postures we have occasion to put ourselves in. If it had been made of several bones without intervening cartilages, we should have had no more use of it than if it had been but one bone. If each vertebra had had its own distinct cartilage, it might have been easily dislocated. And, lastly, the oblique processes of each superior and inferior vertebra keep the middle one, that it can neither be thrust backwards nor forwards to compress the medulla spinalis. Thus much of the vertebræ in general, but because they are not all alike, we shall therefore descend to a more particular examination. The seven vertebræ of the neck differ from the rest in this, that they are smaller and harder. Secondly, That their transverse processes are perforated for the passage of the vertebral vessels. Thirdly, That their acute processes are forked and straight; but besides this, the first and second have something peculiar to themselves. The first, which is called *Atlas*, is tied to the head, and moves with it upon the second semicircularly: its ascending oblique processes receive the tubercules of the occiput, upon which articulation the head is only moved forwards and backwards; and its descending processes receive the ascending processes of the second vertebra. It has no acute process, that it might not hurt the action of the musculi recti; but a small tubercle, into which the small ligament of the head is inserted. In the fore part of its great hole it has a pretty large sinus, in which lies the tooth-like process of the second vertebra, being fastened by a ligament that rises from each side of the sinus, that it compress not the medulla spinalis. It has two small sinuses in the upper part, in which the tenth pair of nerves and the vertebral arteries lie. The second is called *Epistropheus*, or *Vertebra Dentata:* in the middle between its two oblique ascending processes, it has a long and round process like a tooth, which is received into the aforesaid

sinus; upon it the head with the first vertebra turns half round, as upon an axis. The extremity of this process is knit to the occiput, by a small but strong ligament. A luxation of this tooth is mortal, because it compresses the medulla spinalis. The third vertebra is called *Axis;* and the four following have no name, nor any peculiar difference. The twelve vertebræ of the back differ from the rest in this, that they are larger than those of the neck, and smaller than those of the loins; their acute processes slope downwards upon one another: they have in each side of their bodies a small dimple, wherein they receive the round extremities of the ribs; and another in their transverse processes, which receives the little tubercle near that extremity of the ribs. The articulation of the twelfth with the first of the loins, is by arthrodia, for both its ascending and descending oblique processes are received. The five vertebræ of the loins differ from the rest in this, that they are the broadest, and the last of them is the largest of all the vertebræ. Their acute processes are broader, shorter, and wider from one another, their transverse longer, to support the bowels, and the muscles of the back; they are not perforated as those of the neck, nor have they a dimple or sinus as those of the back. The cartilages which are betwixt their bodies are thicker than any of the rest. The vertebræ of the os sacrum grow so close together in adults, that they make but one large and solid bone, of the figure of an isosceles triangle, whose basis is tied to the last vertebra of the loins, and the upper part of its sides to the ilia, and its point to the os coccygis. It is concave and smooth on its fore side, but convex and unequal on its back side. It hath five holes on each side, but the nerves pass only through the five on its fore side. Its acute processes or spines are shorter and less than those of the loins, and the lower is always shorter than the upper. The os coccygis is joined to the extremity of the os sacrum; it is composed of three or four bones, of which the lower is still less than the upper, till the last ends in a small cartilage; it resembles a little tail turned inwards: its use is to sustain the straight gut; it yields to the pressure of the fœtus in women in travail, and midwives used to thrust it backwards, but sometimes rudely and violently, which is the occasion of great pain, and of several bad effects. From what has been said, it is easy to understand how the motion of the back is performed; though each particular vertebra has but a very small motion, yet the motion of all is very considerable. We have said, that the head moves only backwards and forwards upon the first vertebra, and semicircularly on the second. The small protuberance which we have remarked in the bone of the hind head falling upon another in the first vertebra, stops the motion of the head backwards, that it compress not the spinal marrow; and when the chin touches the sternum, it can move no farther forwards. The oblique or semicircular motions are limited by the ligament which ties the process of the second vertebra to the head, and by those which tie the first to the second vertebra. The motion of the other vertebræ of the neck is not so manifest; yet it is greater than that of the vertebræ of the back, because their acute processes are short and straight, and the cartilages which are between their bodies thicker. The twelve vertebræ of the back have the least motion of any, because their cartilages are thin, their acute processes are long, and very near to one another; and they are fixed to the ribs, which neither move forwards nor backwards. But the greatest motion of the back is performed by the vertebræ of the loins, because their cartilages are thicker, and their acute processes are at a greater distance from one another; for the thicker

the cartilages are, the more we may bend our body forwards; and the greater distance there is between the acute processes, the more we may bend ourselves backwards. This is the structure and motion of the vertebræ, when they are in their natural position; but we find them also in some persons several ways distorted. If the vertebræ of the back stick out, such as have this deformity are said to be *hunch-backed;* and in such the cartilages which are between the vertebræ are very thin and hard forwards, but considerably thick backwards, where the oblique processes of the superior and inferior vertebræ are at a considerable distance from one another, which distance is filled up with a viscous substance. This inequality of the thickness of the cartilages happens either by a relaxation or weakness of the ligaments and muscles, which are fastened to the back side of the vertebræ; in which case their antagonists finding no opposition, remain in a continual contraction, and, consequently, there can be no motion in these vertebræ. If this deformity has been from the womb, then the bones being at that time soft and tender, the bodies of the vertebræ partake of the same inequality as the cartilages. If the bunch be towards one shoulder, for example, towards the right, then the cartilages on that side are very thick, but thin and dry on the other side; on the left side the oblique apophyses come close together, but on the right there is a considerable distance betwixt them; and the ligaments and muscles are greatly extended on the right side, but those on the left are much contracted. If the vertebræ are distorted inwards, all things have a different face: the cartilages, and sometimes the vertebræ are very thick forwards, but very thin and hard backwards: the acute and oblique processes are very close to one another, and the ligaments upon the bodies of the vertebræ are greatly relaxed; but the muscles and ligaments which tie the processes together are very much contracted. These distortions seldom happen in the vertebræ of the loins; but such as are so miserable have little or no motion of their back.

Vertex, is the crown of the head, situated between the sinciput and occiput: hence also figuratively it is used for the top of any thing.

Verticillate Plants, are such as have their flowers growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c.

Verticity, is the property of the load-stone, to turn to a particular point.

Vertigo. This is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. Now it is manifest, that an object will seem to move circularly, if the images which proceed therefrom fall successively upon different parts of the retina: as for instance, going towards the left side, while the object is really without motion, and the images flowing therefrom always represent the same distance, such an object will appear moving in a circle; for in the retina the images are reversed, and painted in a contrary situation. And this may be done when the object is at rest, and the eye only moved; for whether the object moves, and the eye is at rest, or the object rests while the eye is moved, the rays streaming from the object will not fall upon the same part of the bottom of the eye: and therefore, since we judge of the changeableness of place in which an object exists from the changeableness of the place where the object is painted, an object absolutely at rest may seem to turn round by the eye being in motion. Again, the object and eye being both without motion, the rays will not always fall upon the same place if the optic nerve be alone in motion; and therefore since a right and an oblique incidence do not excite the same tremors in the nerves,

and the same species of motion, if the optic nerve only be moved, and the object be at rest, it will appear to shift its situation, that is, by the change of place in which it is represented.

Verruca, is a wart: and,

Verrucous, is applied to any excrescences, having resemblance to a wart.

Vesaniæ, diseases attended with alienation of mind, or a defect of the judgment. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Neuroses*.

Vesania, melancholy, delirium, alienation of mind, and defective judgment.

Vesicantia, blistering applications.

Vesica. See *Bladder*, which it signifies; whence, from their resemblance in shape,

Vesica Biliaria, is the bag which holds the gall (see *Jecur)*: and

Vesica Urinaria, is a distinction sometimes given to the common bladder.

Vesicatoria, are external applications, which occasion

Vesication, which is the rising up of blisters, or little bladders.

Vesiculæ Gingivarum, the thrush. See *Aphthæ*.

Vesicula, a diminutive of *Vesica*, and applied to the same parts, or those that are smaller in bulk, as the

Vesiculæ Adiposæ. See *Fat*. And

Vesiculæ Seminales. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men.)*

Vesiculæ Divæ Barbaræ, the confluent small-pox.

Vespertilionum Alæ, bats-wings, so called from their shape. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Women)*.

Vessel, in the human body, it is a natural tube, generally conical in its capacity, consisting of fibres variously disposed. Aitkin's *Principles of Anatomy*.

Vestibulum, is a cavity in the os petrosum, behind the fenestra ovalis, and is covered with a fine membrane. See *Cranium*.

Vetch, *Vicia*, the vetch, a plant, whereof one species, the sativa, is sometimes cultivated on farms, for provender.

Veterinaria, otherwise called *Mulo-Medicina*, is that part of medicine which has the bodies of cattle for its object, and was in good esteem among the ancients: if it were to fall into good hands, it might greatly conduce to the improvement of the art of physic in general. Vegetius has wrote a book upon this subject, under the title of *Mulo-Medicina*. Latterly, both in England and France the veterinary art has been much improved, but in America it is in a very rude condition as yet.

Vibices. When an ecchymosis happens, and forms only small spots, they are thus named.

Vibration, is properly the swing or motion of a pendulum, and thence comes to be used for all tremulous or undulating motions having any resemblance thereunto.

Vigilia, watching. See *Narcotics*.

Villi, in *Anatomy*, are the same as *Fibres;* and in *Botany*, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which some herbs do abound.

Vinegar (Radical). All the salts composed of vinegar and absorbent earths, fixed alkalies, or metallic matters, are capable of decomposition by the action of fire. The acid procured from them is very concentrated, and hath an extremely penetrating odour of vinegar.

Vinum, wine; the juice of grapes, or other solutions of sugar in water, either artificially prepared, or as found naturally in vegetables, especially in their fruits, when they have undergone the first change effected by fermentation. See *Fermentation*.

Vinum Adustum, called also *Vinum Ardens*, *Spiritus Vini*, brandy.

Viola, violet. The college have retained the *Viola odorata*, Linn. in their Pharmacopœia; its recent flower is directed in the Syrupus Violæ.

Virga, is sometimes used for the *Penis*.

Virginale Claustrum, the same as *Hymen*.

Virgineus Morbus, the virgin's disease, the same as *Chlorosis*.

Virium Lapsus, *Lipothymia*.

Virus, signifies strictly any poison. Hence

Virulent, is used for a distemper attended with dreadful symptoms.

Vis, signifies any *force*. Whence

Vis Acceleratrix. See *Acceleration*.

Vis Centrifuga. See *Centrifugal Force*.

Vis Centripeta. See *Centripetal Force*.

Vis Motrix. See *Motion*.

Vis Stimulans. See *Stimulate*.

Vis Vitæ, is used particularly by the learned Boerhaave, to signify the joint action of all the parts of a human body, whereby the machine is continually recruited and put in order. But when any thing proves too hard to be conquered by this *Vis*, a disease ensues; nature is overburdened, and if it cannot be lessened or thrown off, the disease either proves mortal, or becomes incurable.

Vis Conservatrix, the preserving power, or the exertion of the plastic power, as far as it maintains organization.

Vis Generatrix, the generative power, or the generative exertion of the plastic power.

Vis Medicatrix, the healing power, or the plastic power employed in extinguishing disease, and restoring health. This is often expressed by the words *Nature*, and *Natural Cure*.

Vis Plastica, the plastic power. See *Plastica Virtus*.

Vis Insita Musculorum, the natural contractility of the moving fibres. Aitkin on *Fractures*.

Vis Inertiæ. It is that innate force of matter by which it resists any change, and endeavours to preserve its present state of motion or rest. See *Nature (Laws of.)*

Viscera, signifies any of the bowels or entrails, all which may commodiously be divided into three kinds, viz. *Chylopœa*, *Uropœa*, and *Spermatopœa*, or vessels serving for the preparation of the chyle, the urine, and the seed.

Viscidity, or *Viscosity*, from *viscum*, *bird-lime*; the quality of something that is viscid or viscous, that is glutinous and sticky. Viscid bodies are those which consist of parts so implicated within each other, that they resist a long time a complete separation, and rather give way to the violence done them, by stretching or extending every way. The humours of the body and blood itself, from a variety of causes, become viscid; whence obstructions, &c.

Viscum, bird-lime.

Visio, the sight. The light in our atmosphere proceeds either from that of the sun, or some other lucid body, from whence the rays spread every way, as from a centre to all points of a large sphere, so as to fall on the surface of bodies, from whence again they are reflected into the eye, from the unlightened surfaces, in angles equal to that of their incidence, so as to render the bodies from whence they thus flow to the eye, both visible and of the same colour.

Visitation. Epidemical and pestilential diseases are by some thus called, from a supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as a token of divine wrath.

Visual Point, is in the horizontal line, wherein all the ocular rays unite, as when a person stands in a straight long gallery, wherein looking forward, the sides, floor, and ceiling seem united, and touch one another in a point or common centre.

Visual Rays. See *Rays*.

Vita, life, the effect produced by stimuli acting upon the excitability of bodies. Thus, the capability of being acted upon is *excitability*. Heat, food, light, drink, &c. are *stimulants*: and sensation, articulation, voluntary motion, &c. are the effects or functions. This state is called excitement. See the *Elements of Medicine*, by John Brown, *Experi-*

ments on the living Principle, by John Hunter, and *Jones's Enquiry into the present state of Medicine.*

Vital, is every thing having life: and

Vital Faculty, is that whereby the body is rendered and kept in an excitable condition: this is absolutely necessary to the continuance of life.

Vitellum, the yolk of an egg: it contributes to nourish the chick only in preparing the white for the purpose, or almost becoming like the white.

Vitiligo. See *Alphus.* It signifies any white spot or mark in the skin only, and is reckoned of several sorts, as *Alphus*, which see; *Leuce*, but improperly; and μελας, *seu Morphea Nigra*, but this is also improper.

Vitis, the vine-tree, or grape-tree. The college have retained the Uva Passa, or Raisin of the Sun, in their Pharmacopœia. It enters the Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, formerly called Tinct. Stomachic. the Tinctura Sennæ, and the Decoctum Hordei Compositum, formerly called Decoct. Pectorale.

Vitrification, is changing any thing into glass.

Vitriol, a saline crystalline concrete, composed of metal, united with sulphuric acid, thence called the vitriolic acid. There are three metals, with which this acid is found naturally combined, zinc, copper, and iron: with the first it forms a white, with the second a blue, and with the third a green salt. The greatest quantities of the vitriols are the produce of art. The name *vitriol* should be applied to all salts that are formed of a metal or metallic basis, and the vitriolic acid. Vitriols are formed of the perfect, the imperfect, and the semi-metals.

Vitriol Anglicum, green vitriol.

Vitriol (Blue), vitriolum cæruleum. It is the sulphate of copper. It is found sometimes produced by nature, though the largest quantities are the product of art. It is a neutral salt, formed of a solution of copper in vitriolic acid. The smallest portion of this salt dissolved in water, strikes a blue colour with volatile alkali. This salt is called *Roman Vitriol* in England; but some foreign writers apply that name to the vitriol of iron; from want of attention to this, disagreeable circumstances have occurred. The college have retained Vitriolum Cæruleum in their Pharmacopœia, where it is also called Cuprum Vitriolatum.

Vitriol (Cyprus), blue vitriol.

Vitriol (Green). It is the sulphate of iron. It is sometimes formed by nature; but the greatest quantities are the product of art. It is a neutral salt, formed of a solution of iron in diluted vitriolic acid. It strikes a deep purple colour with an infusion of galls.

Vitriol (Roman), a name given both to the blue and the green vitriols.

Vitriol (White). It is the sulphate of zinc. It is sometimes found ready formed by nature; but the greatest quantity used is the product of art. It is a neutral salt, formed of vitriolic acid and zinc.

Vitriolated Magnesia, i. e. *Sal Cathartic Amarus*, sulphate of magnesia.

Vitriolated Mineral Alkali, i. e. *Sal Glauberi*, sulphate of soda.

Vitriolated Vegetable Alkali, i. e. *Vitriolated Tartar*, sulphate of potash.

Vitriolated Volatile Alkali, i. e. *Glauber's Secret Salt*, sulphate of ammoniac.

Vitriolic Acid, is the old name for what is now called *Sulphuric Acid*. It does indeed form an ingredient in the vitriols, but its basis is found to be sulphur. It owes its acidity to oxygen and its fluidity to water. It is never found in a native state pure, on account of the great disposition it has to unite and combine with all the bodies it meets. The pure vitriolic acid is almost always in a liquid state, as it is very difficult to procure it under a concrete form; when it is

pure and well concentrated, it bears the name of *Concentrated*, or *Rectified Vitriolic Acid*, and improperly that of *Oil of Vitriol;* when perfectly pure, it is void of colour and smell. Its weight is a medium between that of water and earth. A phial containing eight drams of water will contain sixteen of this acid; or, according to some writers, its specific gravity is to water as 18 to 10: when it is exposed to the air, instead of evaporating it attracts water from it.

Vitriolic Acid Gas. See *Gas, Vitriolic.*

Viviparous, from *vivus, alive*, and *pario, to bring forth;* are all such creatures as bring forth their young living and perfect.

Vociferatio, squealing or bawling.

Volvulus, i. e. iliac passion, or twisting of the guts.

Voice. See *Larynx.*

Vola, is the palm of the hand.

Volatility. See *Sublimation.*

Volva, in *Botany*, a sort of *Calyx*, so called from its involving or enfolding in the fungi or mushroom tribe, where it is membranaceous, and rent on all sides.

Vomer Os. See *Maxilla Superior.*

Vomica Pulmonum, is used indifferently for a polypus, or any collection of foreign matter in the lungs; but in strictness signifies an ulcer therein, which discharges a concreted matter, sometimes mixed with blood from a corrosion of the vessels. In an open ulcer, the pus exposed to the air, according to Mitchill, Drake, and Darwin, becomes oxygenated, and is thereby venomous, and capable of stirring up that form of quotidian intermittent called *hectic fever.*

Vomitorium, the same as *Emetic.*

Vomitus, vomiting, an inverted action of the stomach, with a discharge of its contents by the mouth.

Vulneraria, from *vulnus, a wound*, healing medicines; also a fever in consequence of a wound, or vulnerary fever.

Vulneraria, scarlet kidney-vetch; a species of *Anthyllis.*

Vulnus, a wound. Boerhaave describes a wound to be a recent bloody solution of continuity in the soft parts made by a hard sharp instrument.

Vulva. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Women.)*

Vulva Cerebri, an oblong furrow in the brain, so called from its likeness in figure to the vulva.

W

WAKING. See *Narcotics.*

Water, a chemical compound of eighty-five parts of oxygen with fifteen of phlogiston. It is composed and decomposed by a vast number of processes in the arts and operations of nature, causing thereby many curious and useful phenomena. This discovery is ascribed to Mr. Cavendish, and is one of the greatest in physics. It is never drawn pure and unmixed. This compound probably contributes much to the growth of bodies, in that it both renders and keeps the principles fluid, so that they are capable of being conveyed by circulation into the pores of the mixed; and also, because it tempers their exorbitant motion, and keeps them together, so that they are not so easily and soon dissipated. In all such bodies, whose active substances are joined and united pretty closely together, as in common salt, tartar, all plants that are not odoriferous, and in many animal bodies, this fluid is the first that comes over in distillation. But when water is mixed with volatile salts, or with the spirit of wine, or is in odoriferous mixtures, then the volatile particles will rise and come away first.

More modern philosophers, &c. define pure water to be a liquid,

transparent, colourless, insipid substance. By moderate degrees of cold it is converted into a solid transparent body, called *Ice*. But Sir Isaac Newton defines water to be a very fluid salt; volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also, that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these, their friction in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible: their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there are at least forty times as much space as matter in it, for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. But gold will by pressure let water pass through its pores, and therefore may be supposed to have, at least, more pores than solid parts. Now it is this great porosity of water that accounts for its different specific gravity in comparison of mercury and other fluids; and also why it is more easily concreted into a solid form, by adventitious matter in freezing, than other fluids are. Dr. Cheyne observes rightly, that the quantity of water on this side of our globe, doth daily decrease, some part thereof being every day turned into animal, vegetable, and metalline, or mineral substances; which are not easily dissolved again into their component parts: for, separate a few particles of any fluid, and fasten them to a solid body, or keep them asunder one from another, and they are no more fluid: for to produce fluidity, a considerable number of such particles is required. But it ought to be observed on the other hand, that there are likewise many operations in which water is let loose from confinement, and formed synthetically by union of its phlogiston and oxygenous ingredients (See *Fluidity*). Most of the liquors, we know, are formed by the cohesion of particles of different figures, magnitudes, gravities, and attractive powers (see *Attraction* and *Particles*), swimming in pure water, or an aqueous fluid, which seems to be the common basis of all: and the only reason why there are so many sorts of water differing from one another, in different properties, certainly is, that here the corpuscles of salts and minerals with which that element is impregnated are equally various. Wine is only water impregnated with particles of grapes, and beer with particles of barley. All spirits seem to be nothing but water, saturated with saline or sulphureous particles. And all liquors are more or less fluid, according to the greater or smaller cohesion of the particles which swim in the aqueous fluid; and there is hardly any fluid without this cohesion of particles, not even pure water itself, as is apparent from the bubbles which sometimes will stand on its surface, as well as on that of spirits and other liquors.

For the pressure of water and its effects in bathing, see *Bathing*. And concerning medicinal waters, see also *Baths* and *Balneum*.

Water becomes rarefied by heat, is augmented in bulk, and quickly disperses in vapour, when the degree of heat is incapable of bringing it to a state of ebullition. When water boils with great bubbles in the open air, it has received the greatest degree of heat that it can sustain in open vessels. This is demonstrated by immersing Fahrenheit's thermometer in it, when it rises to 212. But when it is confined and not suffered to evaporate, as in Papin's digester, it acquires heat enough to

melt a piece of lead or tin, suspended in its centre, and to decompose vegetable and animal substances, nearly in the same manner as when they are analysed in a retort. Water undergoes no decomposition nor alteration in any chemical experiment.

Rain and snow waters are very pure.

Pure water is lighter than water that is not pure. It is said to make a louder sound when poured from one vessel into another; it wets more easily, and is softer to the touch, than the impure; and soap dissolves perfectly in pure water.

Water, when saturated with one salt, is capable of dissolving a considerable portion of another salt; and when saturated with this also, it may still dissolve a third, a fourth, or more salts. According to Nieuman, four ounces of water, that had been saturated with a dram and some grains of alum, will still dissolve five drams of nitre, then half an ounce of green vitriol, six drams of common salt, three drams of volatile tartar, and five drams of sugar.

Hard waters are known by soap curdling when dissolved in them: they contain earthy, or saline matter, and sometimes metallic.

Waters, mineral or medicinal, are such as differ so much in their temperature, or hold minerals in solution in such quantity, as to produce some sensible effects on the animal economy.

Silicious earth suspended in them in extremely small quantity; aluminous earth in such quantity as to give water a pearly colour and a greasy feel; hence these waters have been called saponaceous. Barites, magnesia, lime, and fixed alkalies, are never found pure, but often combined with acids; the same occurs with ammoniac, and most of the acids: yet carbonic acid is often found in waters pure. These waters are called gaseous, spirituous, or acidulated waters. Neutral salts are seldom found, except sulphate of soda (Glauber salt) muriate of soda, muriate of potash, and carbonate of soda. Of earthy salts, sulphate of lime, calcareous muriate, chalk, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of magnesia, and carbonate of magnesia, are most common. Alum is sometimes found pure, sulphur has not been found; small quantites of sulphur of soda have. Sulphurated hydrogenous gas commonly mineralizes sulphureous waters. Iron is more frequently found in mineral waters than any other metal combined with carbonic or sulphuric acids. Arsenic, sulphate of copper, and of zinc, are found in many waters, rendering them very noxious.

Water-brash. So the *Pyrosis* is called in Scotland.

Weight. See *Gravity.*

Wen, a soft, insensible, and moveable tumour under the skin. Dr. Cullen calls it *Lupia*, and places it as a genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Tumores*. Dr. Aitkin describes it as a swelling that is cold, humoral, circumscribed, colourless, for the most part indolent, slow in its formation and progress, its contained matter more or less pultaceous: he divides it into species, first, from its contents, as the *Atheroma*, *Meliceris*, and *Steatoma;* secondly, from its situation, as a *Mole*, a *Stye*, and a *Bronchocele.*

Wheat, *Triticum*, the best grain for bread.

Whins, *Ulex*, a prickly ever-green plant.

Whin-stone, a variety of the blue species of *Saxum Vulgare*, of a dark bluish colour, of a compact granulated structure, and not glossy nor shining. The glittering species of *Saxum Vulgare* is also called *Whinstone.*

Whitlow, i. e. *Paronychia.*

Wind, is defined to be the *Stream* or *Current* of the *Air;* and where such current is perpetual and fixed in its course, it is necessary that it proceed from a permanent unintermitting cause. Wherefore some

have been inclined to propose the diurnal rotation of the earth upon its axis, by which, as the globe turns eastwards, the loose and fluid particles of the air, being so exceeding light as they are, are left behind, so that in respect of the earth's surface, they move westwards, and become a constantly easterly wind. This opinion seems confirmed, in that these winds are found only near the equinoctial, in those parallels of latitude where the diurnal motion is swiftest: but the constant calms in the Atlantic sea, near the equator, the westerly winds near the coast of Guinea, and the periodical westerly monsoons under the equator, in the Indian seas, seemingly declare the insufficiency of that hypothesis. Besides, the air being kept to the earth by the principle of gravity, would in time acquire the same degree of velocity that the earth's surface moves with, as well in respect to the diurnal rotation as of the annual about the sun, which is about 30 times swifter. It remains therefore to substitute some other cause, capable of producing a like constant effect, not liable to the same objections, but agreeable to the known properties of the elements of air and water, and the laws of the motion of fluid bodies. Such an one is the action of the sun's beams upon the air and water, as he passes every day over the oceans, considered together with the nature of the soil, and the situation of the adjoining continents. Therefore, according to the *Laws of Statics*, the air, which is less rarefied or expanded by heat, and, consequently, more ponderous, must have a motion round those parts thereof, which are more rarefied and less ponderous, to bring it to an equilibrium; also the presence of the sun continually shifting to the westward, that part towards which the air tends, by reason of the rarefaction made by his greatest meridian heat, is with him carried westward, and, consequently, the tendency of the whole body of the lower air is that way. Thus a general easterly wind is formed, which being impressed upon all the air of a vast ocean, the parts impel one another, and so keep moving till the next return of the sun, whereby so much of the motion as was lost, is again restored: and thus the easterly wind is made perpetual. From the same principle it follows, that this easterly wind should on the north side of the equator be to the northward of the east, and in south latitudes to the southward thereof; for near the line the air is much more rarefied than at a greater distance from it, because the sun is twice in a year vertical there, and at no time distant above 23 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$: at which distance the heat being at the sine of the angle of incidence, is but little short of that of the perpendicular ray. Whereas, under the tropics, though the sun stays long vertical, yet he is a long time 47 degrees off; which is a kind of winter, wherein the air so cools, as that the summer-heat cannot warm it to the same degree with that under the equator. Wherefore the air towards the northward and southward being less rarefied than that in the middle, it follows, that from both sides it ought to tend towards the equator. This motion compounded with the former easterly wind, answers all the phenomena of the general trade-winds; which, if the whole surface of the globe were sea, would undoubtedly blow all round the world, as they are found to do in the Atlantic and Ethiopic oceans. But since so great continents do interpose and break the continuity of the oceans, regard must be had to the nature of the soil, and the position of the high mountains, which are the two principal causes of the several variations of the wind from the former general rule; for if a country lying near the sun prove to be flat, sandy, and low land, such as the deserts of Libya are usually reported to be, the heat occasioned by the reflection of the sun's beams and the retention

thereof in the sand, is incredible to those that have not felt it: whereby the air being exceedingly rarefied, it is necessary that this cooler and more dense air should run thitherwards to restore the equilibrium. This is supposed to be the cause why, near the coast of Guinea, the wind always sets in upon the land, blowing westerly instead of easterly, there being sufficient reason to believe, that the inland parts of Africa are prodigiously hot, since the northern borders thereof were so intemperate as to give the ancients cause to conclude, that all beyond the tropics was made uninhabitable by excess of heat. From the same cause it happens, that there are such constant calms in that part of the ocean, called the *Rains;* for this tract being placed in the middle, between the westerly winds blowing on the coast of Guinea, and the easterly trade-winds blowing to the westward thereof, the tendency of the air here is indifferent to either, and so stands in equilibrio between both; and the weight of the incumbent atmosphere, being diminished by the continual contrary winds blowing from hence, is the reason that the air here holds not the copious vapour it receives, but lets it fall in such frequent rains. But as the cool and dense air, by reason of its greater gravity, presses upon the hot and rarefied, it is demonstrative, that this latter must ascend in a continual stream as fast as it rarefies; and that being ascended, it must disperse itself to preserve the equilibrium; that is, by a contrary current the upper air must move from those parts where the greatest heat is; so by a kind of circulation, the north-east trade-wind below will be attended with a south-westerly above, and the south-easterly with a north-west wind above. That this is more than a bare conjecture, the almost instantaneous change of the wind to the opposite point, which is frequently found in passing the limits of the trade-winds, seems to assure us; but that which above all confirms this hypothesis is, the phenomenon of the monsoon, by this means most easily solved, and without it hardly explicable. Supposing, therefore, such a circulation as above, it is to be considered, that to the northward of the Indian ocean, there is every where land within the usual limits of the latitude of 30, viz. Arabia, Persia, India, &c. which, for the same reason as the Mediterranean parts of Africa, are subject to insufferable heats, when the sun is to the north, passing nearly vertical; but yet are temperate enough when the sun is removed towards the other tropic, because of a ridge of mountains at some distance within the land, said to be frequently in winter covered with snow, over which the air, as it passes, must needs be much chilled. Hence it comes to pass, that the air coming according to the general rule, out of the north-east in the Indian sea, is sometimes hotter, sometimes colder, than that by which this circulation is returned out of the south-west: and by consequence sometimes the under current, or wind, is from the north-east, sometimes from the south-west. That this has no other cause, is clear from the times wherein these winds set in, viz. in April: when the sun begins to warm those countries to the north, the south-west monsoons begin, and blow during the heats till October; when the sun being retired, and all things growing cooler northward, and the heat increasing to the south, the north-east enters and blows all the winter till April again. And it is undoubtedly from the same principle, that to the southward of the equator, in part of the Indian ocean, the north-west winds succeed the south-east, when the sun draws near the tropic of Capricorn. See *Tide*.

On the Atlantic coast of America, north-east storms begin in the south-west, and proceed thence to windward, at the rate sometimes of about

one hundred miles an hour. It has been remarked long ago by Dr. Franklin, that storms from the north-east, on the eastern side of this continent, begin in the opposite point, or to leeward. Whether this rule universally obtains may perhaps as yet admit of some doubt. But during the uncommonly mild winter of 1801—2, there was a strong confirmation of it.

On the 21st, 22d, and 23d of February, 1802, there was one of the most remarkable and long continued snow-storms that had been known for twenty years. It raged with extreme violence on the land, and was the cause of several shipwrecks along the sea-coast. Many lives, and much property were lost. The movements in the atmosphere were felt first to the southward, and gradually progressed northward, so as to be sensible there; but not until after some hours.

The facts were collected by Dr. Mitchill, at Washington, the seat of the National Government, during the session of Congress, when they could be ascertained with the greatest expedition, correctness and care, and are as follow:

After a fine, warm and clear morning, the air, toward evening, grew cloudy, and it became rainy and stormy. The time of its commencement near the capitol, on the banks of the Potowmack, as observed by Gen. Smith, was about *half an hour past five* in the afternoon; and before eight the rain was excessive, and the wind boisterous. Here the weather did not become cold enough for snow until towards morning.

The city of New-York, which is situated rather more than 240 miles to the N. E. did not feel this commotion of the atmosphere until about *eleven*. Then the city-watchmen observed that the weather was changed from clear to cloudy, and that snow began to fall; and at twelve, Mrs. Mitchill, who opened a window and looked out, observed that the ground was already white with snow. The tempest was brewing, and, properly speaking, was formed at two.

That night Mr. Humphrey Wood was on board a sloop bound from Newport (R. I.) to New-York. The tempest drove the vessel ashore, before morning, on Mount-Misery Neck, upon Long-Island. They sailed from Fisher's Island, where they had been waiting for a fair wind, at 10 o'clock at night, with a wind at E. S. E. and warm and pleasant weather. But *by midnight* it hauled E. N. E. and blow a gale, with snow. Fisher's Island may be computed to be about 140 miles E. N. E. of New-York.

Mr. Webster observed some of the phenomena of this change of weather, in its beginning, at New-Haven. This place is 89 miles from New-York, or 331 from Washington. Here the weather was clear in the early part of the evening, but was overcast by nine. The stormy commotion of the atmosphere seems to have begun *about twelve*.—At Boston it was rather more than an hour later.

Mr. Blair, an officer who was on board one of three ships from Salem, in Massachusetts, that were lost on Cape-Cod during the storm, related, after his escape, that the weather, on the day of their sailing, Sunday, Feb. 21, was remarkably fine and favourable. At sunset they were about four leagues from Cape-Ann light-house, with a light breeze from S. E. *After midnight* the weather grew very threatening; and at *half past two in the morning* of the 22d the wind veered to the N. E. and it snowed so fast that the ships could hardly discern each other.—The shipwrecks during this storm were numerous and dreadful. Many persons were frozen to death. Salem is distant from Washington 499 miles, or 257 from New-York; so that this latter place is about midway between the two places.

At Portland, in Maine, distant 603 miles from Washington, the snow began between day-light and sun-rise. It was observed by young Mr. Vaughan, who was travelling on the morning of the 22d. At 8 A. M. the wind blew violently.

The storm began still later at Hallowell, on the Kennebeck River. This place is 683 miles from Washington. There the sun rose clear on the morning of the 22d. The air became cloudy in about a quarter of an hour. The snow began about eleven, and the storm had become furious within two hours after. Professor Waterhouse and Benjamin Vaughan, Esq. have particularly attended to these curious meteorological facts.

At Poughkeepsie, 82 miles N. of New-York, and situated beyond the first range of mountains, the storm began about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. And at Albany, 165 miles N. of New-York, it did not begin until a little before day-break on the morning of the 22d.

At Providence (R. I.) Dr. Wheaton observed the evening of the 21st to be clear and pleasant. The watchmen informed him "the weather changed before twelve o'clock, and continued cloudy, with variable winds, until the violence of the storm began, which was at half past three on the morning of the 22d."—Providence is 439 miles from Washington.

Accounts from Charleston (S. C.) state that it began there on the 21st, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.—The distance of Charleston from Washington is 550 miles.—By the newspapers it appears to have been felt in the Bahama Islands.

It will be found, on calculation, that between Charleston and Cape-Ann, along the coast, this stormy movement proceeded to windward at the rate of nearly one hundred miles an hour: for, as it began at Charleston, say at three o'clock, at New-York at eleven, and off Cape-Ann at two the next morning, there is a difference of eight hours between Charleston and New-York, and of three hours between the latter city and Salem, making in the whole eleven hours. Now, computing the distance from Charleston to New-York at about 800 miles, and from New-York to Cape-Ann more than 250, there will be a sea-coast of almost 1100 miles swept over by this storm in somewhat more than eleven hours. But this computation applies only to the sea-coast: for if we take any given point, as the city of New-York for example, and instead of N. E. reckon due N. it will be found that the progress is considerably slower: for it took all the time between eleven at night and day-break next morning to reach Albany, only 165 miles distant in that direction.

Now, these remarks explain some meteorological facts, which, though of common observation, have hitherto seemed paradoxical or unaccountable: for mariners know, that to form a good judgment of wind and weather, they must keep a look-out for clouds and changes of atmosphere to *leeward*. In New-York, the rain or snow which accompanies a N. E. storm can be seen, by labourers along the docks and wharves, in the S. W. at Staten-Island, ten or eleven miles distant, for some time before it begins in the city, so as frequently to break off work, and put away their tools. And it is confirmed, by long observation among the farmers in that vicinity, that snow-banks, as they term them, are to be seen in the S. W. many hours before the atmosphere where the observers are is clouded in the smallest degree, or any current of air perceptible. They remark, further, that a judgment can be formed of the weather by noting whether the gathered clouds lowering in the distant horizon are visible to the northward or

southward of the setting sun. If at sunset they are to the S. of the sun, they predict a north-east storm, with snow; if to the N. a south-east storm, with sleet or rain.

Winterana, Winter's bark-tree, called also *Winterana aromatica:* the bark is called *Cortex Magelanicus*, as well as *Cortex Winteranus*. Most writers have confounded the bark of this tree with the *Cortex Canella Alba*. But Dr. Fothergill gives a description of the *Winter's Bark-tree*. See Lettsom's edition of *Fothergill's Works*, vol. ii. p. 163, &c.

Woad, *Isatis*, a plant for dying blue.

Wolf, is a word vulgarly used to express the cancer in the breast; which some are inclined to fancy a living creature like the voracious animal of the same name. But physicians use the word *Lupus*, to signify that kind of malignant cancerous, or phagedænic ulcer, which, like a hungry wolf, eats away the flesh round it.

Wood-sorrel, i. e. *Oxalis*.

Wormianum, *Os*, i. e. *Triquetrum Os*.

Worm Bark-tree, *Geoffræa Jamaicensis Inermis*. Dr. Wright.

Worm-grass Spigelia, Marylandica.

Worm-seed. See *Santonicum*.

Wormwood. See *Absinthium*.

Wrack (Grass), a species of *Zostera*.

Wrist. See *Carpus*.

X

XANTHORHIZA *Tinctoria*, yellow dying root; a fine shrub growing in Carolina. Its qualities as a medicine and a drug have been written by Dr. Woodhouse. It is agreeably bitter, and affords a delicate stain. See *Med. Repos.* vol. v. p. 159, where there is a plate and a description of it.

Xerasia, from ξηρος, *dry*, a species of *Alopecia*, consisting in a dryness of the hairs for want of due nourishment, whence they fall off.

Xerodes, ξηρωδες, expresses any tumour attended with the property of dryness.

Xerophthalmia, ξηροφθαλμια, is a *Lippitudo Sicca*, where the eye-lids turn out red and dry; and so of many other things from the same foundation.

Xiphia, ξιφιας, or ξιφος, *ensis*, a *sword:* whence some parts having resemblance thereunto are compounded; as

Xiphoides, the same as *Cartilago Ensiformis*, which see.

Xylo-Aloes, is the aloes-wood, called also *Agallochum*, from ξυλον, *lignum;* whence it is also compounded with many other things; as the

Xylo-Balsamum,

Xylo-Cinnamomum, and

Xylo-Guaiacum, are the woods of the balsam-tree, cinnamon, and guaiacum.

Xylo-Cassia, i. e. *Cassia Lignea*.

Xylon, the same as *Gossypium*.

Xyn, ξυν, the same as συν, is compounded with various words at pleasure, as *cum*, *with*, when changed into *con*, is in many Latin compounds, particular instances of which are needless to recite here.

Y

YAMS, a species of *Dioscorea*.

Yard. See *Generation (Parts of, proper to Men)*.

Yaws, a distemper frequent on the coast of Africa and the West-Indies among the negroes. See *Frambœsia*. The people have it only once in their lives.

Yellow Fever, a name given to an acute disease, which, during hot weather, particularly in August, September and October, prevails among human beings on the continent of North America, and the West-India Islands. It also occurs in the south of Europe, on the coast of Africa, and towards the tropical regions of Asia. In a particular manner it originates and prevails in ships and sea-vessels of all kinds, which are suffered to become nasty with excrements and other corrupting animal matter.

The term "yellow" is given to the disease, because many who are invaded by it become tinged, or even deeply tinctured with that colour. This change of complexion is no sign of the fatality of the disease, since many persons recover after having become remarkably yellow. In many cases the yellowness increases or comes on after death: But frequently too, it happens, that persons who undergo severe attacks have little or no yellowness. The word, therefore, being employed to express a symptom which many cases of the disease do not possess, is very improper. It is sufficiently clear that the yellowness is not owing to absorbed or regurgitated bile. It is, therefore, wholly different from the hue which prevails in jaundice.

It has been called a "fever" too, though many persons have undergone it, without the preceding chill, augmentation of heat, or increased frequency of pulse, which the nosologists consider as necessary forerunners. Persons have often died of what is called yellow fever, without having had either *yellowness*, or the diagnostic signs of *fever*. So imperfect and improper is the name of this distemper.

The malady has also been distinguished by the appellation of "black vomit," because, in some of the worst forms of it, the sick eject from the stomach a dark-coloured or blackish liquid. This, however, is only a symptom of certain violent cases, but by no means a characteristic of the disease in all instances.

Some of the French writers have called it the "disease of Siam," from an erroneous notion that it was imported into America from that part of Asia.

Yellow fever (for we must call it so, notwithstanding the impropriety of the phrase) seems to have an immediate connection with an atmosphere locally vitiated. The common mischievous agent is septic acid vapour, formed from such animal and vegetable substances as contain its radical azote or septon. This acidifiable basis becoming oxygenated, is highly active and deleterious, exciting a multitude of bad effects upon constitutions predisposed to be acted upon by it.

The places where this mischievous agent is most readily formed, and most highly concentrated, is on board sea-vessels which contain corrupting fish, beef and hides. These articles constitute a large proportion of the cargoes with which the vessels are loaded which pass between the United States and the West-India Islands. They frequently get into a putrefactive state on board, and then the exhalations, pent up in a tight vessel, become very thick and venomous. Hence it happens that so many of our seamen are cut off in this trade. They are killed by the poison engendered in their own vessels, and that not unfrequently when they are outward bound, but more commonly while they lie in foreign harbours, or are returning home, because there has been longer time given for the septic matter to turn to poison, and insinuate itself through every space within her. Hence the crew are thrown into yellow fever.

Next to sea-vessels, cities and towns are most unhealthy; because many of them are built upon low grounds, are inhabited by intemperate and nasty people, and are governed by a wretched police. Beef,

fish, hides, and other corrupting things, are usually stored and kept indiscriminately within them, and often vitiate the atmosphere to a noxious degree. In many places, the foundation of the streets, houses, and yards, is a mere collection of putrid mud, corrupting recrements, and animal offal, hardened by commixture with some sand by pressure and by paving. And in addition to these abundant and alarming causes, it is the fashion in the American cities to collect and retain all the excrements of the inhabitants from year to year and from century to century. In New-York and Philadelphia this precious material is preserved with great care and expense. The proprietors of lots dig deep pits into the earth, and these they surround with walls of brick and stone, and cover with strong timbers and planks, that nobody may have access to it and steal it away. Here the owners flatter themselves it lies safe and dormant; but they are mistaken. Already has this accumulated excrement poisoned their water; and annually, when the weather is hot enough, does it rise in pestiferous steams, infect the atmosphere, and sicken or destroy those from whose bodies it was discharged, as well as others. Hence, next to ships, cities are the most frequent manufactories of this kind of poison, and undergo most inconvenience from the pestilential distempers which that offspring of nastiness and corruption excites.

From the like materials which poison ships and cities, may particular tracts of country, individual houses, single rooms in a house, or even particular parts of a chamber, become charged with materials that may turn to pestilence, kindle up "yellow fever," and end in "black vomit." Hence we hear of this distemper now and then in the interior parts of the land, far away from ships and sea-port towns.

Its exciting cause may even be engendered in the human stomach and bowels, from the septic materials of our food. Hence sporadic cases of yellow fever have occurred to individuals who had never visited a ship or a city, and who lived in a healthy neighbourhood and in a clean house. It is possible for such a person to be thrown into yellow fever from septic acid engendered within his own alimentary canal.

Yellow fever has been said to be *imported* from foreign places into the United States. And with this opinion many of our citizens console themselves. They are positive that the distemper originates solely in the West-Indies, and is merely derivative to them. To these persons it is a sufficient reply, that the West-Indians are quite as positive that it never arose spontaneously in their towns or habitations, but in all cases, without exception, is *imported* to them from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and our other Atlantic settlements. The truth is, that it does in some degree arise from local and domestic causes in all these places, and, more especially, is locally engendered on ship-board. Nasty, and poisonous ships, the manufactories, the nurseries and vehicles of yellow fever, thus sail from port to port, and give colour to the unhappy and pernicious notion, that the place from whence they last came is sickly; whereas, there is in fact no more connection between the sickliness of a crew, and the state of health in the place whence the vessel sailed, than there is between the corrupting of a cargo of provisions and the latitude of the place at which they were salted.

Though the exciting cause of yellow fever may be on board a ship from a West-India port, that port or place has nothing to do with it, for it was bred on board the vessel. The way to destroy it, is to cleanse the vessel: and vessels, when nasty, may be rendered clean, by the same means that houses are purified; to wit, by ley, alkaline salts, and lime.

The exciting cause of yellow fever is, therefore, locally produced *within ships*, and not imported *from foreign countries*. It is, consequently, *not contagious*, as some have mistakenly supposed.

Yellow Root. See *Xanthorhiza*.

Yerva, is by some used for the *Contrayerva*, a root formerly in esteem for its alexipharmic qualities.

Ypsiloglossi, the muscles called *Basio-Glossi*.

Ypsiloides, Os, the *Os Hyoides*.

Z

ZACCHARUM, and according to some *Zuccharum*, was the ancient name of what we now write *Saccharum*, sugar.

Zafran, or *Zaffran*, signifies any thing of a yellowish colour, and anciently for that reason applied chiefly to *Ochre*: but now it obtains only in the *Crocus*, which we write commonly in English *Saffron*.

Zaffre. Ore of cobalt, well torrified or calcined, then reduced to powder, and mixed with twice its weight of flints or quartz, also powdered, forms the substance thus named.

Zafora, Zafre, is a mineral substance, obtained from bismuth and cobalt, used to tinge glass of a blue colour, and for the glazing of earthen vessels.

Zea, maize, or Indian corn, one of the most nutritious and wholesome of the grains employed for the good of man. See Count Rumford's panegyric upon it in his *Economical Essays*.

Zedoaria, Zeodoary. It is the root of an East-Indian plant. It is the root of the *Kæmpferia rotunda*, Lin. the college have retained it in their Pharmacopœia; it is directed in the Confectio Aromatica, formerly called Conf. Cardiac.

Zeolites. It is a particular kind of fluor, which dissolves very slowly in acids, and without any effervescence. Cronsted takes notice of it.

Zibethum, is what is now commonly wrote *Cibethum, civet*.

Zimotechnics, the art of making bread and the different wines.

Zinc, or tutenag, a bluish white metal, crackling on being bent like tin, and quickly breaking; about seven times specifically heavier than water. The properties of this metal have been very little known till of late: its ore, the *Lapis Calaminaris*, and white vitriol, in which it is found united with the vitriolic acid, have been long used in the shops. Zinc is directed in the college Pharmacopœia to be calcined; this is called Zincum Calcinatum, or commonly, Flores Zinci: it is also directed to be purified, and is called Zincum Vitriolatum Purificatum, instead of Sal Vitrioli: a solution of White Vitriol, or, as it is called, of the Zincum Vitriolatum, is directed, with the addition of Camphor. This preparation is called Aqua Zinci Vitriolati cum Camphora, formerly Aqua Vitriolica Camphorata: Zincum Vitriolatum also enters the Aqua Aluminis Composita; this was formerly called Aqua Aluminosa bateana.

Zingiber, common ginger; a species of *Amomum*. The college have retained ginger in their Pharmacopœia; it enters the Infusum Sennæ Simplex: Tinct. Cinnamomi Composita, formerly called Tinct. Aromat. Tinctura Zinziberis: Tinctura Rhabarbari Composita: Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ: Syrupus Zingiberis: Pulvis Aromaticus, formerly called Spec. Aromatic. Pulvis e Scammonio Compositus: Pulvis e Scammonio cum Aloë: Pulvis e Senna Compositus: Trochisci e Magnesia: Pilulæ e Scilla: Electuarium e Scammonio; and Confectio Opiata, formerly called Philon. Londinens.

Zone. In what sense the astrono-

mers use it, concerns us not here; but some physical writers, from its proper signification of a *belt*, have applied it to the *Waist;* and some to a species of *Herpes*, most common to that part, and vulgarly called the *Shingles.*

Zoologia, zoology, from ζωον, *animal*, and λογος, *sermo, discourse;* is any treatise upon living creatures, and is most commonly applied to that part of the *Materia Medica* which is supplied from animals.

Zootomy, from ζωον, *animal, an animal*, and τεμνω, *seco, to cut;* is the dissection of living creatures.

Zoster (Erysipelas), and

Zoster (Herpes), a sort of cutaneous inflammation called St. Anthony's fire.

Zygoma, the same as *Os Malæ*, or *Jugale.* See *Cranium.*

Zygomaticus Musculus, is a muscle that comes from the zygoma, and passing obliquely, is inserted near the angle of the lips. It helps to draw the lips obliquely aside.

Zygomaticus Processus. Both the former are derived from ζυγος, *jugum, a yoke.* See *Maxilla Superior*, and *Cranium.*

Zythogala, ζυθογαλα, is *beer* and *milk*, which together make what we commonly call *Posset-Drink*, a term often to be met with in Sydenham.

ZZ. The ancients signified *Myrrh* by these two letters, from ζμυρνη, a name for it common amongst them; but the late writers use them only for the *Zinziber, ginger.*

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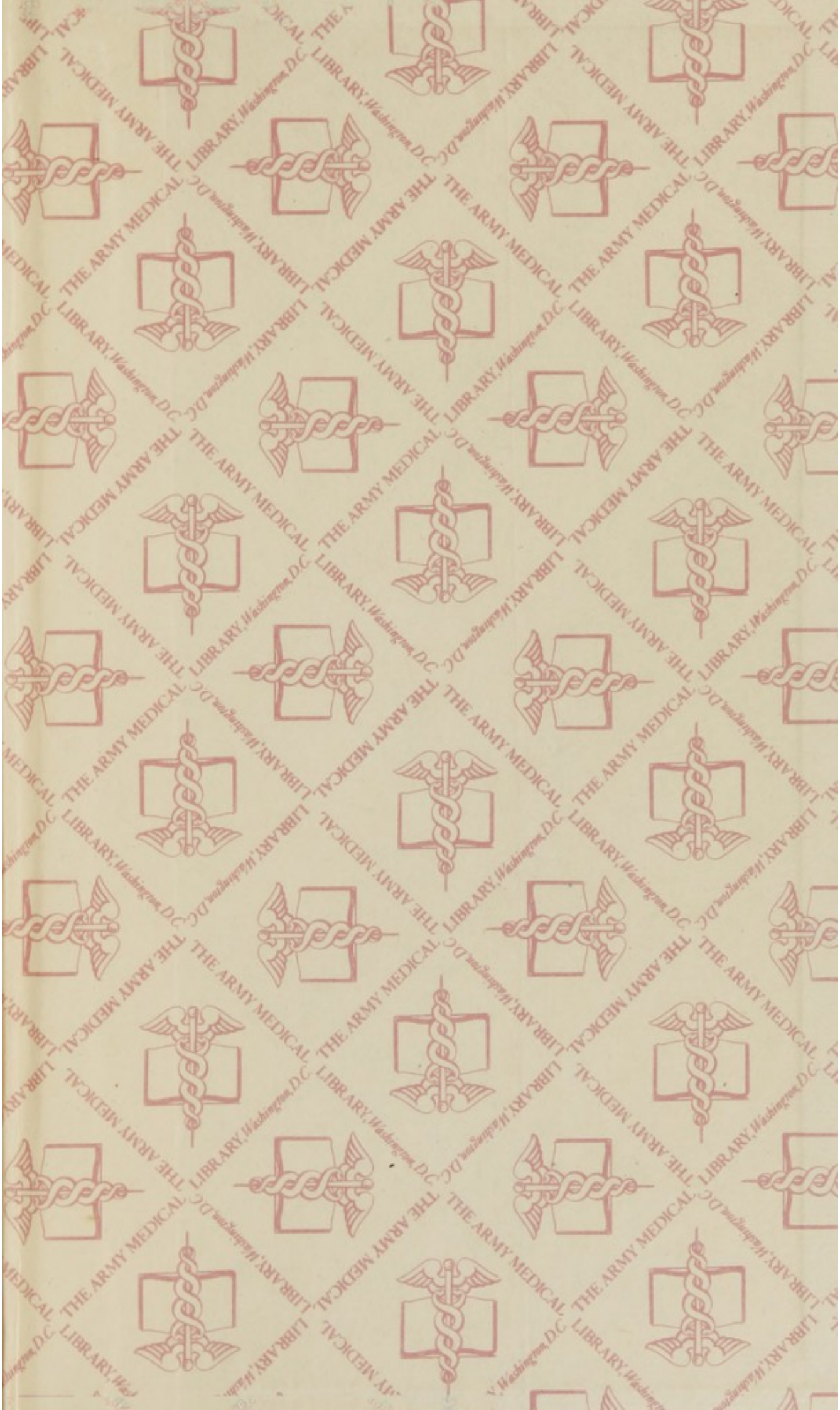
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