

An encyclopedia of surgery, medicine, midwifery, physiology, pathology, anatomy, chemistry, &c.; &c.; &c.; : to which is added an abridged translation of Cullen's Nosology / by John James Watt.

Contributors

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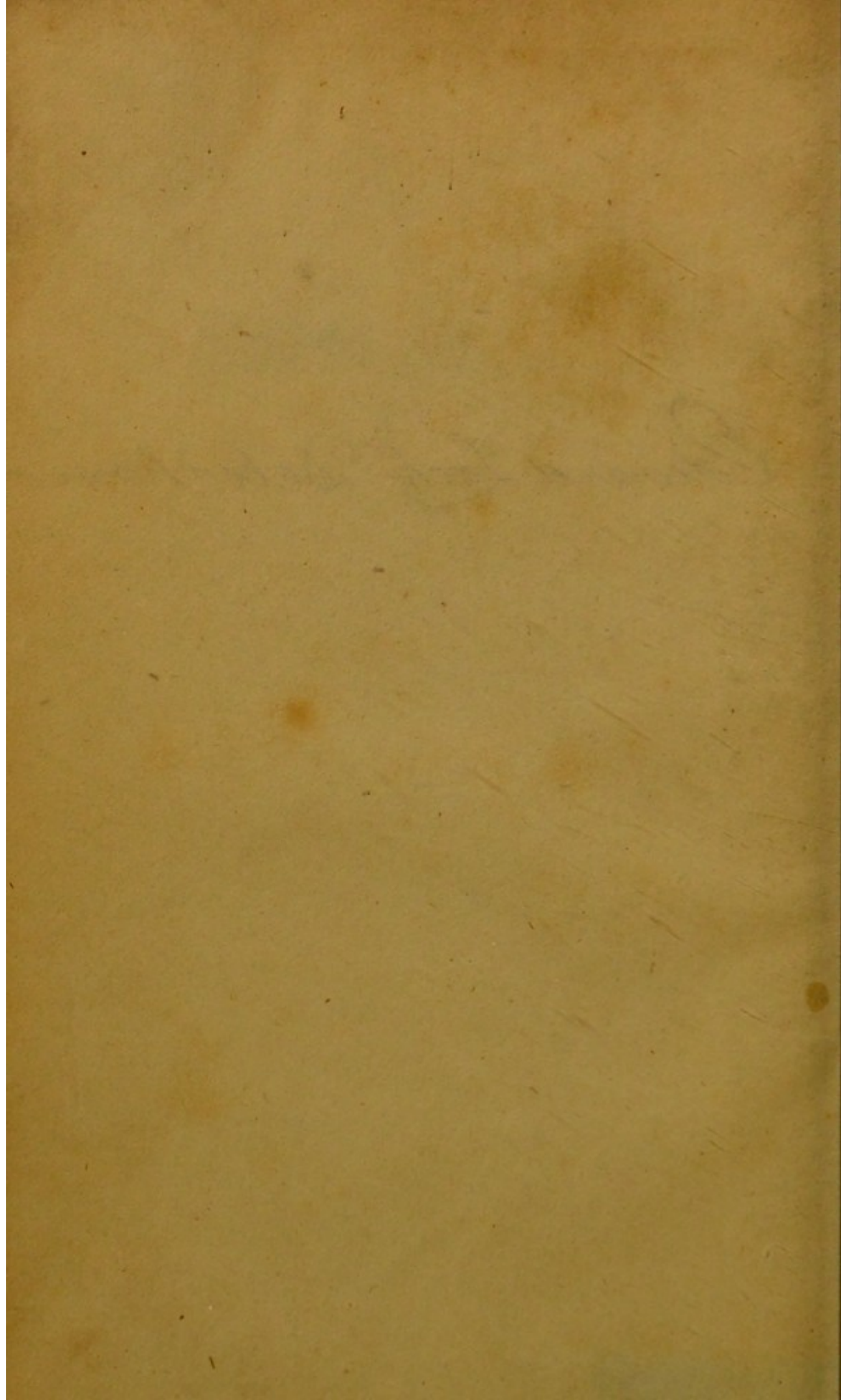


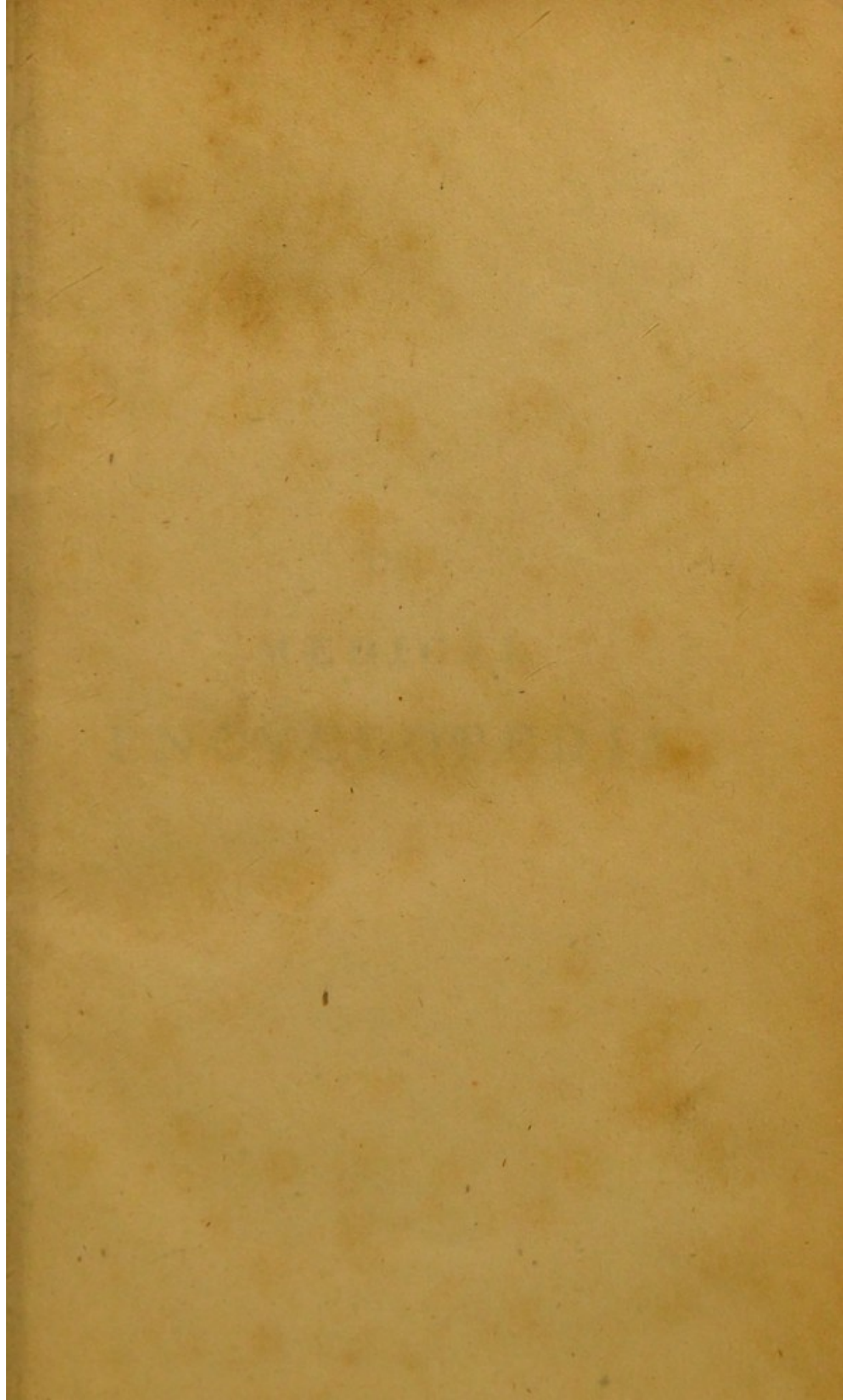
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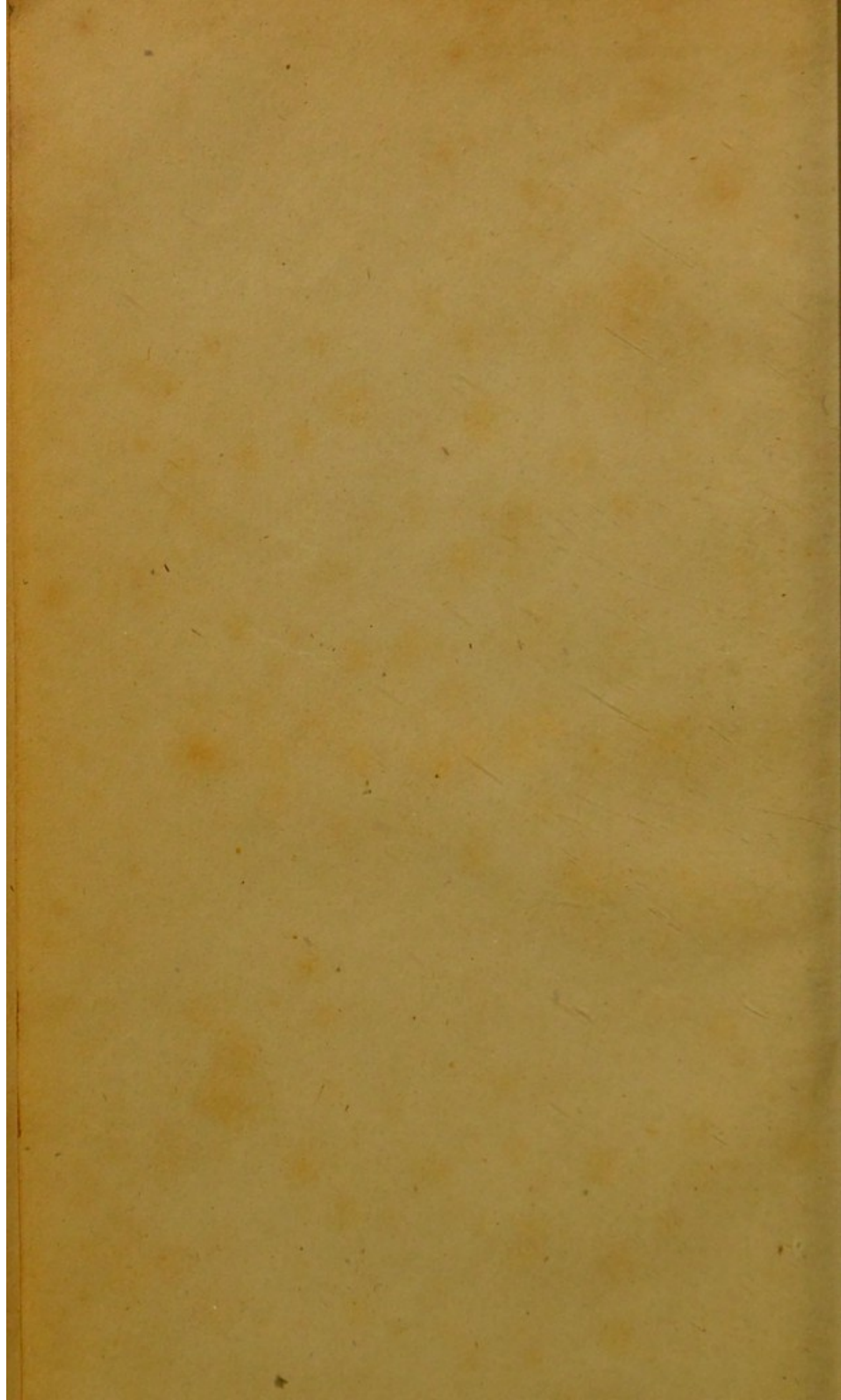
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Edward Lock. Debenham







THE
MEDICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA.



AN
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
SURGERY, MEDICINE, MIDWIFERY,
PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY,
ANATOMY,
CHEMISTRY, &c. &c. &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
AN
ABRIDGED TRANSLATION
OF
CULLEN'S NOSOLOGY.

BY JOHN JAMES WATT, SURGEON.

LONDON:

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(Successor to the late Mr. John Murray.)
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TO
DAVID PITCAIRN, M.D. F.R.S.
&c. &c.

AS A
TESTIMONY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECT FOR
HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER
AND HIS DISTINGUISHED PROFESSIONAL TALENTS,
THIS WORK
IS INSCRIBED,

BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN JAMES WATT.

Bartholomew Close,
Jan. 20, 1806.

TO

DR. J. D. PETERSON, M.D. F.R.S.

1884

AS A

TESTIMONY OF THE DEEDS OF HIS

BY THE DEEDS OF HIS

AND THE DEEDS OF HIS

THIS WORK

IN HIS

AT HIS MOST GRACIOUS SERVICE

JOHN JAMES WATT

London, 1884

1884

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THE want of a concise, yet accurate Medical Dictionary, has long been acknowledged. No work of that kind has yet presented to the pupil a brief yet sufficient view of the symptoms and cure of diseases. This, although of the very first importance, is neglected even in the large and comparatively expensive works of Motherby, Quincy, &c. as well as in the recent Edinburgh Medical Dictionary. It has therefore been endeavoured in the present work to supply that defect.

It has been endeavoured, at the same time, to abridge and render the work as little expensive as possible; by no means by the exclusion of valuable information,

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but solely by the omission of numerous unimportant points, such as references to the Ancients, &c. which, though useless to the pupil, compose an immense portion of the generality of Dictionaries.

To the work has been added an abridged translation of the Nosology of CULLEN ; in which the references to, and synonyms of, various authors, of little importance to the mere pupil, are the chief points omitted, every thing of real importance being retained.

ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
SURGERY, MEDICINE,
&c. &c.

A B

A, or \overline{AA} or \overline{ANA} ; a term used in medical prescriptions, signifying *of each*.

ABBREVIATION. This is generally adopted in prescriptions, and is indicated by a period being placed after the first syllables or even letters of the abbreviated words; thus *unc.* for *uncia*; *b. s.* for *hora somni*.

ABDOMEN. This is the largest cavity of the body, situated between those of the Thorax and Pelvis, and divided into several regions, viz. the **EPIGASTRIC** surrounding the Stomach, the **HYPOCHONDIAC** on each side of it, the **UMBILICAL** placed around the umbilicus, the **EPICOLIC** on each side the former, the **HYPOGASTRIC** including the Bladder, and the **INGUINAL** the Groins.—The Contents of the Abdomen are, 1st, the *Peritoneum* which lines its inner side and invests its viscera; 2d,

the *Omentum*; 3d, the *Mesentery*; 4th, the *Stomach*; 5th, the *large and small intestines*; 6th, the *Absorbents and Blood-vessels*; 7th, the *Liver and Gall-bladder*; 8th, the *Spleen*; 9th, the *Pancreas*; 10th, the *Kidneys and Ureters*; 11th, the *Renal Capsules*; 12th, the *Descending Aorta*; 13th, the *Ascending Vena Cava*, and 14th, the *Receptaculum Chyli*. Of these the last five are placed behind the *Peritoneum*.

ABDOMINAL HERNIA. See HERNIA.

ABDOMINAL MUSCLES. See MYOLOGY.

ABDOMINAL RING. See *Musculus Obliquus Externus* under MYOLOGY.

ABDOMINAL VISCERA. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

ABDUCENTS NERVI; the sixth pair of nerves. See NEUROLOGY.

ABDUCTOR; an Anatomical term applied to muscles whose use is to pull any extremity or portion of the body from another. For a description of each, see MYOLOGY.

ABIES. The *Fir-tree*, of which various species are employed medicinally, and from which the turpentine is procured.

ABLACTATION. The weaning of a child from the milk of the breast. From ill health of the mother and various other causes, weaning is often necessary at an early period, nor ought suckling ever to be continued beyond the eighth or ninth month. During the first two months after weaning, children ought not to be fed oftener than once in six hours, and that should never take place during the night. Their food ought to be of the simplest kind, unmixed with any wine, or even much sugar. Cow's milk slightly diluted with water constitutes an excellent substitute for that of the mother; and rice, or toasted bread boiled in water till almost dry, then mixed with fresh unboiled milk, forms for them, for a considerable time, the properest

food of the more solid kind. As the teeth advance, the diet may be increased in solidity. Children should be fed no longer than they eat with eagerness, and this ought to take place in the sitting position, which should be maintained till digestion has considerably advanced, nor ought they ever to be awaked for the purpose of being fed.

ABORTION. That expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus before the seventh month which is commonly called a miscarriage. The causes of abortion are very various, and the symptoms which threaten it are the following: viz. flooding from the uterus; pains in the back and belly; bearing-down pains, with regular intermissions; the evacuation of the waters; lastly, the death of the child, which may sometimes be discovered in the following manner: 1st, from the subsiding of the abdominal tumour; 2d, the cessation of motion in the fœtus; 3d, the sensation felt by the female of a heavy weight falling from side to side as she turns in bed; 4th, sickness, faintings, rigors and cold sweats; 5th, flaccidity of the breasts; and 6th, coldness of the abdomen, and putrid discharge from the uterus. The medical treatment of abortion can only be considered with a view to the prophylactic cure which, in this instance, must chiefly consist in a proper attention to diet. Manual assistance is rarely necessary. Artificial abortion is at all times dangerous, but is justifiable where deformity of pelvis precludes the possibility of delivery, and may be effected by gradually dilating the os uteri with the finger and rupturing the membranes, after which nature expels the fœtus. This, however, requires no common management.

ABORTIVES. Medicines producing abortion by violently acting upon the whole system.

A B

ABROTANUM *mas.* Common southernwood, rarely used unless in fomentation.

ABROTANUM *femina.* To this plant, antihysterical, anthelmintic and deobstruent qualities are ascribed. It is sometimes substituted for the *Abrotanum mas.*

ABSCCESS. This word in modern times expresses a suppurated inflammatory tumour. If the common means of procuring resolution, explained under the term *Inflammation*, have proved unsuccessful in the treatment of the incipient abscess, and all its symptoms, rather increasing, indicate that suppuration has actually taken place, we ought immediately, by preserving a sufficient degree of heat and moisture, to assist nature in the maturation of the tumour. The part affected should be well fomented with flannels pressed out of hot water, applied as warm as the patient can easily bear, continued half an hour each time, and repeated four times a day. Between each period of fomentation, a bread and water poultice with a small portion of linseed meal should likewise be applied warm, and renewed every third hour. When a considerable quantity of matter has collected, it generally presents in a point, and is discoverable from its fluctuation, and all that remains to be done is to open the abscess either by means of the *Poultice* or by *Incision*, by a *Seton* or by *Caustic*. Abscesses occur in various parts of the body, and the mode of treatment is in each case somewhat varied according to its situation: when, however, they arise from a Venereal cause, they are denominated *Buboes*, of which see an account under the term **SYPHILIS**.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. This is an excellent Tonic and Stomachic, and even an Anthelmintic. It is used in fomentations as an Antiseptic.

ABSORBENTS. These consist of *Lacteal* and *Lymphatic Vessels*, which terminate in a common *Duct*, termed, from its situation, the *Thoracic*. They are very delicate transparent Tubes, the use of which is, to carry the *Chyle* or *Lymph* from the external and internal surfaces of the body toward the Heart.

The **LACTEALS** absorb Chyle from the Intestinal Canal, and are most numerous in the small Intestines. From the Intestines, they pass up on the Mesentery, where they perforate the *Lymphatic Glands*, and are there termed **MESENTERIC**.

The **LYMPHATIC VESSELS** may be divided into those of the Head and Neck, of the Upper Extremities, of the Lower Extremities and of the Trunk. THE **LYMPHATICS OF THE HEAD AND NECK** consist of a *Superficial* and a *Deep-seated Set*, of which the most important are the following: 1st, The *Facial Lymphatics*, which, arising from the Face, accompany the branches and Trunk of the Facial Artery; 2d, The *Temporal Lymphatics* accompanying the Temporal Artery; 3d, The *Occipital Lymphatics*, accompanying the Occipital; and 4th, The *Thyroideal Lymphatics*, from the Thyroid Gland. The Lymphatics from the three first sources chiefly accompany the internal Jugular Veins, pass through numerous Glands situated along the neck, and terminate in the Absorbents from the upper extremities. Those from the last source terminate in the Lymphatic Trunk, which opens between the right Subclavian and Jugular Veins, THE **LYMPHATICS OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES** consist also of a *Superficial* and *Deep-seated Set*. The *Superficial* ones arise from the anterior part of the Hand and Fingers, and in their course upward, receive twigs from the external and internal sides of the hand, and still further up, others from the back of the hand. Having formed a Plexus over the flexors of the fore-arm, they pass inward over the internal Condyle of

the Os Humeri, and ascend in the course of the Basilic Vein. Some of them also accompany the Cephalic Vein. The *Deep-seated Lymphatics of the Upper Extremities* consist of two to each artery. Both terminate in the great Axillary Lymphatic, which on the right side opens between the Jugular and Subclavian Veins, and on the left into the Thoracic Duct along with the Lymphatics from the Head and Neck.—THE LYMPHATICS OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES consist similarly of a *Superficial* and *Deep-seated Set*. The last of these accompanies the arteries as in the upper extremity, while the greater number of the superficial ones arising from the Toes and upper part of the Foot, pass along the inner side of the Knee, and ascend in the course of the Vena Saphena Major. A smaller portion of them, arising from the outer side of the Foot, either terminate in the Ham, or pass anteriorly to those on the inside of the Knee, whence they ascend in the course of the above-mentioned Vessel to the Groin.—THE LYMPHATICS OF THE TRUNK consist of those from the *Pelvis*, from the *Abdomen*, and from the *Thorax*. Belonging to those of the *Pelvis*, several vessels arise from the upper part of the Penis, and pass superficially to the Inguinal Glands. Some from the same source pass under the Pubis. Those from the Scrotum and Testes pass along the Spermatic Cord to the Lumbar Glands. The Lymphatics of the Female Parts of Generation ascend in a similar manner. Those vessels which arise from the Cavity of the Pelvis, either pass along the internal Iliac Artery, the Hypogastric, the Spermatic Vessels, or ascend over the Psoas Magnus. Having formed a Plexus in the right Lumbar region, and being, a little above that, joined by the Lacteal Vessels, they form the *Receptaculum Chyli*. The Lymphatics of the *Abdomen* are very numerous, arising chiefly from the Liver,

Stomach, Pancreas, Spleen, and Kidneys. Those from the Liver pass chiefly from its convex surface along its broad anterior Ligament, and from its inferior surface along with the Vessels about the Portæ. Many of the deep-seated Vessels of the Liver, and those of the Stomach, Spleen, and Pancreas, ascend behind the Sternum, and terminate near the end of the Thoracic Duct. In the Thorax, numerous Syperficial Lymphatics ascend upon the Lungs, while the deep-seated ones, from the same source, pass along the Bronchia, behind the arch of the Aorta, and open into the end of the Thoracic Duct. From the Heart, Lymphatics accompany the Coronary Vessels, those of the left side terminating in the Thoracic Duct, and those of the right between the Jugular and Subclavian Veins of that side.

The LACTEAL SAC is a somewhat oval bag, placed behind the right Crus of the Diaphragm on the body of the first Lumbar Vertebra. It seems merely an enlargement of the Thoracic Duct.

The THORACIC DUCT ascends between the Crura of the Diaphragm, beneath the right side of the Aorta, and internal to the Vena Azygos, as far as the fifth Dorsal Vertebra, where it is covered by that Vein. Passing then behind the Œsophagus and the Curvature of the Aorta to the left side, it ascends behind the left Carotid Artery to the first or second Dorsal Vertebra, where it makes a circular turn, divides, unites again, and descends behind the internal Jugular Vein, on the left side of which it opens into the right Subclavian, where a Semilunar Valve protects its orifice.

The LYMPHATIC GLANDS are very numerous, on the Mesentery, where they sometimes amount to *two hundred*. They are also situated upon the Meso-Colon, and Omentum, near the Arteria Coronaria Ventriculi and lesser Pancreas. Those

of the Extremities are chiefly placed in the Groins and Axilla. Those of the Thorax are placed at the root of the Lungs, where they are called Bronchial, upon the upper side of the Diaphragm, between the layers of the Mediastinum, upon the Pericardium, and about the Thoracic Duct. Those of the Abdomen are situated about the Renal, Hepatic and Splenic Vessels, and on each side the Lumbar Vertebrae. Those of the Pelvis are placed upon the Sacrum and about the Iliac Vessels.

ABSORBENTS. Medicines destroying acidity in the Stomach and bowels.

ABSORPTION. The function of the Absorbent Vessels. The nature of the power by which absorption is effected is not understood.

ABSTERGENTS. Lotions, &c. A term now very seldom used.

ACACIA. A mild astringent medicine.

ACANTHUS. A plant now little used in medicine.

ACCELLERATOIRES-URINÆ. See **MYOLOGY**.

ACCESSION. The approach or commencement of a Disease.

ACCESSORII (NERVI). A portion of the eighth pair of Nerves. See **NEUROLOGY**.

ACEPHALUS. A term applied to children born without heads.

ACETABULUM. The Articular Cavity of the Os Innominatum, which receives the head of the Femur.

ACETATED. A term applied to combinations of substances with the Acetous Acid.

ACETATES. Combinations of the Acetic Acid with various bases.

ACETIC ACID. This acid is best procured by distilling the

A C

Acetate of Copper. It is not obtainable in a concrete form, and may be separated from its different compounds by the Mineral Acids. In medicine it has been used to prevent the bad effects of Noxious Effluvia.

ACETITES. Combinations of the acetous acid with various bases.

ACETOSA. Common sorrel. The juice of this plant forms an excellent refrigerant medicine.

ACETOUS ACID. Distilled Vinegar. In Pharmacy it is employed in forming the Acetites; and in Surgery it is an excellent Discutient in Inflammations.

ACETOUS FERMENTATION. See **FERMENTATION.**

ACETUM. Vinegar obtained from numerous Vegetable substances after being dissolved in boiling water, and also from Fermented and Spirituous Liquors, by exposing them to heat and air. It is an excellent Refrigerant, Antiseptic, and Antiscorbutic, and in Inflammation it is a powerful resolvent.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. A preparation of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. Its virtues are antiseptic.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM. See **ACETUM.**

ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of Squills. An Attenuant, Expectorant, and Diuretic.

ACHILLEA. Milfoil. The systematic name of the *Agelatum*.

ACHILLIS TENDO. The Tendon of the Gastrocnemius and Soleus.

ACHMELLA. An infusion of the Herb and Seeds of this Plant are employed in cases of Calculus of the Kidneys and urinary bladder.

ACIDS. Salts of a sour taste, changing the blue vegetable colours to red, and readily combining with Alkalis, Earths, and Metals, and forming with them neutral salts. According to the source

from which they are derived, they are divided into *Mineral*, *Vegetable*, and *Animal*. The MINERAL ACIDS are the *Sulphuric*, *Nitric*, *Muriatic*, *Carbonic*, *Boracic*, *Fluoric*, *Arsenical*, *Molybdic*, *Tungstic* and *Chronic*. The VEGETABLE ACIDS are, the *Acetic*, *Oxalic*, *Tartareous*, *Pyrotartareous*, *Gallic*, *Citric*, *Mallic*, *Benzoic*, *Pyroligneous*, *Succinic*, *Pyromucous*, *Camphoric*, and *Cortic*. The ANIMAL ACIDS are, the *Phosphoric*, the *Lactic*, the *Saccholactic*, *Formic*, *Sebacic*, *Prussic*, *Bombic*, and *Lithic*. All acids consist of a peculiar substance, combined with the base of Oxygen gas. Thus Phosphorus and Oxygen constitute the Phosphoric Acid; Carbon and Oxygen, the Carbonic. When the peculiar base of an acid is perfectly saturated with Oxygen, its name is terminated by the syllable *ic*; but when the base of the acid is not perfectly saturated, its name terminates in the syllable *ous*; as *ascetic*, *ascetous*. When an acid is combined with an excess of oxygen, it is said to be *Oxygenated* or even *Superoxygenated*; and when a base, combined with Oxygen, shews none of the properties of an acid, viz. its peculiar taste or its changing the blue vegetable colours, such a combination is termed an *oxyde*.

ACID AERIAL. See CARBONIC ACID.

ACIDITY. The property of sourness.

ACIDULOUS WATERS. Waters containing a great quantity of Carbonic Gas.

ACIDS ANIMAL. See ACID.

ACIDS DULCIFIED. See ÆTHER.

ACIDS IMPERFECT. A term applied to those acids which are not saturated by oxygen, and whose names terminate in the syllable *ous*.

ACIDS MINERAL. Those acids which are derived from mineral bodies. See ACID.

ACIDS PERFECT. Those acids which are saturated with oxygen, and whose names terminate in the syllable *ic*.

A C

ACIDS VEGETABLE. Those Acids which are derived from vegetable substances. See ACID.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. See ACETIC ACID.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM. See ACETOUS ACID.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. See BENZOES.

ACIDUM CARBONICUM. Fixed air. This gas is disengaged by the decomposition of vegetable and animal matters. It exists in combination with Lime, Magnesia, Alkalis, &c. It is in a state of mere mixture in most mineral waters, and it is found in the state of gas at La Grotta Del Cane near Naples, and at various other places. It also constitutes a small portion of the atmospheric air. Its properties are, 1st, That it is unfit for respiration. 2d. It is improper for vegetation. 3d. it is much heavier than common air. 4th. Combining with caloric, it forms a gas, and possesses the apparent properties of air. 5th, It is elastic and invisible. Water acidulated with this gas has been recommended in the cure of Putrid Diseases, and the application of the carbonic acid in Cancer has been said to be beneficial.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. The Citric Acid or juice of Lemons.

ACIDUM FORMICUM. The acid of Ants. It is obtained from the red Ant by distillation.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. The Muriatic Acid. Its base is unknown. It is esteemed an antiseptic, and given with bark in Putrid Diseases. In Typhus it has lately been much used on the continent.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. The Nitric Acid. This is an excellent antiseptic. Infusion of roses are made with it in preference to the Sulphuric Acid. It has lately been extolled as an antisymphilitic, and it appears to be of real utility in combined cases of Syphilis and Rheumatism.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. The Nitrous Acid possesses similar properties in an inferior degree to the Nitric.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. The Sulphuric Acid. It is highly esteemed as an antiseptic and antiphlogistic, and used in synochus, cynanche, scrofula, &c.

ACIDUM VITRIOLI AROMATICUM. A stimulant preparation of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM. See **ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.**

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. For this purpose distilled water should be used; and when the combination takes place, an increase of temperature is produced, and the combined bodies are less in bulk than the water and acid taken separately.

ACINI BILIOSI. Now named Penicilli. See **LIVER** under the term **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

ACME. A term applied to that period of a disease in which it is at its height.

ACONITUM. Common Wolfsbane. A poisonous plant of a Sudorific, Diuretic, and Subvertiginous quality. In violent Venereal, Scrophulous, and Rheumatic affections, it is given in small doses gradually increased.

ACONITUM ANTHORA. The systematic name of the anthora.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. The systematic name of the aconitum.

ACOR. Acidity.

ACORUS CALAMUS. The systematic name of the Calamus Aromaticus.

ACORUS PALUSTRIS. See **GLADIOLUS LUTEUS.**

ACORUS VERUS. See **CALAMUS AROMATICUS.**

ACORUS VULGARIS. See **GLADIOLUS LUTEUS.**

ACOUSTIC. A term applied to the Portio Mollis of the

A C

seven pair of Nerves, and also to medicines or instruments applied to the ear.

ACRACY. Debility from a relaxation of parts.

ACRIA. A term applied to acrid medicinal plants.

ACROMPHALON. The old name for the external part of the navel.

ACROPOSTHIA. The extreme part of the Præpuce usually cut off in circumcision.

ACROTHERIA. The extreme parts of the body.

ACROTHERIASMUS. The amputation of an extremity.

ACROTHYMION. A species of wart, having a broad top and narrow base.

ACTION. The ACTIONS or FUNCTIONS of the human body are divided into the *Vital*, *Natural*, and *Animal*. The VITAL functions are those which are necessary to the support of life. The NATURAL functions repair the losses of the body. The ANIMAL functions are those which are connected with the operations of the mind.

ACTON WATER. One of the strongest purging waters near London.

ACTUAL CAUTERY. A term used in opposition to the word Potential Cautery. A red-hot iron applied to the skin is called an Actual Cautery, while caustic applications are termed Potential.

ACUITION. A term applied to the action of medicines added to others which are weaker than themselves.

ACULEATO-CILIATUS. A botanical form applied to bristly plants.

ACULEI. The prickles of plants.

ACULON. The acorn of the scarlet oak.

ACUMINATUS. Terminating in a long point.

A D

ACUPUNCTURE. Bleeding by small punctures made with a silver needle.

ACUTE DISEASE. A disease attended with increased velocity of the blood attended with danger, and terminating in a few days.

ACUTENACULUM. A contrivance not now used. The handle of a needle.

ADAM'S NEEDLE. The *Yucca Gloriosa* of Linnæus.

ADANSONIA. The *Æthiopian* sour gurd.

ADARTICULATIO. See **DIATHROSIS** under the term

ARTICULATION.

ADDEPHAGIA. Insatiability, voracity of appetite.

ADDITAMENTUM. See **SUTURE.**

ADDUCTOR. A term applied to several muscles whose use is to approximate parts of the body. For a description of each see **MYOLOGY.**

ADEN. A Gland.

ADENIFORM. Of a glandular form.

ADENOGRAPHY. } The doctrine of the Glands.
ADENOLOGY. }

ADENOUS ABSCESS. A hard slowly suppurating glandular abscess.

ADEPS. An oily secretion from the blood into the cells of cellular membrane.

ADHATODA. The Malabar nut.

ADHESION. The growing together of parts.

ADHESIVE INFLAMMATION. See **INFLAMMATION.**

ADIANTHUM. Maiden hair. From it the Syrop de Capillaire is prepared.

ADIANTHUM AUREUM. The *Polytricum Commune*. It is of a slight astringent quality.

A E

ADIANTHUM CAPILLUS VENERIS. The systematic name of the Adiantum.

ADIAPNEUSTIA. Impeded perspiration.

ADIARTHOEA. A suppression of the Evacuations from the Bowel.

ADIPOSE MEMBRANE. The membrane in the cell of which the fat is collected.

ADIPSIA. A total want of thirst.

ADIPSOS. The Egyptian palm-tree.

ADNATA TUNICA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

ADOPTER. A chymical instrument used for the purpose of connecting Retorts with Matrasses.

ADSTRICTION. Costiveness.

ADSTRICTION. The action of substances capable of corrugating the animal fibre.

ADY. The palm-tree of St. Thomas's Island.

ADYNAMIA. Weakness or loss of motion. Under this as an order, Cullen comprehends *Syncope*, *Dyspepsia*, and *Hypochondriasis*.

ÆDOPSOPHIA. This term, in the works of Sauvages and Sagar, expresses a flatus from the bladder or from the womb escaping through the urethra or vagina.

ÆGLAS. A white speck on the pupil of the eye.

ÆGYLOPS. A disease in the inner pupil of the eye; also a plant, a decoction of whose roots is reckoned anthelmintic.

AER. See **AIR.**

AEROLOGIC. Aerology, or that part of medicine which treats of air.

AEROPHOBI. Patients afraid of air.

AEROPHOBIA. A dread of air, occasionally a symptom of phrenitis.

ÆRUGO PREPARATA. Prepared verdigrise. This is much esteemed as an escharotic.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. The systematic name of the hippocastanum.

ÆSTUARIUM. A stove formerly used for conveying heat at once to all the parts of the body.

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS. Sudden heat reddening the face.

ÆTHER. A liquor obtained by the distillation of alkohol, with a concentrated acid. It is extremely light, volatile, and inflammable, and possesses nervine, stomachic, antispasmodic, and tonic virtues.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS. Sulphuric æther; employed in *Cardialgia, Enteralgia, Fevers, Hysteria, Cephalalgia, &c.*

ÆTHIOPS. A term formerly applied to several remedies on account of their black colour.

ÆTHMOID. See **ETHMOID.**

ÆTHUSA MEUM. The systematic name of the meum athamanticum.

ÆTIOLOGY. The doctrine of the causes of disease.

AFFINITY. Chymical or elective attraction. The power by which bodies of opposite natures unite and form new combinations.

AFFINITY COMPOUND. The power by which three or more bodies unite.

AFFINITY DOUBLE. The power by which the individual parts of two compound bodies reciprocally attract each other and form new combinations.

AFFINITY INTERMEDIATE. The union of two substances by means of a third.

AFFINITY QUIESCENT and DIVELLENT. These terms properly express the powers by which substances remain in combination or are separated from each other.

A G

AFFINITY RECIPROCAL. A combination of two bodies decomposed by a third, which is again capable of decomposing these.

AFFINITY SIMPLE. The decomposition of two bodies by means of a third.

AFFLATUS. A species of erysipelas.

AGALACTIA. Defect of milk in childbed.

AGALACTOS. An epithet applied to a female who is destitute of milk.

AGALLOCHUM. See **LIGNUM ALOES**.

AGARICOIDES. A sort of fungus like agaric.

AGARICUS ALBUS. The boletus larycis. A cathartic medicine little used.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS. A species of agaric which is little used in medicine.

AGARICUS PIPERATUS. The pepper mushroom. This also is little used.

AGARICUS QUERCUS. Agaric of the oak. This has been considerably used by the continental surgeons as an external styptic.

AGENESIA. Impotency in man.

AGERATUM. Maudlin Tansey. Used on the continent as an anthelmintic, alterative, and hepatic medicine.

AGGREGATION, Affinity of. This differs materially from the other species of affinity, being merely the attraction and adhesion of the particles of the same body.

AGLUSTIA. A defect or loss of taste. This is generally a mere symptom in fever, paralysis, &c.

AGLUTITIO. Obstruction in the œsophagus.

AGLACTATIO. Defect of milk in lying-in women.

AGNACAL. A tree which grows in the isthmus of Darien,

and the pulp of whose fruit is said to stimulate the venereal appetite.

AGNOIA. The forgetfulness of acquaintance in a febrile patient.

AGNUS CASTUS. The *Vitex Agnus Castus* of Linnæus. Its seeds are now little used.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS. The Scythian Lamb, a sort of plant said to grow in Tartary, Russia, &c.

AGOMPHIASIS. A looseness of the Teeth.

AGONIA. Sterility, also Agony.

AGONOS. Barrenness.

AGRESTA. Verjuice.

AGRIA. Holly. Also a malignant pustule.

AGRIAMPILOS. The wild vine; *Brionia Alba*.

AGRIFOLIUM. See *AQUIFOLIUM*.

AGRIMONIA. Common Agrimony. It possesses astringent qualities.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. The systematic name of the Agrimonia.

AGROIMONOIDES. A plant with the same nature of Agrimony.

AGRICOMARDUM. See *LEPIDEUM*.

AGRIOCASTINUM. See *BULBOCASTINUM*.

AGRIOCASTINARA. See *CINARA*.

AGRIOCOCCIMELA. See *PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS*.

AGRIOMELA. See *MALUS SYLVESTRIS*.

AGRIORIGANUM. See *ORIGANUM*.

AGRIOSELINUM. See *HIPPOSELINUM*.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS. Palm-tree. See *CARDIACA*.

AGRIPPÆ. Children born with their feet foremost.

AGRIPNIA. Watchfulness.

A L

AGUE. See FEVER INTERMITTENT.

AIR. The invisible fluid composed of 73 azot to 27 of oxygen, which surrounds the Globe, promotes combustion, and maintains animal life.

AIX LA CHAPELLE. A city in the south of France, much celebrated for its Sulphureous Waters.

AJAVA. A seed celebrated in India as a remedy for the Cholic and Gout.

AJUAG PYRAMIDALIS. The systematic name of the Consolida Media.

ALÆ. A name of the arm-pits.

ALÆ NASI. The sides of the nostrils.

ALÆ VESPERTILIONUM. Those portions of the Ligaments of the Uterus which are situate between the Ovaria and Fallopian Tubes.

ALBARA. A species of white Leprosy.

ALBICANTIA CORPORA. See BRAIN.

ALBORA. A species of Itch.

ALBUGINEA OCULI. A Tunic, falsely supposed to cover the anterior part of the Eye beneath the Conjunctiva.

ALBUGINEA TESTIS. See TESTIS.

ALBUGO OCULI. Opaicity of the Cornea. See OPHTHALMIA.

ALBUMEN. Coagulable Lymph.

ALBUMEN OVI. The white of an egg.

ALCALI. See ALKALI.

ALCÆA ROSIA. The systematic name of the Malva Alborea.

ALCHEMILLA. Lady's Mantle; now little used in medicine.

ALCHEMY. That part of Chymistry which relates to the transmutation of metals and the prolongation of life.

A L

ALCHOL. See ALKOHOL.

ALDER-TREE. See ALNUS and FRANGULA.

ALDER-BERRY. See FRANGULA.

ALEMBIC. A Chymical utensil adapted to receive volatile products from Retorts, &c.

ALEXANDERS COMMON. The Smyrnum Olustratum.

ALEXANDERS ROUND-LEAVED. The Smyrnum Perfoliatum. This is said to possess Stomachic and Corroborant Virtues.

ALEXIPHARMICS. Medicines supposed to counteract Poisons, were formerly called by this name.

ALGEDO. Violent pain about the Anus, Perineum, Testes, Urethra, and Bladder, arising from the stoppage of Gonorrhea. A term now seldom used.

ALGOR. Sudden rigour.

ALIENATIO MENTIS. See MANIA.

ALIFORMIS. Winglike.

ALIMENTS. The nutritious substances taken into the Stomach.

ALKALI. A substance possessing the following properties, viz. an acrid, burning, urinous taste, the property of converting the Syrup of Violets into a green colour, the quality of forming glass when fused with siliceous substances, that of rendering oils miscible with water, of effervescing with some acids, and of forming neutral salts with all of them. None of these characters are strict or exclusive. Alkalis are distinguished into FIXED and VOLATILE. Of the fixed alkalis there are two kinds; namely the *Vegetable* or *Pot-Ash*, and the *Mineral* or *Soda*.

ALKALI, Caustic. Alkalies deprived of their Carbonic Acid.

ALKALI, Fixed. See ALKALI.

A L

ALKALI, Fossile. A name of Soda.

ALKALI, Mineral. A name of Soda. See ALKALI.

ALKALI, Vegetable. A name of Pot-ash. See ALKALI.

ALKALI, Volatile. Called also Ammoniac.

ALKALI, Volatile Nitratum. See AMMONIAC.

ALKALI, Volatile Vitirolatum. See AMMONIAC.

ALKALINA. Otherwise termed Antacida.

ALKALIZATION. The impregnation of any thing with an Alkaline salt.

ALKANNA. See ANCHUSA. The Lawsonia Inermis, a plant the roots of which are astringent.

ALKEKENGI. Winter Cherry. The berries of this plant, which are Diuretic, are given from six to twelve for a dose, in dropsical and calculous cases.

ALKOHOL. Highly rectified Spirit of Wine; extremely inflammable, miscible with water, incapable of freezing, forming the best solvent of resins, and generally made use of in forming the preparations called Elixirs, Essences, &c.

ALLANTOIS. A membrane of the fœtus of brutes containing the urine discharged from the bladder.

ALLIARIA. Jack-by-the-Hedge. The Erysimum alliaria of Linnæus. It is sometimes successfully administered in Asthmas, and is a powerful Diaphoretic, Diuretic, and Antiscorbutic.

ALLIUM. Garlic. The use of this plant is considerable as a Diuretic in Dropsies; it is also an Expectorant and an Anthelmintic, and the decoction of its root is very serviceable in calculous complaints.

ALLIUM CEPA. The common onion, made use of sometimes in Cataplasms.

ALLIUM PORRUM. See PORRUM.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. The systematic name of the Allium.

A L

ALLIUM VICTORALIS. The systematic name of the Victorialis Longa, which see.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA. A Synonyme of Pica, which see. Also a sort of Depraved Appetite.

ALLOY. A metal mixed with another is called its Alloy.

ALLSPICE. See **PIMENTO**.

ALMONDS. See **AMYGDALA**.

ALMONDS Of the Ears. The Tonsils. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

ALNUS. The Alder Tree. Now rarely used in medicine.

ALOES. The bitter juice of the Aloe Perfoliata of Linnaeus. This is much employed as an Anthelmintic, and also as a Laxative for women with suppressed Catamenia. Numerous preparations are made from it.

ALOES LIGNUM. See **LIGNUM ALOES**.

ALOPECIA. Baldness.

ALOSA. Shad. A species of Clupea.

ALPHUS. A term formerly applied to the white Leprosy.

ALSINE MEDIA. The systematic name of the chick-weed, which is sometimes used in Emollient Poultices.

ALTERATIVES. Medicines given to effect a healthful change in the system, without producing any very obvious alteration.

ALTHÆA. Marshmallow. A plant possessing Emollient and Demulcent qualities.

ALUM. See **EARTHS**.

ALUMEN. See **EARTHS**.

ALUMEN USTUM. Burnt Alum.

ALUMINE. Pure Clay. See **EARTHS**.

ALVEOLI. The sockets of the Teeth in the Jaws. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

ALVEUS COMMUNIS. See **EAR**, under **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

A M

- ALVIDUCA. Medicines opening the Bowels.
- ALVIFLUXUS. Diarrhœa.
- ALVUS. A term applied to the state of the Bowels.
- AMALGAM. A mixture of Mercury with another metal.
- AMANTÆ. A tribe of Vegetables, including the mushrooms, Truffles and Morriles.
- AMARA DULCIS. See DULCAMARA.
- AMARANTH, Esculent. The *Amaranthus Olearaceus* of Linnaeus.
- AMATORIA. A name of Chlorosis.
- AMATORII MUSCULI. A term applied to some of the muscles of the Eye.
- AMAUROSIS. The Gutta Serena. See GUTTA SERENA.
- AMBE. An instrument still used in dislocations of the Humerus.
- AMBER. An Electric bituminous substance, the Essential oil of which is used medicinally in Spasmodic and Nervous Affections.
- AMBERGRIS. A bituminous substance of the antispasmodic and Stomachic kind.
- AMBLOSIS. A miscarriage.
- AMBLOTICA. Medicines causing Abortion.
- AMBLYOPIA. An incipient Amaurosis.
- AMENORRHŒA. A partial or total obstruction of the Menses from a morbid cause. In cases of this kind Venæsection, the powder of Savine, and Madder-root, have been very successful, together with the use of warm diluents, warm clothing, &c. and stimulating purgatives as Aloes.
- AMENTACEÆ. A name applied to an order of plants in several systems.
- AMENTIA. Weakness of Intellect. See VESANIA.
- AMIANTHUS. A mineral substance composed of small

A M

flexible filaments, from which cloth and paper have been made.

AMMI. The plant Bishop's-weed.

AMMONIA MURIATA. A salt obtainable from every species of Feces by sublimation or solution. As a medicine it is seldom used.

AMMONIA ACETATA. Acetated Ammonia. This is a powerful Sudorific in doses of half, or even a whole ounce.

AMMONIA PREPARATA. Carbonate of Ammonia, of Stimulating, Nervine, and Antacid Virtues: much used in Debility, Typhus, Ataxia, Atonic Spasms, Paralysis, Syncope, Arthritis, Rheumatism, &c.

AMMONIAC. The substance formerly called Volatile Alkali. This fluid is transparent and elastic like air, but is lighter, has a more penetrating smell, and is acrid and caustic. It is a compound of Hydrogen and Azot. Its compounds are much employed in Medicine.

AMMONIACUM. The Gum Ammoniac. An excellent Deobstruent.

AMMONIS CORNU. A name given to a fossil from its shape; also applied to the Hippocampus Major of the Brain.

AMOMUM. The Herb called Stone-parsley.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM. The systematic name of the Cardamomum Minus.

AMOMUM GRANUM PARADISI. The name of the plant affording the grains of Paradise.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER. The systematic name of the Ginger plant.

AMNESIA. Forgetfulness. Generally symptomatic.

AMNESTIA. A Synonym of the last word.

AMNIOS. The internal membrane which invests the fœtus.

AMPELITES. Cannelcoal; not now used in medicine.

A N

AMPHIMERINA CARDIACA. A species of Ague.

AMPHIARTHROSIS. See ARTICULATION.

AMPHIBIA. Animals living partly on water and partly on land.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES. The Retina.

AMPHISBÆNA. A genus of serpents which move with either end foremost.

AMPULLA. See EAR, under ORGANS OF SENSE.

AMPUTATION. The removal of a limb from the body by a Surgical Operation. Sometimes applied to the removal of a finger, penis, &c. It is an operation to be performed only when other remedies appear unavailing, and for the preservation of life.

AMYGDALÆ. The Fruit of the Almond Tree. An Emulsion of this fruit, and its essential oil, are considerably used in medicine.

AMYGDALÆ. A term applied to the Glands of the Fauces.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. Bitter Almonds.

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS. The systematic name of the Almond Tree.

AMYGDALÆ DULCES. Sweet Almonds.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. The systematic name of the common Plum Tree.

AMYLUM. Starch. Used medicinally, this is a mild Astringent, frequently employed in Clysters against Diarrhœas.

AMYRIS ELEMIFERA. The systematic name of the Gum Elemi Plant.

AMYRIS OPOBALSAMUM. The systematic name of the Balsam of Mecca Plant.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE. The Cashew nut.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE. The Malacca bean.

A N

ANACARTHARIS. An Expectoration of pus from the Lungs.

ANÆSTHESIA. Loss of the sense of touch.

ANAGALLIS. A plant not much used in medicine.

ANALEPTICS. Such food or medicines as restore strength lost in sickness.

ANALYSIS. A Chymical term expressing the separation of bodies into their component parts.

ANANAS. The Egg-shaped Pine Apple.

ANAPHALANTIASIS. Thinness of the Eyebrows.

ANAPHRODISIA. Impotence.

ANAS DOMESTICA. The tame Duck.

ANASARCA. Is a dropsy of the cellular substance, occurring after many disorders, and produced by a variety of circumstances. Anasarca of the lower extremity is common among pregnant women, occasioned by the pressure of the gravid uterus. It is a disease very little under the controul of medicines, is frequently relieved by puncturing, and these punctures should be made at considerable distances from each other.

ANASTALTICA. Styptics or Astringents.

ANASTOMOSIS. The communication of Vessels.

ANATOMY. That science which teaches us by Dissection the structure of the body.

ANATOMY COMPARATIVE. The Dissection of the inferior animals and of vegetables.

ANCHORALIS PROCESSUS. The Olecranon.

ANCHOVY PERK. The fruit of the *Grias Cauliflora*.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet. Chiefly used in colouring oils, &c.

ANCHUSA OFFICINALIS. The systematic name of the Buglossum.

ANCHYLOMERISMA. The growing together of soft parts.

ANCHYLOSIS. A stiff joint.

A N

ANCON. The elbow.

ANCONEUS. See MYOLOGY.

ANCONOID PORCESS. A name of the Olecranon. See OSTEOLOGY.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON. A disease of the Eye by which the Eyelids close together.

ANCYLOGLOSSUM. A contraction of the Frenum of the Tongue.

ANCYLOSIS. A Synonym of Anchylosis.

ANEMONE HEPATICA. The systematic name of the Hepatica Nobilis.

ANEMONE MEADOW. See PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

ANEMONY NEMOROSA. The systematic name of the Ranunculus Albus.

ANEWONY PRATENSIS. The systematic name of the Pulsatilla Nigricans.

ANETHUM. Common Dill. The essential oil and distilled water prepared from this plant are given in flatulent Cholics and Dyspepsia.

ANETHUM FÆNICULUM. The systematic name of the Fœniculum Dulce.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS. The systematic name of the Anethum.

ANEURISM. is the dilatation of an Artery induced by disease, and obstructing the current of its blood. There are three species of it: 1st, Aneurisma Verum, The True Aneurism, where the artery is dilated by disease and forms a pulsating tumor. 2d, Aneurisma Spuriūm, The Spurious Aneurism, arising from blood collected in the cellular substance from a wounded artery. 3d, Aneurisma Varicosum, The Varicose Aneurism, taking place only where the Vein and Artery lie close to each other, and this commonly happens in the brachial artery, which, having been punctured in vene-

A N

section, unites with the opening made in the vein, and renders it varicose by the constant transmission of blood into it. Other Aneurisms may occur in any part of the body.

ANEURISMA SPURIUM.

ANEURISMA VARICOSUM. } See ANEURISM.

ANEURISMA VERUM.

ANGEIOLOGY or ANGIOLOGY. The doctrine of the Vascular system divided into the Doctrine of the Arteries, Veins, and Absorbents, each of which see.

ANGEIOTOMY. The Dissection or properly the mere cutting of the vessels of the body.

ANGELICA. Garden Angelica.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. The systematic name of the Angelica.

ANGELICA SATIVA. See ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS.

ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS. Wild Angelica.

ANGELINÆ CORTEX. The bark of a tree of Grenada; recommended as an Anthelmintic for children.

ANGINA. A sore throat.

ANGINA PECTORIS. This is a disease that terminates fatally, most commonly attacking elderly persons. It comes on with a violent pain in the region of the heart, shooting to the left shoulder, together with a sense of suffocation, great anxiety, palpitation, and fainting. The remedies employed are chiefly Antispasmodic, and a tranquil state of mind is at the same time to be observed. Ossification of the coronary arteries of the heart is found upon dissection of persons that have died of the complaint.

ANGUSTURA. The bark of an American tree, employed as a Febrifuge Tonic and astringent.

ANIMAL. Any organized body possessed of life and voluntary motion.

A N

ANIMAL ACTIONS. The functions performed by means of the mind.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY. See **GALVANISM**.

ANIMATION SUSPENDED. See **RESUSCITATION**.

ANIMÆ GUMMI. A Resin produced by the *Hymenæa courbaril*; not now used in Medicine.

ANIMI DELIQUIUM. See **SYNCOPE**.

ANISUM. The *Pimpinella Anisum*, the seeds of which afford an essential oil which is used in Gripes, Flatulencies, Diarrhœas, &c.

ANISUM SINENSE. The *Anisum Stellatum*.

ANISUM STELLATUM. The *Illicium Anisatum* of Linneus.

ANNULAR BONE. The ring-like bone in which is fixed the *Membrana Tympani*.

ANNULARIS DIGITUS. The ring-finger.

ANNULARIS PROCESSUS. See **PONS VAROLII**, under the term **CEREBRUM**.

ANODYNES. Medicines relieving pain and procuring sleep: divided into *Paregorics* assuaging pain, *Hypnotics* procuring sleep, and *Narcotics* of a stupifying nature.

ANORCHIDES. Children born with the Testes in the Abdomen.

ANOREXIA. Want of appetite.

ANOSMIA. Loss of the sense of smelling.

ANSERES. Water-fowls.

ANSERINA. Wild Tansy; little used in medicine.

ANTACIDS. Medicines destroying acidity in the *Primæ Viæ*.

ANTAGONIST MUSCLES. Muscles acting in opposition to others.

ANTALGICA. Medicines easing pain.

A N

ANTALCALINA. Medicines which neutralize Alkalies.

ANTERIOR AURIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

ANTERIOR INTERCOSOTAL NERVE. See **NEUROLOGY**.

ANTERIOR MALLEI. A name of the Laxator Tympani.
See **MYOLOGY**.

ANTHELMIA. Indian pink, is an Anthelmintic Medicine.

ANTHELMINTICS. Medicines removing Worms from the Stomach and intestines. They are divided into the Vermifuges, Lubricating, Tonic, and Cathartic.

ANTHEMIS COTULA. The systematic name of the Cotula Fœtida.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS. The systematic name of the Chamomile.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM. The Plant from which is procured the Pyrethrum.

ANTHERA. In the Linnæan system, the top of the Stamina containing the Pollen.

ANTHOPHYLLI. Mature Cloves.

ANTHORA. Wolf's-bane; possessing Virtues similar to those of the Aconitum.

ANTHOS FLORES. A term applied to the Flowers of the Ros Marinus.

ANTHRAX. Is a tumour commencing with inflammation and induration of a part, not tending to suppuration. It sometimes affects the Lymphatic Glands, and the only remedy is a deep incision through the indurated integuments to the bottom of the tumour, in order to give outlets to the superfluous cellular substance, &c. contained beneath. Poultices and mild dressings, &c. may afterwards be used with advantage.

ANTILYSSUS. A term applied to a medicine for the bite of a mad animal.

ANTIMONY. See **METALS**.

A N

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM. This is an alterative and Diaphoretic Medicine.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM. This preparation is much employed in destroying Warts, Carcinomatous Excrescences, &c.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM. Tartarised Antimony. This is used as an Emetic in the dose of from one to four grains. As a powerful Diaphoretic it is used in Pleuritis, Synocha, &c. after being dissolved in water, in the dose of an eighth of a grain every four hours.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM. This is used as an Emetic, in the dose of from a quarter of a grain to a grain and a half.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC. A term applied to such food or medicines as diminish an inflammatory Diathesis of the constitution.

ANTIRRHINUM. Calves' snout. This plant has been recommended in Dropsy.

ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA. The systematic name of the Linaria.

ANTISCORBUTICS. Medicines curing the Scurvy.

ANTISEPTICS. Medicines preventing Animal putrefaction, and divided into Tonic Antiseptics, as Bark, Refrigerating Antiseptics, as Acids, Stimulating Antiseptics, as Wine, and Antispasmodic Antiseptics, as Camphor.

ANTISPASMODICS. Medicines which allay the involuntary contraction of the muscles; these are divided into stimulating Spasmodics as Volatile Alkali, and Sedative Antispasmodics, as Camphor.

ANTITHENAR. A synonym of the Adductor Pollicis Pedis. See MYOLOGY.

ANTITRAGICUS. A Muscle of the Ear. See MYOLOGY.

A P

ANTITRAGUS. See **EAR**, under **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM. See **SUPERIOR MAXILLARY BONE**, under the term **OSTEOLOGY**.

ANTS. Acid of. See **ACID FORMIC**.

ANUS, The Fundament.

AORTA. The great artery of the body. See **ARTERIES**.

APARINE. Goose grass. This plant possesses Aperient, Diuretic, and, according to some, Anticarcinomatous virtues.

APERIENS PALPEBRARUM RECTUS. A name of the Levator Palpebræ Superioris. See **MYOLOGY**.

APERIENTS. Laxative Medicines.

APERTOR OCULI. A name of the Levator Palpebræ Superioris.

APEPSIA. Indigestion.

APEX. The extremity of any part.

APHONIA. A suppression of the Voice without Syncope, or Coma.

APHRODISIACS. Medicines exciting Venery.

APHTHÆ. The Thrush. These are pustules of a greyish colour affecting the Uvula, Fauces, Palate, Tonsils, insides of the Cheeks, the Gums, Tongues, and Lips. Children are extremely subject to this disorder, which is in general only symptomatic. In such cases, however, Gargles are useful, together with the use of mild purgative medicines.

APIUM. Smallage. The seeds of this plants are of an Aperient, Diuretic, and Carminative quality.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS. The systematic name of the Apium.

APIUM PETOSELINUM. Common Parsley. The roots of this plant are Diuretic; but the seeds are its most valuable part, and are Stimulating, Carminative, Bitter, and Diuretic.

APIUM MACEDONICUM. The Bubon Macedonicum of Linnæus.

A P

APOCENOSIS. A superabundant flux of blood or of some other fluid without Pyrexia.

APOLEPSIS. An obstruction to a natural evacuation.

APONEUROSIS. A tendinous expansion. See **FASCIA**.

APOPHYSIS. A process of a bone.

APOPLEXY. Apoplexy is a sudden privation of the voluntary powers, attended with profound sleep, stertorous breathing, insensible and dilated pupil, bloated face, the patient appearing as if dead, the pulse being hard and strong. Short-necked and corpulent persons are most commonly the subjects of this disease. It may attack persons at any period of life. The remedies are blood-letting in the neighbourhood of the head, as opening the Temporal Artery; or the application of Leeches and Cupping, together with other evacnants, by means of Issues, Setons, &c. The patient's head is to be kept elevated, and a low and moderate temperature to be observed, with a low diet. If the patient survives and is Hemiplectic, blisters and other external stimulating applications are proper. The kinds of apoplexy are, Apoplexia Sanguinea, from plethora of the vessels. Apoplexia Serosa arising from serous effusion, &c.

APOSTEMA. A term formerly applied to abscess.

APOZEM. Another name for decoction.

APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS. A process of the great Intestine. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

APPENDICULÆ EPIPLOICÆ. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

APPLE. Common Thorn. See **STRAMONIUM**.

APPLES. Common Crab-tree. The *Pyrus malus* of Linnaeus.

APRICOT. The fruit of the *Prunus Armeniaca*.

APYREXIA, APYREXY. Without Fever.

APYROUS. Capable of resisting Fire.

A Q

AQUA. Water : which see.

AQUA Aluminis composita. This preparation is Detergent. It is also an useful Collyrium when diluted, and an excellent injection for the cure of the Fluor Albus.

AQUA AMMONIÆ. See AMMONIAC.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ. See AMMONIA ACETATA.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ. Water saturated with Ammoniacal gas.

AQUA ANETHI. Distilled water of Aniseed.

AQUA CALCIS. Lime water.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. See CINNAMOMUM

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI. This is employed as a Collyrium and to stimulate foul ulcers.

AQUA CUPRI VITRIOLATI COMPOSITA. This preparation is used externally to stop Hæmorrhages of the nose.

AQUA FOENICULI. See FOENICULUM.

AQUA FORTIS. See ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

AQUA KALI. Liquid Carbonate of Pot-ash.

AQUA KALI PURI. This preparation possesses Diuretic and Lithontriptic Virtues.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. This is the extract of Goulard. It is employed as a Resolvent in inflammatory affections.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA. This water possesses sedative properties.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS. See MENTHA PIPERITIS.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. See MENTHA SATIVA.

AQUA PIMENTO. See PIMENTO.

AQUA PULEGII. See PULEGIUM.

AQUA ROSÆ. Distilled Rose-water, employed as a vehicle for other medicines.

A R

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAMPHORA. This is sometimes applied to Phagedenic ulcers.

AQUÆDUCTUS FALLOPII. The canal by which the Portio Dura winds through the Petrous portion of the Temporal bone.

AQUATICA NUX. See **TRIBULUS AQUATICUS.**

AQUATICÆ. A botanical term applied to water-plants.

AQUEOUS HUMOUR. See **EYE**, under **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

AQUIFOLIUM. An infusion of the leaves of this plant has been said to be a preventative against gout.

AQUILA ALBA. A synonyme of calomel.

AQUILEGIA COLUMBINE. Not now used in medicine.

AQUULA. A Tumor of the Eyelid.

ARABIC GUM. A solution of this Gum is used as a Demulcent in Catarrhal affections; also in Ardor Urinæ, Diarrhœas, and Calculous complaints.

ARACHNOIDES. See **BRAIN.**

ARANEA. The Spider, a genus of insect belonging to the order of Aptera.

ARBOR VITÆ. See **BRAIN.**

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. See **UVA URSI.**

ARCHE. The first attack of a disease.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. The systematic name of the Bardana: which see.

AREOLA. See **MAMMÆ.**

ARGENTUM. See **METALS.**

ARGENTUM NITRATUM. Lunar Caustic. This is a corrosive and astringent preparation.

ARGENTUM VIVUM. See **HYDRARGYRUS.**

ARGILL. See **EARTHS.**

ARISTA. The Awn of the grasses.

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ARISTOLOCHIA. Birthwort. Now rarely used in medicine.

ARISTOLOCHIA ANGUICIDA. Snake-killing Birthwort. This is said to have the quality of stupifying serpents.

ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS. The systematic name of the Aristolochia Vulgaris: which see.

ARISTOLOCHIA FABACEA. This plant is now little used in medicine.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA. The systematic name of the Aristolochia.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA. This is similar in its qualities to the Aristolochia Longa.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA. The systematic name of the Serpentaria Virginiana: which see.

ARISTOLOCHIA TENUIS. The same with the Aristolochia Vulgaris.

ARISTOLOCHIA TRILOBATA. This species is used in America against the bite of Serpents.

ARISTOLOCHIA VULGARIS. This is said to possess Antipodagric virtues.

ARMA. One of the kinds of the *Fulcræ* of plants.

ARNALDIA. A slow malignant disease of a Chronic nature, attended with an Alopecia.

ARNICA. Leopard's bane. This plant is much used on the continent in Paralytic affections, and is considered as an excellent Febrifuge and Antiseptic.

ARNICA MONTANA. The flowers of this plant possess Stimulating and Discutient qualities.

ARNICA SUEDENSIS. See CONYZA MEDIA.

ARNOTTO. See GALLEANA.

AROMA. The odorous principle of Plants.

A R

AROMATICS. Medicines possessing a Spicy scent and Pungent taste.

ARQUEBUSADE. A species of distilled water used by the French in gun-shot wounds.

ARRACK. A spirituous Liquor distilled from Rice.

ARSENIATES. Compounds of the Arsenic Acid with the Alkalies, Earths, and Metals.

ARSENIC. See METALS.

ARSENIC ACID. This is prepared by distilling six parts of nitrous acid from one part of the Calx of Arsenic.

ARTEMISIA. Of this genus commonly termed Mugwort, the most remarkable species of the *Vulgaris*, *Dracunculus*, *Abrotanum*, *Santonicum*, *Artemisia*, *Maritima*, *Pontica*, *Ab-sinthium*, and *Aborescens*.

ARTERIES. These are Pulsating Canals composed of three coats, and transmitting the Blood from the Heart to every part of the Body. The arteries of the Lungs arise from the Pulmonary Artery; those of all the rest of the Body from the Aorta — The Pulmonary Artery arises from the right Ventricle of the Heart, and dividing into a right and left branch, is distributed through the Lungs. — The Aorta arises from the left Ventricle of the Heart, and supplies all the body with vessels given off in the following manner :

- a. It first forms an ARCH.
- b. It then descends along the spine, and is called DESCENDING AORTA.
- c. It divides into two ILIACS.

(a). The ARCH OF THE AORTA gives off three branches.

First, The *Arteria Innominata*, which divides into the right Carotid and right Subclavian.

Secondly, The *Left Carotid*.

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Thirdly, The *Left Subclavian*.

I. The CAROTIDS are divided into *External* and *Internal*.

The EXTERNAL CAROTID gives off

1. The *Thyroid*.
2. The *Lingual*.
3. The *Labial*.
4. The *Inferior Pharyngeal*.
5. The *Occipital*.
6. The *Posterior Auris*.

7. The *The Internal Maxillary*, from which the *Spinous Artery* of the Dura Mater, the *Lower Maxillary* and several branches about the Palate and Orbit, arise.

8. The *Temporal*.

The INTERNAL CAROTID produces

1. The *Ophthalmic*.
2. The *Middle Cerebral*.
3. The *Communicans*, which inosculates with the *Vertebral*.

II. The SUBCLAVIANS give off the following branches:

1. The *Internal Mammary*, from which the *Thymic*, *Comes*, *Phrenici*, *Pericardiac*, and *Phrenico-Pericardiac*, arteries arise.

2. The *Inferior Thyroid*, which gives off the *Tracheal Ascending Thyroid*, and *Transversalis Humeri*.

3. The *Vertebral*, which proceeds within the *Vertebrae* and forms within the *Cranium* the *Basiliary Artery* from which the *Anterior Cerebelli*, the *Posterior Cerebri*, and many branches about the brain, are given off.

4. The *Cervicalis Profunda*.
5. The *Cervicalis Superficialis*.
6. The *Superior Intercostal*.
7. The *Supra-Scapular*.

As soon as the Subclavian arrives at the arm-pit, it is called

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the *Axillary Artery*; and when the latter reaches the arm it is called the *Brachial*.

The AXILLARY ARTERY gives off

1. *Four Mammary arteries.*
2. *The Sub-scapular.*
3. *The Posterior Circumflex.*
4. *The Anterior Circumflex, which ramify about the Shoulder joint.*

The BRACHIAL ARTERY gives off

1. *Many Lateral Branches.*
2. *The Profunda Humeri Superior.*
3. *The Profunda Humeri Inferior.*
4. *The Great Anastomosing Artery, which ramifies about the Elbow joint.*

The *Brachial Artery* then divides about the bend of the arm into the *Ulnar* and *Radial Arteries*, which are ramified to the ends of the fingers.

The ULNAR ARTERY gives off

1. *Several Recurrent Branches.*
2. *The Common Interosseous, of which the Dorsal Ulnar, the Palmaris Profunda, the Palmar Arch, and the Digitals, are branches.*

The RADIAL ARTERY gives off

1. *The Radial Recurrent.*
2. *The Superficialis Volæ, and then divides into the Palmaris Profunda and Digitalis.*

(b). The DESCENDING AORTA gives off the following branches.

In the Breast.

1. *The BRONCHIAL.*
2. *The OESOPHAGIAL.*

A R

3. The INTERCOSTALS.

4. The INFERIOR DIAPHRAGMATIC.

Within the Abdomen

1. The COELIAC, which divides into three branches.

1. The *Hepatic*, from which are given off, before it reaches the Liver,

The *Duodeno-gastric*, which sends off the *Right-gastro-epiploic*, and the *Pancreatico-Duodenal*.

The *Pylorica superior Hepatica*.

2. The *Coronaria Ventriculi*.

3. The *Splenic*, which emits the *Great and Small Pancreatics*, the *Posterior Gastric*, *Left Gastro-epiploic*, and the *Vasa Brevia*.

2. The *Superior Mesenteric*.

3. The *Emulgents*.

4. The *Spermatics*.

5. The *Inferior Mesenteric*.

6. The *Lumbar*.

7. The *Middle Sacral*.

(c). The Aorta then bifurcates into the ILIACS, each of which divide into *External* and *Internal*.

The INTERNAL ILIAC, called the HYPOGASTRIC, affords,

1. The *lateral Sacrals*.

2. The *Gluteal*.

3. The *Ischiatic*.

4. The *Pudical*, from which the *External Hemorrhoidal*, the *Perineal*, and the *Arteriæ Penis*, arise.

5. The *Obturator*.

The EXTERNAL ILIAC gives off in the groin

1. The *Epigastric*.

2. The *Circumflexa Iliaca*.

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It then passes under Poupart's Ligament, and is called the FEMORAL ARTERY, and sends off,

1. The *Profunda*.
2. The *Ramus Anastomoticus Magnus*, which runs about the knee joint.

Having reached the ham, where it gives off some small branches, it is termed the Popliteal. It then divides into the *Anterior* and *Posterior Tibial*.

The TIBIALIS ANTICA gives off,

1. The *Recurrent Artery*.
2. The *Internal Malleolar*.
3. The *External Malleolar*.
4. The *Tarsal*.
5. The *Metatarsal*.
6. The *Dorsalis Externa Hallucis*.

The POSTERIOR TIBIAL sends off,

1. The *Nutritia Tibia*.
2. *Various small branches*.
3. The *Internal Plantar*.
4. The *External Plantar*, from which an *arch* is formed that gives off the Digitals of the toes.

ARTHANITA, CYCLAMEN. Sow-bread.

ARTHRITIS. See PODAGRA.

ARTHRODIA. A species of moveable articulation. See ARTICULATION.

ARTHRODYNIA. Chronic pains in the joints without Pyrexia. It is one of the terminations of acute Rheumatism.

ARTICULATION. There are three genera of articulation, viz. DIARTHROSIS, or *moveable connection*; SYNARTHROSIS, or *immoveable connection*; and SYMPHYISIS, or *mediate connection*.—1st, DIARTHROSIS consists of five species, viz. *Enarthrosis*, or the ball and socket joint; *Arthrodia*, or conjunction in the same way as the last, but more superficially; *Ginglymus*, or the hinge-

like articulation, consisting of varieties which are named *Ginglymus Trachoides*, *Ginglymus Simplex*, and *Ginglymus Compositus*; and *Amphiarthrosis*, or articulation by plain surfaces. 2d, *SYNARTHROSIS* consists of three species, viz. *Suture*, or the junction of bones by serrated margins; *Harmonia*, or their connection by straight margins; and *Gomphosis*, where one bone is fixed to another as a nail in a board. 3d, *SYMPHYSIS* consists of five species, viz. *Synchondrosis*, or junction by cartilage; *Sissarcosis*, or junction by muscular fibre; *Syneurosis*, or junction by tendon; *Syndesmosis*, or junction by Ligament; and *Synostosis*, or junction by bony substance.

ARUM. The root of this plant is employed as a stimulant in Chlorotic and other cases.

ARUM MACULATUM. The systematic name of the above plant.

ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

ARYTÆNOID CARTILAGE. See **LARYNX**.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS, &c. See **MYOLOGY**.

ASARUM. A plant now little used in Medicine.

ABESTOS. A species of fibrous stone somewhat resembling *Amianthus*.

ASCARIS. A genus of insects belonging to the order of *Vermes Intestinæ*.

ASCITES. Dropsy arising from numerous causes; is an accumulation of a great quantity of water in the cavity of the Abdomen. There are two kinds of it—Dropsy of the Abdomen, and Encysted or Ovarial Dropsy. It attacks persons of any age and either sex; but men generally are its subjects. In dropsy there is a regular and uniform appearance of the abdomen with a sense of weight and distension, the urine is small in quantity and high-coloured, the pulse frequent, with thirst and increase of heat. In order to ascertain the existence of the fluid in the abdomen

A S

one hand of the practitioner is to be applied on one side of the abdomen, and with the other hand he is to slightly strike the opposite side, by which he will receive such a sensation as the presence of an aqueous fluid gives. The remedies are strong Diuretic medicines, Drastic purgatives, &c. and the operation of Paracentesis Abdominis. But these means for the most part only afford a temporary relief to the patient.

ASCLEPIAS. The herb swallow-wort.

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM. The systematic name of the Vincetoxicum, which see.

ASELLI. Millepedes. Belonging to the class Aptera.

ASH. See FRAXINUS.

ASPALATHUM. Calambic wood; having similar virtues to the Agallochum.

ASPALATHI LIGNUM. See LIGNUM ALOES.

ASPARAGUS. A genus of the Monogynia; slightly Diuretic.

ASPERA ARTERIA. Another name for the Trachea.

ASPERULA ODORATA. The systematic name of the Matrisylva.

ASPHALATUM. A bituminous substance, the use of which is now laid aside in medicine.

ASPHODELUS. The Daffodil, not now used in medicine.

ASPHODELUS RACEMOSUS. The systematic name of the Asphodelus.

ASPHYXIA. A state of the body in which, though life exists, pulsation cannot be perceived.

ASPIS. The Asp, a small poisonous kind of serpent.

ASPLENIUM. Ruta Muraria. The systematic name of the Ruta Muraria.

ASPLENIUM SCOLOPENDRIUM. The systematic name of the Scolopendrium.

A S

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES. The systematic name of the Trichomanes.

ASSA FÆTIDA. A concrete Resinous juice procured from the root of the Ferula Assa Fætida. This is a powerful Antispasmodic: it is also a Stimulant, Expectorant, Emmenagogue, and Anthelmintic.

ASSIMILATION. The conversion of the food into nutriment.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS. The common crab.

ASTHENIA. Extreme debility.

ASTHMA. This disease may take place at any period of life, but most commonly occurs after its middle period. It is attended with difficult respiration coming on at longer or shorter intervals, and becomes continued after frequent attacks. There is a sense of tightness across the chest, and loud wheezing inspiration: the patient seeks an upright posture, and often goes to the window from a sense of suffocation: there is a dry cough at the commencement of the complaint with little or no expectoration, and a discharge of thin frothy mucus from the lungs; the pulse is rather quick, but not hard as in inflammation, together with great irritability of mind; but the attacks of asthma vary considerably in different persons. If the patient exerts himself on the following day after the attack of the paroxysm, the symptoms recur. The treatment consists in promoting expectoration by nauseating emetics as Ipecacuan and Squills; the inhalation of steam by means of an inhaler is of temporary benefit; when there is livor and fulness of the face, together with heat and a quick pulse, bloodletting in small quantities may be of service either generally or locally; the application of a blister with warm bathing and antispasmodic medicines, as æther and opium, afford considerable relief. You are to prevent the re-

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currence of the disease by Tonics; as bitters, preparations of iron, cold bathing, myrrh, &c. Let the patient avoid particular situations that favour the attack of the complaint, and fermented liquors. If the disease seems to have arisen from the suppression of some established evacuation, you should endeavour to supply this deficiency by creating an artificial discharge, either by making an issue or passing a seton; keep up the urinary secretion, by all diuretic medicines, but especially preparations of Squills, and attend to the state of the stomach and bowels.

ASTRAGALUS. A bone of the Tarsus. See OSTEOLOGY.

ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS. The stemless milk-vetch, said to be used in venereal nodes and nocturnal pains.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA. The systematic name of the Gum Tragacanth plant.

ASTRINGENTS. See ADSTRINGENTS.

ATAXIA. Irregularity in the symptoms of a disease.

ATHAMANTA CRETENSIS. The systematic name of the Daucus Creticus.

ATHAMANTA OREOSELINUM. The systematic name of the Oreoselinum.

ATHEROMA. A kind of Tumor or wen containing a soft substance.

ATLAS. The name of the first Vertebra. See OSTEOLOGY.

ATMOSPHERIC AIR. See AIR ATMOSPHERIC.

ATONIA. Atony. A defect of muscular power.

ATRABILIS. Blackbile.

ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA. A plant now little used in medicine.

ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS. The systematic name of the following plant.

A X

ATRIPLEX SATIVA. A plant not now employed in medicine.

ATROPA BELLADONNA. The systematic name of the Belladonna.

ATROPA MANDRAGORA. The systematic name of the Mandragora.

ATROPHIA. Emaciation and wasting with loss of strength but without Hectic Fever.

ATTENUANTS. Diluent Medicines.

ATTOLLENS AUREM. See **MYOLOGY**.

ATTOLLENS OCULI. See **MYOLOGY**.

ATTRACTION. See **AFFINITY**.

AUDITORY NERVES. See **NEUROLOGY**.

AURA EPILEPTICA. A peculiar sensation felt by Epileptic patients.

AURA SEMINIS. The vivifying portion of the semen.

AURANTIUM. The Seville orange.

AURICULA. A name of the external Ear. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

AURICULA JUDÆ. A membranaceous Fungus of Astringent virtues.

AURICULA MURIS. See **PILOSELLA**.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. The Ventricles of the Heart which see under **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

AURICULARIS. A name of the little finger.

AURIS. The Ear.

AVENA. Common Oats. The Avena Sativa of Linnæus.

AVIGATO PEAR. The fruit of the Laurus Persea of Linnæus.

AXILLA. The arm-pit.

AXILLARY Arteries, Veins, or Nerves. See **ARTERIES, VEINS, OR NERVES**.

B A

AXUNGIA. Lard or fat.

AZOT. See AIR.

AZYGOS. A name applied to several parts which have no fellows.

AZYGOS VEIN. See VEINS.

B.

BACCA. A Berry.

BACCÆ Bermudenses. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ

BACCÆ NORLANDICÆ. The Fruit of the Rubus Arcticus; said to be Refrigerant, Antiseptic, and Antiscorbutic.

BADIAGA. The name of a Plant, the powder of which is said to remove the livid marks of blows in a night's time.

BADIAN SEMEN. See ANISUM STELLATUM.

BALANUS MYREPSICA. See BEN NUX.

BALAUSTIUM. Balaustine flower. A flower produced by the plant from which is obtained the Granatum: which see.

BALBUTIES. See PSELLISMUS.

BALDMONEY. See MEUM ATHAMANTICUM.

BALM. See MELISSA.

BALM OF GILEAD. See MOLDAVICA.

BALM OF GILEAD FIR. See BALSAMEA.

BALM OF MECCA. See BALSAMUM GILEADENSE.

BALM TURKEY. See MOLDAVICA.

BALNEUM. A Bath, which see.

BALNEUM MARIÆ. }
BALNEUM MARIS. } See BATH CHYMICAL.

BALNEUM SICCUUM. See BATH CHYMICAL.

BALLOON. A globular glass-receiver used in Chymical operations.

B A

BALSAM. A name applied to certain Liquid Resinous substances.

BALSAMEA. The Balm of Gilead Fir.

BALSAMICS. Medicines of a Balsamic nature.

BALSAMITA MAS. Costmary. Not now used in medicine.

BALSAMUM FOEMINA. See **AGERATUM**.

BALSAMUM AMERICANUM. See **BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM**.

BALSAMUM BASILIENSE. See **BALSAMUM COPAIVÆ**.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE. A pure turpentine derived from the *Pinus Balsamea* of Linnaeus.

BALSAMUM COPAIVÆ. A resinous juice obtained from the *Copaifera Officinalis* of Linnaeus. This is principally used in Gonorrhœas, Phthisis Pulmonalis, Fluor Albus, and Nephritis.

BALSAMUM GILIADENSE. The Resinous juice obtained from the *Amyris Gileadensis*. Its virtues resemble those of the *Copaiva*.

BALSAMUM DE MECCA. The Balsamum Gileadense.

BALSAMUM INDICUM. The Balsamum Peruvianum, which see.

BALSAMUM MECCANUM. The Balsamum Gileadense.

BALSAMUM MEXICANUM. The Balsamum Peruvianum.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. A Resinous juice obtained from the *Myroxylon Peruiferum*. This is sometimes applied to ill-conditioned ulcers.

BALSAMUM RACKASIRA. A Balsam seldom used in this country.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. A Balsam obtained from the *Toluifera Balsamum* of Linnaeus. This has been chiefly used as a Pectoral.

B A

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM: A name of the Tinctura Benzoes Composita.

BALSAMUM VERUM. The Balsamum Gileadense.

BAMIA MOSCHATA. See ABELMOSCHUS.

BANANA. A species of Plantain. The fruit of this plant forms a very nutritious food.

BANCIA. See ELAPHOBOSUM.

BANGUE. An Italian plant possessing Aphorodisiac qualities.

BARBA. A species of down covering the surface of some plants.

BARBA CAPRIÆ. See ULMARIÆ.

BARBA HIRCI. See TRAGOPOGON.

BARBA JOVIS. See SEDUM MAJUS.

BARBADOES CHERRY. The Fruit of the Malphigia Glabea of Linnæus.

BARBADOES NUT. See RICINUS RAJOR.

BARBADOES TAR. See PETROLEUM BARBADENSE.

BARBERRY. See BERBERREIS.

BARDANA. Burdock. Decoctions of the root of this plant have been used in Rheumatic, Venereal, and other complaints.

BAREGE WATER. A hot sulphurous water useful in some cutaneous diseases.

BARK. See CINCHONA.

BARLEY CAUSTIC. See CAVADILLA.

BARNET WATER. A Saline Purgative spring.

BAROMETER. An instrument for measuring the density of the Atmosphere.

BARYTES. See EARTHS.

BASALTES. A species of hard stone of a dark green colour and regular form, existing in large masses.

B E

BASES, ACIDIFIABLE. See **ACIDS.**

BASIL. See **BASILICUM.**

BASILARE OS. A name of the Sphenoid bone.

BASILLARIS APOPHYSIS VEL PROCESSUS. A name of the Cuneiform process of the Os Occipitis.

BASILARIS ARTERIA. See **ARTERIES.**

BASILICA VENA. See **VEINS.**

BASILICUM. Basil. The Ocimum Basilicum of Linnaeus, supposed to possess Nervine qualities.

BASILICUM. An ointment composed of Wax, Resin, &c.

BASIO-CERATO-CHONDRO-GLOSSUS. See **HYOGLOSSUS** under **MYOLOGY.**

BASIO-PHARYNGEUS. See **CONSTRUCTOR PHARINGIS MEDIUS** under **MYOLOGY.**

BATH CHEMICAL. Matters employed in Chemistry for the gradual transmission of heat, as the Balneum Mariæ or Water Bath, the Balneum Arenæ or Sand Bath, and the Vapour Bath.

BATH WATER. The Thermal Waters of the Mineral Spring at Bath, containing in solution several calcareous salts, slightly impregnated with Carbonic acid, still more slightly with Iron, and having suspended in it a small quantity of siliceous Earth.

BATRACHUS. A tumour usually occurring under the tongue, known at present by the name Rapula: which see.

BAY-LEAVED, Passion flower. The Passi Flora Laurifolia of Linnaeus.

BDELLIUM. A Resinous juice said to possess Diuretic and Deobstruent virtues.

BEAN. The common Bean: the seed of the Vicia Faba of Linnaeus.

BEAN MALACA. See **ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.**

B E

BEAN, ST. IGNATIUS'. See *FABA INDICA*.

BEAR'S-BREACH. See *ACANTHUS*.

BEAR'S-FOOT. See *HELLEBORASTER*.

BEARING DOWN. A partial prolapsus of the Uterus.

BEAR'S WHORTLE BERRY. See *UVA URSI*.

BECCABUNGA. Brooklime Speedwell. The leaves of this plant are said to possess Antiscorbutic qualities.

BED STRAW, LADY'S. See *APERINA*.

BEACH TREE. See *FAGUS*.

BEET, RED. See *BETA RUBRA*.

BEET WHITE. A variety of the above plant.

BEFARIA. One of the Linnæan Genera.

BEGONIA. One of the Linnæan Genera.

BEHEN ALBUM. The root of the *Centurea Behen*, a medicine not used in this country.

BEHEN RUBRUM. The root of the *Statice Limonium* possessing slight astringent properties.

BELAE CORTEX. A bark from Madagascar said to be efficacious in *Diarrhœas*.

BELLADONNA. Deadly Nightshade. The *Atropa Belladonna* of Linnæus. This plant is a strong Narcotic poison, and has been used both externally and internally in *Schirrhus* and Cancer.

BELLIS MAJOR. Ox-eye Daisy. Not now used in medicine.

BELLIS MINOR. The common Daisy. Not now used in medicine.

BELLIS PERENNIS. The systematic name of the *Bellis Minor*.

BELLONIA. One of the Linnæan genera.

BEN NUX. The Ben Nut or oily *Acora*; not now used in medicine.

B E

BENGALÆ RADIX. See CASUMUNIAR.

BENGAL QUINCE. The fruit of the *Erateva Marmelos* of Linnæus. It is esteemed in India as a remedy against Dysentery.

BENJAMIN. See BENZONIUM.

BENJAMIN FLOWERS. See BENZOIC ACID.

BENZOATES. Salts formed by the union of the Benzoic Acid with certain bases.

BENZOIC ACID. Benzoin when powdered and boiled in water affords an acid salt, which, by cooling, crystallizes in long needles, and this is called the Acid of Benzoin.

BENZONIUM. Gum Benjamin; obtained from the *Styrax Benzoin*. The preparations of this Balsam have been much employed in Phthysical complaints.

BERBERIS. The Barberry. *Berberis Vulgaris* of Linnæus. Its fruit is said to be useful in Diarrhœas, Fluxes, &c.

BERBERIS VULGARIS. The systematic name of the above plant.

BERGAMOT. A species of citron produced by grafting a citron branch on a Bergamot Pear-Tree. From such a plant the Essence of Bergamot is produced.

BERMUDAS BERRY. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ.

BETA. Beet. The juice of this plant has been considered as a powerful Errhine and is a gentle Laxative.

BETONICA. Wood Betony. Now little used in medicine.

BETONICA AQUATICA. Water Betony. Formerly used in Scrophulous complaints.

BETONICA PAULI. See VERONICA.

BETULA. The Birch Tree.

BEZETTA CÆRULEA. The juice of the *Croton Tinctorium*, used as a test by Chymists.

B I

BEZOAR STONES. These are morbid concontrations formed in bodies of animals. Not now used in medicine.

BICEPS. A muscle having two heads or origins; for a description of each muscle bearing this name see **MYOLOGY**.

BICORNIS. A name applied to muscles having two heads, and also to the Os Hyoides.

BICUSPIDES. See **TEETH**.

BIFURCATION. The dividing of a vessel or nerve into two branches.

BILE. The Bitter fluid secreted by the Liver.

BILIARY DUCTS. The Ducts which convey the bile from the Liver to the Ductus Hepaticus.

BILIOUS DISEASES. Such as arise from a preternatural secretion of Bile.

BIND WEED. See **CONVOLVULUS MAJOR ALBUS**.

BINGALEE. See **CASUMUNAR**.

BIRCH TREE. The common name of the *Betula*.

BIRDS. The class of animals which, according to the Linnæan system, includes six orders, *Accipitres*, *Picæ*, *Gallinæ*, *Anseres*, *Grallæ*, and *Passeres*.

BIRDS-TONGUE. A name given to the seeds of the *Fraxinus Excelsior* of Linnæus.

BIRTH WORT. See **ARISTOLOCHIA**.

BIRTH WORT. Climbing. See **ARISTOLOCHIA TENUIS**.

BISHOP'S WEED. See **AMMI**.

BISMUTH. See **METALS**.

BISTORTA. Bistort. The root of this plant is a very powerful astringent.

BISTOURY. An instrument used in surgery for making incisions.

BITTER APPLE. See **COLOCYNTHIS**.

BETTER CUCUMBER. See **COLOCYNTHIS**.

B L

BITTER GOURD. See *COLOCYNTHIS*.

BITTER SWEET. See *DULCAMARA*.

BITUMENS. These are combustible substances of a strong acrid or aromatic smell; composed of Hydrogen, Carbon, and other substances.

BIVENTER. A muscle having two bellies.

BIXA ORELLANA. The systematic name of the Terra Orleana.

BLACKBERRY. The fruit of the *Rubus Fruticosus*.

BLADDER. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.

BLENDE. A combination of Zinc and Sulphur.

BLENNORRHŒA. A mere discharge of mucus from the Urethra.

BLENNORHAGIA. A name of Gonorrhœa.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA. An inflammation of the Eyelid.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS. A falling down of the upper Eyelid over the Cornea. The Eyelid should be supported by Sticking Plaster.

BLESSED THISTLE. See *CARDUS BENEDICTUS*.

BLITUM FŒTIDUM. See *ARTIPLEX FOETIDA*.

BLOOD. The red fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of animals, being of a florid colour while passing through the former, and of a darker colour in the latter. When taken from the body, the Blood separates into two portions, one called the *Cruor* or *Crassamentum*, the other, which is of a thinner consistence, the *Serum* or *Lymph*. This very important fluid is derived from the Lymph or Chyle absorbed from the different surfaces of the body, and is expended in nourishing the system.

BLOOD, DRAGON'S. See *SANGUINIS DRACONIS*.

BLOOD-LETTING. Consists in the opening either of a

B O

Vein or Artery, whence it is called Vænesection, and Arteriotomy when general; but, when topical, it is effected by the application of Leeches, cupping Glasses, or Scarification, to the surface of the body.

BLOOD-STONE. See HOEMATITES.

BLOODY-FLUX. See DYSENTERY.

BOG-BEAN. See TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM.

BOIS DE COISSI. See QUASSIA.

BOLAR EARTHS. See BOLES.

BOLE ARMENIAN. A red-coloured Earth sometimes applied to children's mouths as a remedy for Aphthæ.

BOLES. Friable Argillaceous substances, many of them used in medicine.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. The systematic name of the Agaricus.

BOLETUS LARYCIS. The systematic name of the Agaricus Albus.

BOLETUS SUAVEOLENS. The systematic name of the Fungus Salicis.

BOLUS. Any medicine made up in the form of a ball for the purpose of being swallowed.

BOLUS ARMENIÆ. See BOLE ARMENIAN.

BOLUS GALLICUS. French Bole, occasionally administered as an absorbent and antacid.

BOMBIATES. Salts formed by the union of the Bombic acid with different bases.

BOMBIC ACID. Acid of silk-worms. The properties and affinities of this acid are not yet well known.

BONES. See OSTEOLOGY.

BONE-BINDER. See OSTEOCOLLA.

BONUS HENRICUS. English Mercury. The Chenopodium Bonus Henricus of Linnaeus.

B O

BORACIC ACID. In combination with Soda, this acid forms Borax.

BORAGE. See **BORAGO.**

BORAGO. The *Borago Officinalis* of Linnæus, in some countries esteemed a Refrigerant and Cordial.

BORAS SODÆ. See **BORAX.**

BORATES. Salts formed by a union of the Boracic Acid with different bases.

BORAX. A neutral salt formed by the combination of the Boracic Acid and Soda. This salt possesses Antacid and Deobstruent qualities, and a solution of it is frequently employed for cleansing the Mouth.

BORBORYGMUS. The noise occasioned by Flatus in the intestines.

BOTANY. The Science which teaches the Natural History, structure, and Physiology of Vegetables. The following is a systematic arrangement of the Vegetable Materia Medica, according to the Linnæan system.

Class I. MONANDRIA.	<i>Olea Europæa</i>
	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
	<i>beccabunga</i>
Order MONOGYNIA.	<i>Gratiola officinalis</i>
	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
<i>Amomum zingiber</i>	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
<i>cardamomum</i>	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
<i>granum paradisi</i>	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
<i>Costus Arabicus</i>	<i>horminum</i>
<i>Maranta galanga</i>	<i>sclarea</i>
<i>Curcuma Longa.</i>	<i>Collinsonia canadensis.</i>
<i>Kæmpferia rotunda</i>	
	TRYGINIA.
Class II. DIANDRIA.	
	<i>Piper Nigrum</i>
Order. MONOGYNIA.	<i>longum</i>
	<i>cubeba</i>
<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	<i>hetel</i>

B O

Class III. TRIANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Valeriana officinalis

phu.

celtica

Tamarindus indica

Crocus sativus

Iris florentina

tuberosa

germanica

psendacorus

foetidissima

Gladiolus communis

Cyperus longus

rotundus

DIGYNIA.

Arundo phragmitis

Saccharum officinarum

TRIGYNIA.

Emecarpus Amacardium

Rhus coriaria

typhinum

vernix

Cassine peragua

Ambucus ebulus

nigra

Amarix gallica

Alsine media

TETRAGYNIA.

Narnassia palustris

PENTAGYNIA.

Statice limonium

Linum usitatissimum

Linum catharticum

Drosera rotundifolia.

Class VI. HEXANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Bromelia ananas

Allium victorale

sativum

porrum

cupa

Lilium candidum

Scilla maritima

Asphodelus ramosus

Asparagus officinalis

Dracena draco

Convallaria majalis

polygonatum

Aloe perfoliata

Bursera gummiifera

Acorus calamus

Calamus rotang

Acras sapota

Berberis vulgaris

DIGYNIA.

Oryza sativa

TRIGYNIA.

Rummex Crispus

sanguineus

patientia

acutus

hydrolapathum

suetatus

Alpinus

Acetosa

Colchicum autumnale

illyricum

TETRAGYNIA.

Petivera Allicea

Class VII. HEPTANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Tropæolum majus

Amyris elemifera
gileadensis
apohalsanum
zeylanica
kataf

Lawsonia inermis

Vaccinium myrtillus
Vitis idæa
oxycoccosDaphne mezereum
thymelæa
laureola
guidium

TRIGYNIA

Polygonum fagopyrum
historia
hydropiper
persicaria
aviculare

Sapindus saponaria

TETRAGYNIA.

Paris quadrifolia

Class IX. ENNEANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Laurus cinnamomum
cassia
myrrha
camphor

Capsicum annuum

baccatum

Strychnos nux vomica

culubrina?

volubilis?

atia amara?

Coris monspelliensis

Cordia mixa

Rhamnus catharticus

frangula

zizyphus

Ceanothus Americanus

Ribes Rubrum

nigrum

Bederia halix

Vitis vinifera

apyrana

Lagœcia cumminoides

Allamanda cathartica

Vinca minor

Nerium antidysentericum

Plumeria Alba

Echites syphilitica

DIGYNIA.

Asclepias asthmatica

Vincetoxicum

Herniaria glabra

Chenopodium bonus henricus

rubrum

botrys

bonus ambrosi-

ordes

anthelminticum

vulvaria

Bete vulgaris

cicla

Salsola kali

sativa

soda

Ulmus campestris

Gentiana latea

B O

Oentiana asclepidea
cautaurium
purpurea
cenciata
amarella
Eryugium campestre
manicula Erupta
Eupleurum rotundifolium
Cordylium officinale
Daucus carota
Conium maculatum
Cachris odontalgica
Athamanta annua
oreoselinum
Peucedanum officinale
Gerula assa foetida
Laserpitium filer
latifolium
Hieracleum spondilium
Ligusticum levisticum
Angelica archangelica
Sylvestris
Quim ninsi
nodistorum
ison amomum
Ammi majus
Bubon Macedonicum
galbanum
Cuminum cyminum
Enanthe crocata
Phellandrium aquaticum
Ethusa meum
Cicuta virosa
Coriandrum sativum
Scandix cerefolium
Cherophyllum sylvestre
Imperatoria ostruthium
Eseli tortuosum
Pastinaca sativa
opopanax
Anethum graveoleus
femiculum
Carum carui
Pimpinella saxifraga

Pimpinella magna
anisum
Apium petroselinum
graveoleus
Phalaris canariensis
Panicum italicum
dactylon
miliaceum
Avena sativa
Secale cereale
Hordeum distichon
Triticum hybernum
Repens

Class IV. TETRANDITA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Globularia alypum
Dipsacus sullivanum
Scabiosa succisa
arvensis
Asperula odorata
Galium Verum
molluga
aparine
Rubia tinctorum
Penæa sarcocolla
Pantago major
media
lanceolata
psyllium
Fagara Octandra
Hediotis auricularia
Sanguisorba officinalis
Banksia abyssinica
Trapa natans
Dorstenia contrayerva
Santalum album
Camphorosma monspeliensis
Alchemilla vulgaris

DIGYNIA.

Cuscuta Europæa

Cuscuta Epithimum

TETRAGYNIA.

Ilex aquisolinum
cassine

Class V. PENTANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Lithospermum officinale
Anchusa officinalis tinctoria
Cynoglossum officinale
Pulmonare officinalis
Symphytum officinale
Borago officinalis
Primula veris
Seldanellis Alpina
Cyclamen Europæum
Menyanthes trifoliata
Lysimachia nummularia
Anagallis arvensis
Spigelia anthelmintica
marilandica
Ophiorrhiza mungos
Onosma echoides
Plumbago Europæa
Convolvulus scammonia
turpethum
jalapa
mechoacanna
soldanella

Cinchona officinalis
carybæa
angustifolia
corymbifera
floribunda
montana
tecamez

Coffea Arabica
occidentalis
Psychotria emetica

Lonicera periclymenum
symphoricarpus
diervilla

Verbascum thapsus
nigrum

Datura stramonium
Hyosciamus niger
albus

Nicotiana tabacum
Atropa mandragora
belladonna

Physalis alkekengi
Solanum dulcamara
nigrum

Laurus cinnamomum
culilawan
nobilis
sasafras
pecurim

Anacardium occidentale

TRIGYNIA.

Rheum palmatum
rhaponticum
undulatum

Class X. DECANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Sophora heptaphylla
Hymenæa courbaril
Cassia fistula
senna

Poinciana pulcherrima
Cæsalpinia sappan
crista

Myroxylon peruvianum
Guilandina moringa
Guajacum officinale
sanctum

Dictamnus albus
Ruta graveolens

B O

bluifera balsamum
hematoxylum campechianum

rietenia mahogani
febrifuga

massia amara
simamba
dioica?

edum pelustre
mododendron chrysanthum
ferrugineum

butus uva ursi
rola rotundifolia
erax officinalis
benzoin
ppaifera officinalis

DIGYNIA.

isifraga granulata
crassifolia
ponaria officinalis
anthus caryophyllus

PENTAGYNIA.

edum telephium,
acre
alis acetocella
cernua
corniculata

DECAGYNIA.

ytolacca decandra

Class XL. DODECANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

earum Europaeum
anella alba?

artulaca oleracea
ithrum salicaria

Garcinia mangostana

DIGYNIA.

Agrimonia lupatoria

TRIGYNIA.

Euphorbia officinarum
canecens
parviflora
esula
lathyris
palustris

DODECAGYNIA.

Sempervivum tectorum

Class XII. ICOSANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

Cactus opuntia
Myrtus communis
caryophyllata
pimenta
Punica granatum
Amygdalus communis
nana
persica

Primus avium
cerasus
domestica
lauro-cerasus

Prunus avium
padus
spinosa

TRIGYNIA.

Sorbus aucuparia
domestica

PENTAGYNIA.

Mesembryanthemum crystal-
linum

Mespilus germanica

Pyrus malus

cydonia

Spiræa filipendula

ulmaria

POLYGYNIA.

Rosa alba

canina

centifolia

damascena

gallica

Rubus articus

chamæmorus

idaeus

Fragaria vesca

Potentilla anserina

reptans

Formentilla erecta

Geum rivale

urbanum

Class XIII. POLYANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

Caparis spinosa

Chelidonium majus

Papaver rhœas

somniferum

Cambogia gutta

Nymphæa alba

Bixa orellana

Tilia Europæa

Myristica officinalis

Thea bohea

viridis

Caryophyllus aromaticus

Cistus creticus

DIGYNIA.

Pæonia officinalis

TRIGYNIA.

Delphinium consolida

staphisagria

Aconitum anthora

cammarum

napellus

TETRAGYNIA.

Cimicifuga foetida

Pentagynia

Aquilegia vulgaris

Nigella sativa

POLYGYNIA.

Illicium anisatum

Uvaria zeylanica

Liriodendron tulipifera

Anemone hypatica

nemorosa

pratensis

Clematis recta

vitalba

Thalicteum flavum

Ranunculus abortivus

acris

alpinus

arvensis

bulbosus

ficaria

flammula

illyricus

lingua

sceleratus

thora

Heleborus foetidus

niger

Heleborus viridis
Wintera aromatica
 canella
Adonis verna
 appenina

Class XIV. DIDYAMINA.

Order GYMNOSPERMIA.

Anjuga pyramidalis
Tencrium chamaedrys
 chamæpitys
 creticum
 marum
 polium
 scordium
Satureja capitata
 hortensis
Hyssopus officinalis
Nepeta cataria
Lavendula spica
 stoechas
Mentha auricularis
 cervina
 crispa
 piperita
 pulegium
 sativa
 sylvestris
 viridis
Glechoma hederacea
Lamium album
Betonica officinalis
Stachys unnuia
 recta
 sylvatica
Marrubium vulgare
Leonurus cardiaca
Origanum creticum
 dictamnus
 majorana
 syriacum

Origanum vulgare
Thymus serpyllum
 vulgaris
Melissa calaminthus
 officinalis
Diacocephalum canariense
 Moldavicum
Melittis melissophyllum
Ocyrum basilicum
Pranella vulgaris
Scutellaria galericulata

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Acanthus Mollis
Euphrasia officinalis
Lathræa squammaria
Pedicularis palustris
Antirrhinum linaria
Scrophularia equatiga
 nodosa
Digitalis purpurea
Linnaea borealis
Sesamum orientale
Vitex agnus castus
Avicennia tomentosa
Bignonia ophthalmica

Class XV. TETRADYNAMIA.

Order SILICULOSA.

Lepidium sativum
Thlaspi arvense
 bursa pastoris
Cochlearia armoracia
 officinalis

SALICUOSA.

Dentaria pentaphyllos
Cardamine pratensis
Sisymbrium nasturtium

Sisymbrium sophia
tenuifolium

Erysimum aliaria
barbarea
officinale

Cheiranthus cheiri

Brassica eruca
oleracea
rapa

Sinapis alba
nigra

Raphanus sativus
Crambe orientalis

Class XVI. MONADELPHIA.

DECANDRIA.

Geranium moschatum
robertianum

DODECANDRIA.

Pentapetes muhucunda

POLYANDRIA.

Althæa officinalis

Acea rosea

Malva alcea
rotundifolia
sylvestris

Gossypium herbaceum

Hibiscus abelmoschus

Class XVII. DIADELPHIA.

HEXANDRIA.

Fumaria bulbosa
officinalis

OCTANDRIA.

Polygala amara

Polygala senega
vulgaris

DECANDRIA.

Pterocarpus draco
santalinus

Spartium scoparinum

Genista canariensis?
tinctoria

Onosis spinosa
arvensis

Lupinus albus

Phaseolus vulgaris

Dolichos pruriens?
ureus?
foja

Vicia faba

Glycyrrhiza glabra
echinata

Cytisus laburnum

Eroum ervilia
leus

Pisum sativum

Geoffroya inermis
surinamensis

Indigofera tinctoria

Galega officinalis

Astragalus excapus
gummifer
tragacantha

Trifolium melilotus
officinalis
repens

Trigonella MonsPELLIENSIS
fœnum græcum

Class XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

PENTANDRIA.

Theobroma cacao

B O

ICOSANDRIA.

Citrus medica
aurantium

POLYANDRIA.

Melalenca leucadendron
Hypericum bacciferum
guttiferum?
perforatum

Class XIX. SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA EQUALIS.

Tragopogon pratense
Scorzonesa Hispanica
humilis
Lactuca sativa
scariola
virosa
Souchus oleraceus
Leontodon taraxacum
Hieracium pilosella
Cichorium intytris
endivia
Arctium lappa
Serratula aurata
Carduus marianus
Onopordum acanthium
Cynara scolymus
Caslina acaulis
Carthamus tinctorius
Spilanthus acmella
Eupatorium cannabinum
Santolina chamæcy parissus

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Tanacetum vulgare
Artemisia balsamica
abrotanum

Artemisia absinthium
campestris
dracunculus
glacialis
maritima
pontica
rupestris
santonica
vulgaris

Gnaphalium arenarium
dioicum

Erigeron acre

Tussilago farfara
petasites

Senecio vulgaris
Solidago virga aurea
Inula helenium
dysenterica

Arnica montana
Doronicum atifolium
pardalianches

Bellis perennis
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum

Matricaria chamomilla
parthenium

Anthemis cotula
nobilis
pyrethrum

Achillea ageratum
atrata
millefolium
moschata
ptarmica

Sigesbeckia orientalis

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Centaurea behen
benedicta
calcitrappa
cyanus

B O

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.	Class XXI. MONOECIA.
Calendula officinalis	MONANDRIA.
MONOGYNIA.	Cynomorium coccineum
Lobelia syphilitica.	TRIANDRIA.
longiflora	
tupa	Carex arenaria
Viola canina	Phyllanthus emblica
ipecacuanha	TETANDRIA.
odorata	
tricolor	Betula alba
Class XX. GYNANDRIA.	alnus
DIANDRIA.	Buxus sempervirens
Orchis bifolia	Urtica dioica
mascula	pilulifera
militaris	ureus
morio	Morus nigra
Satyrion hircinum	PENTANDRIA.
Epidendrum vanilla	Zanthium strumarium
HEXANDRIA.	POLYANDRIA.
Aristolochia anguicida	Poterium sanguisorba
clematidis	Quercus robur
longa	serris
rotunda	ruber
odoratissima	Juglans regia
serpentaria	Fagus castanea
trilobata	sylvatica
DODECANDRIA.	Corylus avellana
Cytinus hypocistis	Liquidambar styraciflua
POLYANDRIA.	MONADELPHIA.
Aurum maculatum	Pinus abies
Zostera marina	balsamea
	canadensis
	cembra

B O

Pinus larix
pices
pinea
sylvestris
munglos

Stillingia sylvatica
Cupressus sempervirens

Thuja occidentalis
articulata

Croton cascarilla
lacciferum
tiglium
tinctorium

Jatropha curcas
elastica
manihot

Ricinus communis

SYNGENESIA.

Momordica elaterium

Cucurbita lagenaria
citrullus

pepo
Cumumis colocynthis
mo
sativus

Brionia alba

Class XXII. DIOECIA.

DIANDRIA.

Salix alba
caprea
fragilis
pentandria
vitubira

TRIANDRIA.

Exœcaria agallocha

TETANDRIA.

Viscum album

Myrica gale
Crucea ferruginea, antidysenterica

PENTANDRIA.

Pistachia vera
terebinthus
chio
lentiscus

Spinacea oleacea
Cannavis sativa
Humulus lupulus
Fevillea trilobata

HEXANDRIA.

Smilax sarsaparilla
china

OCTANDRIA.

Populus nigra
balsamifera
Rhodiola rosea

ENNEANDRIA.

Mercurialis annua

DECANDRIA.

Caria papaya

DODECANDRIA.

Monispermum occulus

MONODELPHIA.

Juniperus sabina
communis
lycea?

Cissampelos pareira
carpeba

B O

SYNGENESIA.

Russus aculeatus
hypoglossum

GYNANDRIA.

Glutia eluteria?

Class XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

MONOECIA.

Verabrum album
nigrum
sabadilla?
Andropogon schœnanthus
nardus
Parietaria officinalis
Ophioxylum serpentinum
Mimosa catecho
nilotica
senegal

DIÆSIA.

Fraxinus excelsior
ornus
rotundifolia
Panax quinquefolium

TRIÆCIA.

Ceratonia siliqua
Ficus carica
indica

Class XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

Equisetum arvense
Osmunda regalis
Pteris aquilina

Asplenium ceterach
ruta muraria
scolopendria
trichomanoides

Polypodium vulgare
filix mas
fragrans

Adiantum capillus veneris
pedatum

MUSCI.

Lycopodium clavatum
selago
Polytrichum commune

ALGÆ.

Lichen aphthosus
caninus
coccyferus
islandicus
plicatus
pulmonarius
roccella

Conferva rivularis
kelminthocorton
Fucus vesiculosus

FUNGI.

Agaricus muscarius
Boletus laricinis
igniarius
suavolens

Peziza auricula
Lycoperdon bovista
tuber

Class XXV. PALMÆ.

Cocos butyracea
nucifera
Phœnix dactylifera
Sagus farinaria

B R

BOTRYS. Jerusalem oak.

BOTRYS MAXICANA. Mexican tea.

BOUGIE. A flexible instrument employed in the cure of Strictures in the Urethra.

BOVISTA. Puff-ball. Used sometimes to stop bleeding.

BRACHIALIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

BRACHIAL ARTERY. See **ARTERIES**.

BRACHIAL NERVE. See **NEUROLOGY**.

BRACHIO-CUBITAL LIGAMENT. See **SYNDESMOLOGY**.

BRACHIO RADIAL LIGAMENT. See **SYNDESMOLOGY**.

BRACHII OS. A name of the Os Humeri. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

BRACHIUM. The arm.

BRAIN. See **CEREBRUM**.

BRANCA LEONINA. See **ELAPHOBOSCU**.

BRANCHA URSINA. The Heracleum Spondilium of Linnaeus, said to be used in Dysentery.

BRANCHÆ. The Glands of the Fauces.

BRANCHUS. A flow of humours from the Fauces.

BRANDY. This fluid is a powerful Tonic, Cordial, and Antispasmodic.

BRANKURSINE. See **ACANTHUS**.

BRASILIENSE LIGNUM. Logwood. See **HOEMATOKYLUM**.

BRASILIENSIS RADIX. See **IPECACUANHA**.

BRASS. A composition of Copper and Zinc.

BRASSICA CAPITATA. The systematic name of the Common Cabbage.

BRASSICA ERUCA. The systematic name of the plant which affords the semen Erucae.

BRASSICA ERUCASTRUM. See **ERUCA SYSESTRIS**.

B R

BRASSICA MARINA. Soldanella. The leaves of this plant have been used as a Drastic purge.

BRASSICA NAPUS. The systematic name of the plant producing the Semen Napi.

BRASSICA OLERACEA. The systematic name of the Brassica Capitata.

BRASSICA RAPA. The systematic name of the Turnip.

BREASTS. See **MAMMÆ.**

ÆREGMA. A name formerly given to the Parietal bones.

BREVI VASA. See **ARTERIES.**

BREVIS PALMARIS. See **MYOLOGY.**

BRIAR WILD. See **CYNOSBATUS.**

BRIMSTONE. See **SULPHUR.**

BRIMSTONE FLOWERS. See **FLORES SULPHURIS.**

BRITANICA HERBA. See **HYDROLAPATHUM.**

BROCCOLI. The common name of the Brassica Italica.

BROMATOLOGY. A discourse on Food.

BROMELIA ANANAS. The systematic name of the plant which produces the Ananas.

BROMELIA KARATAS. The systematic name of the plant which produces the Penguin; a fruit given in the Spanish West Indies to quench thirst in fevers, &c.

BRONCHIA. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

BRONCHIAL ARTERY. See **ARTERIES.**

BRONCHIAL GLANDS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

BRONCHOCELE. A tumor on the Trachea.

BRONCHOTOMY. See **TRACHEOTOMY.**

BRONTOLOGY. The Doctrine of the Phenomena of Thunder.

BROOKLIME, Speedwell. See **BECCABUNGA.**

BROOM COMMON. The Spartium Scoparium of Linnaeus. See **GENISTA.**

B U

BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA. The systematic name of the plant from which is obtained the Angustura bark.

BRUCEA FERRUGINEA. A variety of the same plant.

BRUISEWORT. See **SAPONARIA**.

BRUNELLA. See **PRUNELLA**.

BRUNNERS GLANDS. Otherwise called Peyers Glands. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

BRUNONIANISM. The Brunonian system of medicine. Although this system is excessively incomplete, yet the ingenious observations on which it is founded entitle its author to a rank among the most celebrated philosophers.

BRUSCUS. See **RUSCUS**.

BRUTUA. See **PAIREIRA BRAVA**.

BRYONIA. White Bryony. The *Bryonia Alba* of Linnaeus. The root of this plant is used as a Diuretic or as a Drastic purge in Dropsical cases.

BUBO. A tumour in the groin or arm-pit, occasioned by an inflamed lymphatic gland. It may arise from various causes, as Gonorrhœa, Lues Venerea, an ulcer on the leg and Pestilential fever. It is to be distinguished from Hernia and detention of the Testicle in the Groin. See **SYPHYLLIS**.

BUBON GALBANUM. See **GALBANUM**.

BUBON MACEDONICUM. The systematic name of the plant which affords the *Semen Petroselini Macedonici* of the Shops.

BUBONOCELE. See **HERNIA**.

BUCCA. The Cheek.

BUCCAL GLANDS. Small Glands on the insides of the Cheeks.

BUCCINATOR. See **MYOLOGY**.

BUCK-BEAN. See **TRIFOLIUM PALLUDOSUM**.

BUCK-THORN. See **SPINA CERVINA**.

B U

BUCK-WHEAT. The Polygonum Fagopyrum of Linnaeus.

BUCK-WHEAT, EASTERN. The Polygonum Divaricatum of Linnaeus.

BUGLE. See PRUNELLA.

BUGLOSS. See BUGLOSSUM.

BUGLOSSUM. Official Bugloss or Alkenet, now seldom used in medicine.

BUGULA. See CONSOLIDA MEDIA.

BULBO CAVERNOSUS. A name of the Accelerator Urinae.

BULIMIA. Excess of appetite.

BULLA. A vesicle of considerable size, containing a transparent fluid.

BURDOCK. See BARDANA.

BURGUNDY PITCH. The juice of the Pinus Abies. Plasters into the composition of which this Resin enters are frequently employed as Topical Stimuli.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE. See PIMPINELLA.

BURNT HARTSHORN. See CORNU CERVI USTUM.

BURNT SPONGE. See SPONGIA USTA.

BURSALOGY. The doctrine of the Bursæ Mucosæ.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ. Mucous bags, whose use is to lubricate the tendons, muscles, &c. in order to facilitate their motion.

Table of the most important Bursæ Mucosæ; taken from Munro, Loder, Gooch, &c.

BURSÆ SITUATED ABOUT THE SHOULDER JOINT.

I. The clavicular bursa placed between the clavicle and the coracoid process, where they do not touch, for at this point they are not in contact.

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2. The subclavian bursa, placed between the tendon of the subclavius and the first rib.
3. The external acromial bursa, placed immediately under the acromion.
4. The internal acromial, placed below the former.
5. The coracoid bursa, situated at the base of the coracoid process.
6. The coraco-brachio-bicipital bursa, placed behind the common origin of coraco-brachialis and biceps.
7. The bursa of the pectoralis major, situated under its tendon and over the head of the biceps.
8. The superior bursa of the biceps, situated within the sheath of the tendon of the biceps.
9. The bursa of the teres major, between its tendon and the os humeri.
10. The bursa of the latissimus dorsi, between its tendon and the os humeri.

ABOUT THE ELBOW JOINT.

1. The superior radio-cubital, between the tendon of the biceps and the oblique ligament of the fore-arm.
2. The inferior bursa of the biceps, placed between its tendon and the tubercle of the radius.
3. The superior radial bursa, between the external posterior part of the head of the radius and the muscles which pass over it.
4. The anconal bursa, between the ancon and anconeus.

ABOUT THE FORE PART OF THE WRIST AND HAND.

1. The bursa behind the tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus.

B U

2. The bursa behind the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus, where it passes into the hand.
3. The bursa between the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis and wrist.
4. The bursa between the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris and wrist.

ABOUT THE BACK PART OF THE WRIST AND HAND.

1. The superior bursa between the extensores carpi radiales.
2. The inferior bursa of the extensores carpi radiales.
3. The bursa between the radius and the tendon of the abductor pollicis.
4. The bursa behind the insertion of the extensor carpi radialis.
5. The bursa between the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris and the wrist.
6. The bursa connected with the extensor tendons of the thumb.
7. The bursa connected with the extensor tendons of the fingers.

ABOUT THE HIP JOINT.

1. The anterior articular bursa, situated behind the junction of the iliacus internus with the psoas magnus.
2. The bursa situated between the tendon of the iliacus internus and the trochanter minor.
3. The bursa situated between the tendon of the psoas and the less trochanter.
4. The pectineal between the tendon of the pectineus and the os femoris.

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5. The bursa situated between the tendon of the gluteus minimus and the great trochanter.
6. The bursa situated between the gluteus medius and the great trochanter.
7. The bursa between the anterior part of the gluteus maximus and the posterior part of the vastus externus.
8. The gluteo-femoral bursa placed under the tendon of the gluteus maximus.
9. The bursa between the obturator internus and the gemini.
10. The bursa placed between the obturator internus muscle and the ischium.
11. The bursa beneath the origin of the semimembranosus and the long head of the biceps.
12. The bursa situated between the quadratus femoris and the trochanter minor.

ABOUT THE KNEE JOINT.

1. The anterior genual placed behind the tendon of the sartorius gracilis and semitendinosus.
2. The internal posterior genual situated behind the tendon of the semimembranosus and the internal head of the gastrocnemius.
3. The external posterior genual placed before the tendon of the biceps.
4. The supra-genual bursa placed behind the extensor tendons.
5. The infra-genual placed behind the ligament of the patella.
6. The popliteal situated internal to the tendon of that muscle.

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ABOUT THE FOOT.

1. The bursa behind the tendons of the extensor digitorum communis.
2. The bursa behind the tendon of the extensor proprius pollicis pedis.
3. The bursa behind the tendon of the tibialis anticus.
4. The bursa between the tendo Achillis and os calcis.
5. The bursa before the tendon of the tibialis posticus.
6. The bursæ connected with the peronei.
7. Various bursæ connected with the flexor and extensor tendons.

These are the chief bursæ of the extremities, and it was formerly thought that they existed only in such situations; but late observations prove that they are also to be found in the head and trunk. Some of the most important of these follow.

BURSÆ ABOUT THE HEAD.

1. The bursa of the trochlearis situated behind its pulley.
2. The bursa of the tensor palati placed between its tendon and the hook of the internal pterygoid process.
3. The bursa of the digastricus situated internal to its tendon.
4. A bursa of the sterno-hyoideus placed between it and the os hyoides.

BUTCHERSBROOM. See RUSCUS.

BUTIGA. An inflammation of the whole face, otherwise called Gutta Rosacea.

BUTTER-BUR. See PETASITES.

BUTTER-FLOWER. See RANUNCULUS.

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BUTTERWORT. See PENGUICULA.

BUTTA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BUTYRUM ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

BUXUS. The leaves of the box-tree are sometimes used by the lower orders of people, in the form of decoction, in cases of asthma and dropsy.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. The systematic name of the Buxus.

C.

CAACO. A plant, the root of which is used by the native Americans as an antidote to several poisons.

CAACTIMARY. The Senecio Brasiliensis. A decoction of this plant is sometimes used in the cure of itch.

CAAROBA. A Brazilian tree, a decoction of whose leaves is said to promote perspiration and to cure syphilis.

CABBAGE. See BRASSICA.

CABBAGE-BARK TREE. See Cortex Geoffroyæ Jamaicensis.

CACHEXIA. A universal derangement of the powers of the constitution arising from various causes, known by a sallow, wan complexion, inactivity, flaccid state of the muscles, general lassitude, difficulty of breathing upon taking exercise or going up stairs, after which the patient is obliged to sit down, puffy state of the body and swelling of the ancles towards night.

CACHOCHYMIA. A bad state of the humours.

CACTUS OPUNTIA. The systematic name of the Opuntia.

CADUCUS MORBUS. See EPILEPSY.

C A

CAECITAS. See CALIGO.

CAECUM. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

CAESAREA SECTIO. The operation whereby the *fœtus* is extracted from the uterus by a division of the abdominal parties in the course of the *linea semilunaris*. It is an operation that has been much and deservedly reviled, and scarcely appears necessary under any circumstances.

CAESARES OR CAESONES. Children brought into the world by this operation.

CAJEPUT OIL. This is obtained from the *melaleuca leucadendron* of Linnæus, and has been used with advantage both externally and internally in palsy, rheumatism, &c.

CALAGUALA. A plant, the root of which is said to be useful in dropsy and pleurisy, &c.

CALAMINE STONE. A mineral containing zinc, iron, and some other substances.

CALAMINT COMMON. See CALAMINTHA.

CALAMINT MOUNTAIN. See CALAMINTHA FLORE MAGNO.

CALAMINTHA. Common Calamint. Not regularly used in medicine.

CALAMINTHA FLORE MAGNO. Mountain Calamint. Preferable as a stomachic to the common calamint.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. The root of this plant is considered as a carminative and stomachic medicine.

CALAMUS ROTANG. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS. See CEREBRUM.

CALAMUS VULGARIS. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

CALCANEUM. A name of the *os calcis*. See osteology.

CALCAREOUS EARTH. See EARTHS.

CALCATRIPPA. See CONSOLIDA REGALIS.

CALCES, METALLICA. Calcined metals.

C A

CALCINATION. The uniting of a metal with oxygen by means of heat, air, or some other chemical process.

CALCITRAPA. The *Centaurea Calcitrapa* of Linnæus; the extract of which has been used in intermittents, and the bark and seeds in nephritic complaints.

CALCULUS. A solid concretion formed in various parts of the body, as in the Gall Bladder, Pancreas, Kidnies, and Prostate Gland, &c. They vary considerably in size and form. Small stones as long as they remain in the Gall Bladder, give no symptom of their existence there. The symptoms of Pancreatic Calculi are by no means plain. But a stone in the kidney produces pain in the region of the loins, nausea, sickness, and vomiting, an irritation at the extremity of the urethra, sometimes bloody urine, costiveness, flatulence, pain shooting forward in the direction of the ureters, contraction of the leg of that side and numbness, frequent micturition, and shivering, together with a difficulty of breathing; but as the stone passes through the ureter to arrive at the bladder, a *hernia humoralis* becomes an additional symptom, and the patient seeks a bent position in order to relax the parts. When the stone has passed into the bladder (which may be conjectured by the fit being more violent than any of the former), its immediate removal is to be attempted, either by the patient favouring its exit by voiding his urine in a bent posture in a full and forcible manner, or by suitable medicines. A stone in the Bladder may be known by Tenesmus, frequent propensity to make water, sudden stoppage of it and its immediate return upon change of position, which last is a very unequivocal symptom, and by sounding the patient. Various medicines said to possess a Litho-triptic power have been used, and, in some cases, may have succeeded tolerably well; but after all, by far the majority will require the operation for its removal which

is unfortunately too long delayed in many instances. Alkaline medicines are to be used if the stone is formed of an acid, (for a knowledge of which you should examine the fragments that have passed through the urethra); and if the stone on the contrary is produced by an alkali you are to employ acids, but most of the remedies only palliate and do not cure the complaint. Uva Ursi is a good medicine for allaying the irritability of the Bladder. If a stone gets into the urethra and obstructs the passage, it is to be removed by appropriate forceps. Prostatic calculi, whether they are formed by the urine insinuating itself into any ulcerated part of the prostate gland, or are a peculiar concretion, I believe remains undecided.

CALENDULA. The marigold. This plant is now little used in medicine.

CALENTURE. A disease peculiar to sailors, in which they conceive the sea to be green fields, and will leap into it if not prevented.

CALIGO. The cataract, usually applied to the opacity of the Crystalline Lens. The operations for the removal of it are the Depression or Extraction.

CALIX. Of the Kidneys. The membrane which lines the Pelvis of the Kidney.

CALLOSITY. Hardness or induration.

CALLOUS. Hardness or indurated.

CALLUS. The ossific matter deposited between the ends of a fractured bone.

CALOMELAS. Calomel. A muriate of Mercury possessing cathartic, alterative, diuretic, and other qualities, and frequently exhibited in syphilis, hepatic complaints, &c.

CALORIC. The matter of heat. The proximate cause of heat is not at all understood. It has a tendency to maintain an equilibrium of temperature in all bodies in which it exists in

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two different modes: either that in which it is not perceptible to the senses, and which is termed latent heat; or that which, on the contrary, is perceptible to the senses, and has consequently been named sensible heat.

CALORIMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of absolute heat existing in any body.

CALVARIA. The upper part of the cranium.

CALVATIES. Baldness, particularly on the back part of the head.

CALX. See **CALCES.**

CALX ANTIMONII. See **ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.**

CALX CUM KALI PURO. A corrosive and caustic preparation, as such frequently employed by surgeons.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA. White precipitate, frequently made use of as ointment in cutaneous affections.

CALYX. The outer covering of a flower.

CAMBOGIA. See **GAMBOGIA.**

CAMINA. See **CHORION.**

CAMOMILE. See **CHAMOEMELUM.**

CAMOMILE, STINKING. See **COTULA FOETIDA.**

CAMPEACHY WOOD. See **LIGNUM CAMPECHENSE.**

CAMPORA. Camphor or Camphire. A substance procured from the *Laurus Camphora*, and of great use in a variety of diseases; as fevers, chronic affections, spasms, rheumatism, &c.

CAMPHORATES. Salts formed by the union of the acid of Camphor with different bases.

CAMPHORIC ACID. A chrySTALLIZED salt obtained from Camphor.

CANADA BALSAM. See **BALSAMUM CANADENSE.**

CANALIS ARTERIOSUS. The passage by which the aorta and pulmonary artery communicate in the foetus.

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CANALES SEMICIRCULARES. See EAR.

CANALIS NASALIS. See EYE.

CANALIS PETTIANUS. See EYE.

CANALIS VENOSUS. See FOETUS.

CANCER. See CARCINOMA.

CANCER. The Crabsclaws.

CANDELARIA. See VERBASCUM.

CANDY. Carrot. See DAUCUS CRETICUS.

CANELLA ALBA. Laurel-leaved Canella. This medicine has been supposed to possess antiscorbutic qualities, but is now principally considered as aromatic.

CANINE TEETH. See TEETH.

CANABIS. Hemp. Decoctions and emulsions of the seeds of this plant have been recommended in Ardor Urinæ.

CANABIS SATIVA. The systematic name of the above plant.

CANULA. A small tube adapted to a sharp instrument, which when a perforation has been made is left, and the instrument withdrawn.

CANTHARIDES. Spanish flies : possessing extraordinary stimulant, corrosive, and other virtues.

CANTHUS. A name applied to the corner of the Eye.

CAOUTCHOUC. See INDIAN RUBBER.

CAPAIVA BALSAM. See BALSAMUM COPAIVÆ.

CAPILLARY VESSELS. The minute extremities of the Arteries, Veins, and Lymphatics.

CAPILLUS VENERIS. See ADIANTHUM.

CAPIPLENIUM. A name of catarrh.

CAPISTRUM. A kind of bandage.

CAPISTRATIO. See PHYMOSIS.

CAPISTRY. A roller for the fractured under jaw.

CAPITALIA. See CEPHALICA.

CAPITALIS REFLEXA. The Capelline Bandage.

C A

CAPITILUVIUM. A lotion for the Head.

CAPITIUM MAGNUM. The great bandage.

CAPITIUM TRIANGULARE. The triangular bandage.

CAPARIS. Common Caper-bush, now little used in Medicine.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. The Cayenne-pepper plant.

CAPSULÆ. An anatomical term applied to the membranous bags which surround the joints, &c.

CAPSULÆ ATRABILIARIÆ. A name of the Renal Capsules. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

CAPSULÆ RENALES. See SPLANCHNOLOGY

CAPSULA GLISSONI. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

CAPSULAR LIGAMENT. The membranous bag which contains the Synovia of the joints. See SYNDESMOLOGY.

CAPULUM. A contortion of the eye-lids.

CAPUT GALLINAGINIS, OR VERUMONTANUM. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

CAPUT MORTUUM. An old chymical term applied to the useless matters left after distillation.

CAPUT OBSTIPIUM. The Wry neck.

CARANNA. A substance now disused in medicine.

CARRAWAY. See CARUM.

CARBON. Pure Charcoal.

CARBONATES. Combinations of carbonic acid with a peculiar base.

CARBONIC ACID. See ACIDUM CARBONICUM.

CARBUNCLE. A tumour of a particular red appearance occurring in elderly people, and in some fevers.

CARCINODES. Resembling Cancer.

CARCINOMA, Cancer. Is a disease of a very malignant nature. It affects the contiguous lymphatic glands, and gra-

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dually extends itself. The only remedy appears to be the removal of it by the knife, to a considerable extent.

CARDAMINE. The flower of this plant has been thought useful in spasmodic affections.

CARDAMINE. Pratensis. The systematic name of the above plant.

CARDAMOMUM. The seeds of this plant are supposed to be slightly stimulant and antispasmodic.

CARDIA. The superior orifice of the stomach.

CARDIALGIA. The Heart-burn, is an irritation about the Cardiac orifice of the stomach, attended with frequent acid eructations and sense of burning in the stomach. Mild alkaline medicines are most commonly used in this complaint, and cretaceous powders with a small proportion of opium.

CARDITIS. The inflammation of the Heart is attended with the usual symptoms of pyrexia, pain in the left side, anxiety, difficult respiration, dry cough, irregular pulse, palpitation, and syncope. In this disease the antiphlogistic regimen is to be most rigidly adopted.

CARDOPATIA. See CHAMÆLEON ALBUM.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. The Blessed Thistle. This is an excellent tonic and astringent.

CARDUUS MARLÆ. The Carduus Marianus of Linnaeus. The juice of this plant has been recommended in Dropsy.

CARDUUS TOMENTOSUS. The woolly Thistle. The juice of this plant has been recommended as an external application in Cancer.

CARICA. The fig. This is used as an external application to promote the suppuration of Tumors.

CARIES. An ulceration or rottenness of a bone.

C A

CARLINA ACAULIS. The systematic name of the Chamaeleon Album.

CARLINA GUMMIFERA. Pine Thistle. It is said to be chewed with the same view as mastich.

CARLINE THISTLE. See CHAMELEON ALBUM.

CARLO SANCTO RADIX. This bark is sudorific, and is said to strengthen the gums and stomach.

CARMINATIVE. A term applied to those substances which are anodyne, and dispel flatulencies of the Primæ Viæ.

CARNEÆ COLUMNÆ. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

CAROS OR CARUS. Insensibility and sleepiness, with easy respiration.

CAROTA. The Carrot. See DAUCUS.

CAROTIDES. See ARTERIES.

CARPIA. Lint.

CARPUS. The wrist. See OSTEOLOGY.

CARROT, CANDY. See DAUCUS CRETICUS.

CARTHAMUS. A genus in the system of Linnæus. Its flowers are used as a yellow dye: its seeds are said to be gently cathartic.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. The systematic name of the Safflower Plant.

CARTILAGE. See CHONDROLOGY.

CARTILAGO ANNULARIS. A name of the Cricoid Cartilage. See LARYNX.

CARTILAGO ARYTÆNOIDEA. See LARYNX.

CARTILAGO CRICOIDEA. See LARYNX.

CARTILAGO ENSIFORMIS, OR XYPHOIDEA. See OSTEOLOGY.

CARTILAGO SCUTIFORMIS. See LARYNX.

CARUM. See CARUON.

C A

CARUM CARVI. The systematic name for the plant whose seeds are called carraways.

CARUNCLE. A fleshy excrescence.

CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS. See **EYE.**

CARUNCULA MYRTIFORMIS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

CARUON. Common Carraway. These seeds are used as carminatives, cordials, and stomachics.

CARUS. A lethargic state of the body.

CARYOPHYLLATA. This plant is said to be a gentle styptic, corroborant, and stomachic.

CARYOPHYLLUM AROMATICUM, The Clove, act as a powerful stimulant to the muscular fibres; and may, in some cases of Atonic gout and Paralysis, supersede most others of the aromatic class.

CARYOPHYLLUM RUBRUM. Its flowers are used in form of syrup as a pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS. The systematic name of the clove tree. See **CARYOPHYLLUM AROMATICUM.**

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. This is an excellent tonic, astringent and stomachic.

CASSIA. The pulp of the *Cassia fistularis* is generally termed Cassia.

CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA, Clove bark tree, is a warm aromatic, and may be used as cloves or cinnamon.

CASSIA FISTULA. The systematic name of the purging Cassia. See **CASSIA FISTULARIS.**

CASSIA FISTULARIS. Purging Cassia. The pods are the parts medicinally employed as a laxative.

CASSIA FLORES. See **CINNAMOMUM.**

CASSIA LIGNEA. The bark and leaves may be substituted in larger doses for cinnamon.

CASSIA, PURGING. See **CASSIA FISTULARIS.**

C A

CASSIA SENNA. See SENNA.

CASSUMUNIAR. Cassumunar. The root is recommended in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections.

CASTANEA. The common Chesnut. It is moderately nourishing, from its containing sugar and much farinaceous substance.

CASTOR. See CASTOREUM RUSSICUM.

CASTOR OIL. Oleum Ricini. See RICINUS.

CASTOR, RUSSIAN. See CASTOREUM RUSSICUM.

CASTOREUM RUSSICUM, Russian Castor, is employed medicinally as an antispasmodic in hysterical, hypochondriacal, and spasmodic affections, and has been successfully used in epilepsy and tetanus.

CASTRATION. The removal of the testicle by an operation.

CATALEPSY. A temporary loss of motion and sensation, the body remaining in the position as when seized.

CATAMENIA. See MENSES.

CATAPHORA. A great inclination to sleep.

CATAPLASM. A poultice.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. An astringent poultice, now seldom used.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI. Cummin Poultice. An irritating antiseptic application to gangrenous ulcers.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS. A mustard poultice; frequently applied to parts of the body by way of deriving blood from one part to another.

CATAPUTIA, MAJOR. See RICINUS.

CATAPUTIA, MINOR. Is the Euphorbia Lathyris of Linnaeus. The seeds possess purgative properties; but in too large a dose are drastic and poisonous, like all the Euphorbiae.

CATARACT. See CALIGO.

C E

CATARRHUS. A Catarrh is attended with general pyrexia, discharge of mucus from the membrane of the nose and fauces, sneezing, cough, languor, &c. A species of this affection constitutes Influenza.

CATECHU. Terra Japonica. Japan Earth. The extract, as an astringent, is useful in alvine fluxes; it is also used in uterine profluvia, in laxity and debility of the viscera in general, and is an excellent topical astringent for laxities and ulcerations in the mouth, and in similar affections.

CATHARTICS. Medicines that increase the number of stools. Of these there are various kinds.

CATHETER. A tubular instrument for relieving the bladder when distended with urine.

CATHERISMUS. The operation of introducing the Catheter.

CATMINT. See **NEPETA**.

CAUDA EQUINA. See **NEUROLOGY**.

CAUSTIC BARLEY. See **CEVADILLA**.

CAUSTICS. See **ESCHAROTICS**.

CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. See **ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM**.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS. See **CALX CUM KALI PURO**.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE. See **ARGENTUM NITRATUM**.

CAUTERY. A red-hot iron.

CAVA. See **VEINS**.

CAYENNE PEPPER. See **PIPER INDICUM**.

CEDAR. See **CEDRINUM LIGNUM**.

CELADINE. See **CHELADONIUM LIGNUM**.

CELLULAR MEMBRANE. This is composed of small planes of interwoven fibres, irregularly attached to each other, so as to form communicating cells. It pervades the whole

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body, and forms the base of the osseous as well as the muscular structure.

CENTAUREA BEHEN. The systematic name of the officinal behen album.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. The systematic name of the Carduus Benedictus.

CENTAUREA CALCITRAPA. The systematic name of the calcitrapa.

CENTAUREA CYANUS. The systematic name of the plant which affords the Flores Cyani.

CENTAURIUM MINUS. An efficacious bitter frequently substituted for Gentian.

CENTRUM OVALE. See **CEREBRUM**.

CENTRUM TENDINOSUM. See **MYOLOGY**.

CEPA. The Onion. Applied externally in the form of a poultice.

CEPHALALGIA. Pain in the Head.

CEPHALICS. Remedies useful in certain pains in the Head.

CEPHALITIS. Inflammation in the Head.

CEPHALIC VEIN. See **VEINS**.

CEPHALO-PHARINGEUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

CERA. Bee's wax. Used in Plasters, Ointments, and other external applications.

CERASA NIGRA. The Cherry tree. Its gum is used in the same way as Gum Arabic.

CERASA RUBRA. The red Cherry. Used in fevers, purvy, and bilious obstructions.

CERATE. See **EPAULOTIES**.

CERATO-GLOSSUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

CERATUM ALBUM. See **CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI**.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. A stimulus used in a perpetual blister.

C E

CERATUM CITRINUM. See **CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.**

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS. This promotes the healing of ulcers.

CERATUM LYTHARGYRI ACETATI. Applied to inflammatory ulcers.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. A mild application to sores.

CERATUM SAPONIS. It has an adhesive and saturnine property, extremely useful in fractures.

CEREBELLUM. It is composed like the Brain, situated in the large depressions of the Occipital bone, covered by the Tentorium, and divided into two **LOBES** by the **Falx Cerebelli**. Its peculiarities are the **APPENDICES VERMIFORMES**, situated at its superior anterior, and inferior posterior parts; the **FOURTH VENTRICLE**, placed between it and the **Medulla Oblongata**; the **MEDULLA OBLONGATA**, partly arising from it and partly from the cerebrum; the **VALVULA MAGNA CEREBRI**, covering the upper part of the fourth ventricle; the **CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS**, proceeding from the back part of that ventricle; and two **MEDULLARY TRACTS** called *Processus ad Testes*, arising from the sides of the valvula magna. Like the Cerebrum, it is composed of Cineritious and Medullary matter; and a section of it shows the appearance called *Arbor Vitæ*.

CEREBRUM. The Brain, occupying the cavity of the Cranium.

Its **MEMBRANES** are three in number. The external one or **DURA MATER**, situated immediately within the bones of the Cranium, and the strongest membrane of the body. It consists of one layer, and forms several folds which divide the brain into certain portions; the first is the **FALX CEREBRI**, superiorly

dividing it into two Hemispheres. The second the TENTORIUM, which supports it posteriorly. The third the SEPTUM CEREBELLI, from its dividing the Cerebellum at its posterior part.—The TUNICA ARACHNOIDEA is situated immediately within the Dura Mater: it is thin and transparent, covering the convolutions of the brain, but does not pass between them. This membrane is not vascular.—The PIA MATER somewhat resembles the Tunica Arachnoidea, but is still more delicate and transparent; it is also very vascular, and descends between all the convolutions of the brain, lining even its ventricles.

The CEREBRUM occupies all the superior part of the Cranium; is of an oval form, convex superiorly and flattened inferiorly; on each side is divided into three eminences corresponding to the cavities in the base of the cranium; is of a spongy nature, the external part being of a *cortical* or *cineritious* substance, the internal medullary. The Cerebrum is divided into two great lateral portions called HEMISPHERES; each consist of a MIDDLE, an ANTERIOR, and a POSTERIOR lobe. The anterior lobes rest upon the orbital processes of the frontal and cribriform plate of the Ethmoid bones. The middle lateral are situated in the cavities formed by the Temporal and Sphenoid bones. The posterior rest upon the Tentorium. The anterior and lateral lobes are also separated by a furrow which is denominated the FISSURA MAGNA SYLVII.

By separating the Hemispheres of the Cerebrum, after dividing the falx, the CORPUS CALLOSUM is exposed to view; by making a section in a line parallel to the upper part of the Corpus Callosum, the CENTRUM OVALE is seen, which is merely the white or medullary part of the brain, receiving its oval form from the arrangement of cineritious substance around it.

The LATERAL VENTRICLES are two cavities immediately

under the centrum ovale, which pass some way in an horizontal direction from before backward, but are in other respect irregular, having each three curved terminations, named CORNUA. These ventricles are divided by the Septum Lucidum. Within them, the CORPORA STRIATA are pyriform bodies, of greyish colour, having their greater extremities placed further forward and nearer each other than their lesser ones. The THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM are placed beside each other within the ventricles, and between the posterior extremities of the Corpora Striata. The inner sides of these Thalami are flat and joined slightly by the *Commissura Mollis*, and from their posterior ends two white cords proceed, called TRACTUS OPTICI. There is a groove between the Thalami Nervorum Opticorum and the Corpora Striata, in which is situated a medullary cord called *Centrum Semilunare Geminum*, or *Tænia Semicircularis*. The HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR is a small convex body arising from the Corpus Fimbriatum, and placed in the posterior cornu of each lateral ventricle. The CORPUS FIMBRIATUM or *Tænia Hippocampi* is a flat substance, situated in the inferior Cornu of the ventricles, and produced from the posterior crus of the fornix. The HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR, *Pedes Hippocampi* or *Cornua Ammonis*, is an eminence arising laterally from the Corpus Fimbriatum on each side, and placed in the inferior Cornu of the Ventricles; posteriorly it is intimately connected with each pillar of the fornix; and its inner edge has a serrated margin. The FORAMEN OF MONRO is situated between the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles, and gives passage to the choroid plexus from the third. The Columnæ Anonymæ are small columns passing round the superior and posterior sides of these ventricles.

The SEPTUM LUCIDUM is a transparent partition connected above to the corpus callosum, below to the fornix, and consist-

of two laminæ, which, separating about the middle, form the FIFTH VENTRICLE of the brain. The FORNIX is a continuation of the corpus callosum; it is of an arch-like form, supported by *pillars* or *crura*, two of which are anterior, and two posterior. The body of the fornix is broad posteriorly where it joins the corpus callosum, and narrow anteriorly where it is connected to the septum lucidum; below it is joined to the thalami by a membrane called *Tela Choroidea*; its inferior surface has upon it posteriorly several lines caused by blood-vessels which are termed *Lyra* or *Psalterium*, and this contains the *Venæ Magnæ Galeni*, which run to the Torcular Herophili. Below the body of the fornix, and over the fore part of the third ventricle, that the oval hole of Monro is situated, which communicates with that cavity by means of the ITER AD QUARTUM VENTRICULUM. This passes from between the foramina Monroi to the anterior part of the cavity.

The THIRD VENTRICLE is situated between the Thalami Nervorum Opticorum, below the Commissura Mollis, and above the Crura Cerebri. The INFUNDIBULUM may be considered as its anterior termination, which passes downward, and terminates in the Pituitary Gland, situated in the Sella Turcica. The FORAMEN COMMUNE POSTERIUS passes from the third ventricle between the Commissura Mollis and the Pineal Gland. The ANTERIOR COMMISSURE is a Medullary cord, arising at the fore part of the third Ventricle. The INFERIOR COMMISSURE is formed by the Medullary substance of the bottom of the Ventricle. The POSTERIOR COMMISSURE is situated at the back of the third Ventricle. The TUBERCULA QUADRIGEMINA are situated at the back of the third Ventricle, of which two superiorly called *Nates*, and two posteriorly called *Alae*. The PINEAL GLAND is situated above the Nates, and is supplied by two Medullary Crura, from the Thalami Nervorum Opticorum. It is of a conical form, of cineritious structure,

and generally contains small calcareous concretions. The *ITER AD QUARTUM VENTRICULUM* proceeds from the inferior posterior part of the third Ventricle, and terminates in the fourth.

Upon the inferior surface of the Cerebral mass, between the lateral lobes of the Brain, are two small round bodies, placed between its lateral lobes, and named *CORPORA ALBICANTIA*, and from before these bodies two large white cords proceed from the Cerebrum called *CRURA CEREBRI*, and join other two from the Cerebellum called *CRURA CEREBELLI*. These Crura unite to form the *TUBER ANNULARE*, or *Pons Varolii*.

From the Tuber Annulare proceeds the *MEDULLA OBLONGATA*; on the inferior surface of which about its middle, are placed two eminences named *CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA*, and external to these, other two termed *CORPORA OLIVARIA*.

CEROCIS. A Polypus of the Uterus. It is sometimes applied to an enlarged Clitoris.

CEREFOLIUM. Chervil. It is slightly Aromatic, gently Aperient and Diuretic.

CERUMEN Auris. See *ORGANS OF SENSE*.

CERUSSA. White Lead. It is made into an Ointment for excoriations of the skin.

CERUSSA ACETATA. Sugar of Lead. Employed externally in local inflammations.

CETERACH. Spleenwort. It is given as a Pectoral, and with success in nephritic diseases.

CEVADILLA. Spanish Barley. It is Caustic, and given as a Vermifuge.

CHACARILLÆ CORTEX. See *CASCARILLA*.

CHALAZION. A small tumour like a hail-stone, on the edge of the eyelid.

CHALK. This is frequently used as an absorbent to stop Diarrhoeas arising from Acidity.

C H

CHALYBEATE. A term given to all Medicines wherein Iron enters.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO PRÆPARATA. See **RUBIGO FERRI.**

CHAMÆDRYS. Germander. Used in intermittent Fevers, Rheumatism, and Gout.

CHAMÆLEON ALBUM. Carline Thistle. It is extolled as the cure of Acute, Malignant, and Chronic disorders.

CHÆMÆLUM. Common Camomile. It has Tonic and Astringent qualities, is given in infusion, and used externally as a fomentation.

CHAMÆMORUS. The Mulberry. It allays thirst, and is given in fevers, phthisical diseases, hæmoptisis, &c.

CHAMÆPITYS. The Pine Apple. The leaves are used as aperients and corroborants.

CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

CHANCER. See **SYPHILIS.**

CHARCOAL. See **CARBON.**

CHEIRI. The flowers of this plant possess nervine and obstreuant qualities.

CHELÆ CANCRORUM. See **CANCER.**

CHELIDONIUM MINUS. Pile Wort. Used for the Hemorrhoids, in the form of Cataplasm.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. See **CHALYBEATES.**

CHEMISTRY. The science which explains the actions of bodies on each other.

CHEMOSIS. A disease in which the cellular substance round the cornea is distended with fluid, causing the cornea to appear as if depressed in the centre of it.

CHENOPODIUM BONUS HENRICUS. The systematic name of the English Mercury. See **BONUS HENRICUS.**

CHENOPODIUM BOTRYS. The systematic name of the Jerusalem Oak. See **BOTRYS VULGARIS.**

CHERRY, WINTER. See **ALKEKENGI.**

C H

CHERVIL. See *CEREFOLIUM*.

CHIAN TURPENTINE. See *CHIO TURPENTINE*.

CHIBOU GUM. A spurious kind of Elemi.

CHICKEN POX. See *VARICELLA*.

CHICKWEED. See *ALSINE MEDIA*.

CHILBLAIN. An inflammation commonly occurring in the extreme parts of the body, attended with violent itching.

CHINA CHINÆ. The Peruvian bark is so called.

CHINCHINA ANGUSTIFOLIA. It has similar virtues to the Peruvian bark, but is more astringent.

CHINCHINA RUBRA. See *CINCHONA CORTEX PERUVIANA RUBER*.

CHINCHINA ST. LUCIÆ. Sometimes given in Intermittents, Putrid Dysentery, and Dyspepsia.

CHIO TURPENTINE. It is similar in its qualities to Turpentine. See *TURPENTINE*.

CICATRIX. A Scar.

CHIRAGRA. The Gout in the hand. See *GOUT*.

CHLOROSIS, The Green Sickness, is a disease that affects young females, and is attended with cachectic symptoms and suppression of the menses. Chalybeates and Tonics are most usually employed for the cure of this disease.

CHOLEDOCUS DUCTUS. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.

CHOLERA. Is a disease attended with a purging and vomiting of bile, tormina of the bowels, anxiety, and spasmodic affections of the muscles of the abdomen and thigh. The remedies employed in this disease are mild Emetics and Cathartics, together with large quantities of diluting liquids. Opiates are also useful.

CHONDROGY. The doctrine of the Cartilages. The articular surfaces of the ends of bones are all covered with Cartilage; and some have even interarticular Cartilages, as the knee joint, lower jaw, &c.

CORDA TYMPANI. See **NEUROLOGY.**

CORDÆ TENDINEÆ. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

CHORDEE. A painful erection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, sometimes with incurvation.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI. Saint Vitus's dance is a nervous affection in which the patient performs certain odd motions. Antispasmodic remedies are chiefly used towards the cure of this disorder.

CHORION. The external membrane of the fœtus.

CHOROID MEMBRANE. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

CHOROID PLEXUS. See **CEREBRUM.**

CHRISTMAS ROSE. See **HELLEBORUS NIGER.**

CHROME. See **METALS.**

CHRONIC. A term applied to diseases of long continuance.

CHRUPSIA. An affection of the eyes, wherein the patient perceives objects of a different colour to what is natural.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Marygold.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. The systematic name of the great Ox-Eye Daisy. See **BELLIS MAJOR.**

CHYLE. A fluid absorbed by the Lacteals from the digested aliment, for the purpose of mixing with the blood, and becoming the nourishment of the body.

CHYLIFICATION. The separation of the Chyle from the Chyme.

CHYLOPOIETIC. The Abdominal Viscera which are subservient to chylification.

CHYME. The digested food while as yet in the stomach.

CICATRIX. A Scar.

CICER ARIETINUM. The systematic name of the Cicer plant.

CICHORIUM. Succory. It is used in the cure of inter-

C I

mittents, and as an aperient in hectic and inflammatory affections.

CICINUM OLEUM. This is somewhat similar in its properties to Castor oil.

CICUTA. Hemlock. This plant possesses narcotic and antispasmodic qualities, and is frequently given in Cancer.

CILIA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

CILIARY LIGAMENT. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

CILIARY PROCESSES. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

CIMOLIA PURPURESCENS. Fuller's earth.

CINÆ SEMEN. See **SANTONICUM.**

CINCHONA. Peruvian Bark. It is a tonic and stomachic frequently given in fevers, &c.

CINCHONA ANGUSTIFOLIA. The systematic name of the narrow-leaved Peruvian bark tree.

CINCHONA CARIBÆA. The systematic name of the Caribæan bark tree.

CINCHONA CORTEX PERUVIANUS RUBER. The qualities of this red bark are similar to those of the former.

CINCHONA CORTEX PERUVIANUS FLAVUS. Is of the same properties as those of the *Cinchona officinalis*. See **CINCHONA.**

CINCINUS. The hair of the temples.

CINERES CLAVELLATI. Impure Pot-ash. From this salt various preparations of the Kali are made.

CINERES RUSSICI. Impure Russian Pot-ash.

CINERITIOUS. See **CEREBRUM.**

CINNABAR. A red mineral substance composed of Mercury combined with sulphur, employed as an alterative and mild mercurial.

CINNABAR, FACTITIA. See **HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.**

C L

CINNABAR NATIVA. See CINNABAR.

CINNAMOMUM. Cinnamon. It is given as a Cordial and Carminative.

CIRCOCELE. See VARICOCELE.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. See PHYSIOLOGY OF THE BLOOD.

CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS IRIDIS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

CIRCUMCISION. The removal of the prepuce from the Glans Penis, as practised by the Jews.

CIRCUMFLEXUS. See MYOLOGY.

CISMASPELOS PARIERA. See PARIERA BRAVA.

CISTUS CRETICUS. See LAUDANUM.

CITRAGO. See MELISSA.

CITRATES. Combinations of the citric acid with peculiar bases.

CITREA. See LEMON.

CITRIC ACID. See ACIDS.

CITRUS AURANTIUM. The systematic name of the Orange Tree. See AURANTIUM.

CITRUS MEDICA. The systematic name of the Lemon Tree. See LEMON.

CLAVICLE. See OSTEOLOGY.

CLAVUS. A fixed pain in the forehead, as if a nail was driven into the part. When it is an hysteric symptom it takes the name of Clavus hystericus. It is sometimes applied to corns.

CLAY. See EARTHS.

CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

CLEMATIS RECTA. The systematic name of the upright virgin's bower. See FLAMMULA JOVIS.

CLINICAL. Relating to a bed.

C O

CLINOID. See OSTEOLOGY.

CLITORIS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

CLITORISMUS. An enlargement of the clitoris.

CLONIC SPASMS. See CONVULSIONS.

CLOVE GILLIFLOWER. See CARYOPHYLLUM RUBRUM.

CLOVES. See CARYOPHYLLUM AROMATICUM.

CLUFLA ELUTERIA. See CASCARILLA.

CLYSMUS. A Glyster. See ENEMA.

COAGULABLE LYMPH. The albuminous principle of the serum of the blood.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS. An application for relaxation of the membranes of the Eye.

COCCINELLA. Cochineal. It possesses stimulating qualities, and is used in Tinctures, &c.

COCOIGNIDA. The seeds of the Daphne Mezereum, which are violently cathartic.

COCCYGEUS. See MYOLOGY.

COCCYGIS. See OSTEOLOGY.

COCHLEA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

COCHLEA TERRESTRIS. See LIMAX.

COCHLEARE. A spoonful. A term in Pharmacy.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA. The systematic name of the Horse Radish. See RAPHINUS RUSTICUS.

COCHLEARIA HORTENSIS. It is considered very efficacious in scorbutic diseases.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. See COCHLEARIA HORTENSIS.

CÆLIAC ARTERY. See ANGIOLOGY.

CÆLIAC PASSION. See DIARRHOEA.

COITUS. Copulation.

COLCHYCUM. Common meadow saffron. Its root possesses diuretic and expectorant qualities.

COLD. The mere privation of heat.

C O

COLICA. The colic is attended with pain in the abdomen, and a sensation like twisting about the navel, vomiting, and costiveness. The remedies employed in this disease are laxative medicines, opiates, glysters, fomentations, &c. There is a spasmodic colic; the painter's colic; and a colic to which people of a costive habit of body are subject.

COLLIQUATIVE DIARRHŒA. A profuse purging that rapidly reduces the strength of the patient, and is generally an attendant upon the last stage of Phthisis Pulmonalis.

COLLUTORIUM. A wash for the mouth.

COLLYRIUM. An eye-water.

COLOCYNTHIS. Bitter apple. It is very cathartic, and given in Dropsy, Epilepsy, &c.

COLOMBA. Its root is highly extolled as a tonic in dyspeptic and bilious cases.

COLON. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.

COLTSFOOT. See *TUSSILAGO*.

COLUMBRINA VIRGINEANA. See *SERPENTARIA*.

COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.

COMA. A propensity to sleep.

COMATA. A sleepy state with diminution of the voluntary powers, or impairment of the senses.

COMATOSE. Having a great inclination to sleep.

COMBUSTIO. A burn or scald.

COMFRY. See *SYMPHITUM*.

COMMISSURA ANTERIOR CEREBRI. See *CEREBRUM*.

COMMISSURA MAGNA CEREBRI. See *CEREBRUM*.

COMMISSURA POSTERIOR CEREBRI. See *CEREBRUM*.

COMMISSURE. A term in Anatomy applied to the junction of parts.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. Zootomy. The dissection of animal bodies.

COMPLEXUS. See MYOLOGY.

COMPRESSION. Is a term usually applied by surgeons to a compressed state of the brain, from fracture, effused blood, or any other fluid, attended with insensibility and loss of motion, stertorous respiration, dilated pupil, coma from which the patient cannot be roused, and an oppressed and irregular pulse. The remedies consist in elevating the depressed portion of bone, and in copious blood-letting and other evacuations, &c.

COMPRESSOR NARIS. See MYOLOGY.

CONCENTRATION. The rendering certain fluids stronger by volatilizing their water.

CONCEPTION. See GENERATION.

CONCHA. A term applied by anatomists to several parts of the body.

CONCHA AURIS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

CONCUSSION. Is applied to a jarred state of the brain from a fall, blow, or some such violent injury. The patient may remain quite motionless for some time after the accident, and comatose, but from this he may be roused. The other symptoms are, increased sensibility as reaction takes place, impatience of light and noise, the pupil is contracted, with sickness, and great irritability of the patient if you rouse him, the breathing is not stertorous as in Compression, the pulse is frequent, and he soon becomes delirious if not attended to. The antiphlogistic regimen is to be most rigidly observed.

CONDYLE. See OSTEOLOGY.

CONDYLOMA. An excrescence about the anus and parts

adjacent, of which there are various kinds; it is of a wart-like appearance.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. This preparation possesses stimulant, antispasmodic, and astringent virtues.

CONFECTIO CARDIACA. See CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

CONFECTIO OPIATA. This is well adapted to relieve diarrhœas, spasms, and nervine affections.

CONFERA RIVALIS. This plant has been given in spasmodic asthma, phthisis, &c.

CONFLUENT SMALL POX. See VARIOLA CONFLUENS.

CONGELATION. The act of freezing.

CONGLOBATE GLAND. See LYMPHATICS.

CONGLOMERATE GLANDS. Glands composed of small molleculæ, as the salivary are.

CONIUM MACULATUM. The systematic name of the *Cicuta*.

CONJUNCTIVE MEMBRANE. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

CONNECTION OF BONES. See ARTICULATION.

CONSENT OF PARTS. See SYMPATHY.

CONSERVA. A conserve. A vehicle to administer ponderous medicines.

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI. See ABSINTHIUM MARITIMUM.

CONSERVA ARI. This is sometimes administered as a stimulant and diuretic.

CONSERVA AURANTII HISPALENSIS. A tonic and stomachic conserve.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI. The Conserve of Hips.

CONSERVA LUJULÆ. This possesses acid and antiseptic qualities.

CONSERVA MENTHÆ. This is given as a stomachic.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS. Now seldom used.

C O

CONSERVA ROSÆ. It is frequently given in the form of an Electuary with other medicines.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ. This possesses expectorant and diuretic qualities.

CONSOLIDA MEDIA. It is frequently given in Phthisis, Aphtæ, and Cynanche.

CONSOLIDA MINOR. See **PRUNELLA.**

CONSOLIDA REGALIS. The herb is administered in calculous cases, obstructed menses, &c.

CONSTIPATION. See **OBSTIPATIO.**

CONSTRUCTOR. A name given to those muscles which contract any opening of the body, as the Pharynx, &c.

CONSTRUCTOR ISTHMI FAUCIUM. See **MYOLOGY.**

CONSTRUCTOR ORIS. See **MYOLOGY.**

CONSTRUCTOR PHARYNGIS INFERIOR. See **MYOLOGY.**

CONSTRUCTOR PHARYNGIS MEDIUS. See **MYOLOGY.**

CONSTRUCTOR PHARYNGIS SUPERIOR. See **MYOLOGY.**

CONSUMPTION. See **PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.**

CONFAGION. Effluvia, virus, miasma, lues, infection, noxious particles arising from certain substances or diseases, that affect the constitution of another subject to whom they are applied.

CONTRACTILITY. Expansive elasticity.

CONTRACTION. Is applied to a rigid action of muscles.

CONTRE-COU. Called in Latin Contra-Fissura, where the fracture of the bone happens opposite to the blow received.

CONTRAINDICTION. Symptoms attending a disease that forbid the use of certain medicines that might otherwise be employed.

C O

CONTRAYERVA. An herb used against poisons.

CONTUSION. A bruise.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA. The systematic name of the Jalap plant. See JALAPIUM.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR ALBUS. The herb is used in the form of a cataplasm to white swellings.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA. The systematic name of the Scammony plant. See SCAMMONIUM.

CONVOLVULUS TURPETHUM. The systematic name of the Turbith plant. See TURPETHUM.

CONVULSION. A clonic spasm of muscles with alternate relaxation. It may arise from various causes, and is attendant upon many diseases. It may either be general or partial.

CONYXA MEDIA. A subaromatic plant.

COPAIVA BALSAM. See BALSAMUM COPAIVÆ.

COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. The systematic name of the plant from which the Copaiva balsam is obtained.

COPAL. See GUM RESIN.

COPPER. See METALS.

COPPERAS. The name given to the blue vitriol, &c.

COR. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

CORACO-BRACHIALIS. See MYOLOGY.

CORACO-HYOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

CORACOID. See OSTEOLOGY.

CORALLINA. This plant is used as an anthelmintic.

CORALLIUM ALBUM. This is sometimes used as an absorbent.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM. Used in a similar way.

CORDIA MYXA. The systematic name of the Sebestena plant. See SEBESTEN.

CORDIALS. Medicines which raise the spirits.

C O

CORIANDRUM. Coriander. This plant has a stomachic and carminative power.

CORN. A thickened and indurated state of the cuticle arising from pressure.

CORNEA OPTICA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

CORNEA TRANSPARENS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

CORNU CERVI. Hartshorn. It is used as a stimulus in fainting fits, &c.

CORNU CERVI CALCINATUM. See **CORNU CERVI USTUM.**

CORNU CERVI USTUM. The burnt hartshorn shavings are used as an absorbent antacid, and are given in diarrhœas, &c.

CORNUA. Warts, or other horny productions.

CORONA GLANDIS. See **MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.**

CORONA VENERIS. A venereal blotch in the forehead.

CORONAL SUTURE. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

CORONARY VESSELS. See **ANGIOLOGY.**

CORONOID. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

CORPORA CAVERNOSA PENIS. See **MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION, under SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

CORPORA FIMBRIATA. See **CEREBRUM.**

CORPORA OLIVARIA. See **CEREBRUM.**

CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA. See **CEREBRUM.**

CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. See **CEREBRUM.**

CORPORA STRIATA. See **CEREBRUM.**

CORPUS ANNULARE. See **CEREBRUM.**

CORPUS CALLOSUM. See **CEREBRUM.**

CORPUS LUTEUM. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

CORPUS MUCOSUM. A name of the **RETE MUCOSUM.**

C R

CORPUS RETICULARE. A name of the *RETE MUCOSUM*.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ. See *MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION*.

CORROBORANTS. Medicines that give strength.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See *HYDRARGYRUS MURIATIS*.

CORROSIVES. See *ESCHAROTICS*.

CORRUGATION. The contraction of any part of the body.

CORRUGATOR SUPERCILII. See *MYOLOGY*.

CORTEX. The bark of a tree.

CORTEX ANGELINÆ. A decoction of this is given as a firmifuge.

CORTEX CHINÆ SURINAMENSIS. This bark is preferable to all others in intermittent fevers.

CORTEX MAGELLANICUS. See *WINTERANUS CORTEX*.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS. See *CINCHONA*.

CORTICAL SUBSTANCE. See *CEREBRUM*.

CRYLUS. The oil from the nut of this tree is said to relieve the tooth-ach.

CRYZA. See *CATARRH*.

OSTA. See *OSTEOLOGY*.

OSTYLOID CAVITY. See *OSTEOLOGY*.

DOUGH. A noise produced by a forcible expiration.

DOUBLE-OPENING. An opening made in opposition to the former one, to afford an easier discharge to the secreted matter, &c.

DOLWHAGE. See *DOLICHOS*.

DOWPER'S GLANDS. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.

ELANIUM. See *OSTEOLOGY*.

ELASIS. A healthy commixture of the humours of the

C R

CRASSAMENTUM. See BLOOD.

CREAM OF TARTAR. See TARTRIS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS.

CREMASTER. See MYOLOGY.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. This pounded is a good absorbent, and is frequently given in acidities, &c.

CRIBRIFORM BONE. See OSTEOLOGY.

CRICO. See MYOLOGY.

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS LATERALIS. See MYOLOGY.

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS POSTICUS. See MYOLOGY.

CRICO-PHARYNGEUS. See MYOLOGY.

CRICO-THYROIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

CRICOID CARTILAGE. See LARYNX.

CRISIS. The sudden alteration of symptoms in febrile diseases, with signs of recovery or dissolution.

CRISTA GALLI. See OSTEOLOGY.

CRITICAL DAYS were first noticed by Hippocrates; they are said to happen principally on the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth or twentieth day, periods at which the salutary or fatal termination of fevers have been thought to take place.

CROCUS. Saffron. This drug is made into a syrup and used as a vehicle for other medicines.

CROCUS. See METALS.

CROCUS ANTIMONII. See OXYDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM.

CROCUS SATIVUS. The systematic name for the official saffron.

CROTON LACIFERUM. The systematic name of the plant upon which gum lac is deposited.

CROTAPHITE MUSCLE. See MYOLOGY.

CROUP. See CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS.

C U

TERUOR. See BLOOD.

TERURALIS. See MYOLOGY.

TERURAL HERNIA. See HERNIA.

TERUSTA LACTEA. A disease attacking the face of a child. It is an eruptive disease, forming white crusts as the eruptions disappear.

TECHRYSTALLINE LENS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TECUBIT. In anatomy, signifies the fore-arm.

TECUBITAL ARTERY. See ANGIOLOGY.

TECUBITAL NERVE. See NEUROLOGY.

TECUBOIDES. See OSTEOLOGY.

TECUCULARIS MUSCLE. See MYOLOGY.

TECUCUMIS AGRESTIS. The Wild Cucumber. Its dried rind is estimated very efficacious in dropsy, and is the most violent of the cathartic medicines.

TECUCUMIS COLOCINTHIS. The systematic name for the officinal bitter-apple.

TECULILAWAN CORTEX. The bark of this shrub resembles cinnamon in its properties.

TECUMINUM. The seeds of it are applied to scrophulous tumours, &c.

TECUNEIFORM. See OSTEOLOGY.

TECUPEL. An instrument used in chemistry.

TECUPELLATION. A chemical operation.

TECUPRUM. See METALS.

TECUPRUM VITRIOLATUM. See SULPHAS CUPRI.

TECURSUTA. The root of this plant resembles Gentian in one of its properties.

TECUSPIDATI. See TEETH.

TECUTICLE. See SKIN.

TECUTIS. See SKIN.

CUTIS ANSERINA. The skin, so called when in a corrugated state.

CYDONIUM MALUM. Its seeds are directed to be made into a mucilage, and to be used in aphthous affections of the mouth and fauces.

CYNANCHE. Angina, quinsey, or sore throat, is characterised by febrile symptoms, pain and redness of the throat, with difficult deglutition and breathing. There are several kinds of Cynanche: the first is the **CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS** or **CROUP**. This disease mostly attacks infants, commencing with febrile symptoms, difficult respiration, wheezing noise as the patient inspires, hoarseness, a peculiar ringing sound when the cough comes on, and an expulsion of portions of a whitish membrane takes place during the cough, together with a purulent discharge. The treatment in the incipient stage of this disorder is to abate inflammation by blood-letting general and topical, making counter-irritation, attending to the stomach and bowels, by emptying the stomach from portions of the adventitious membrane lining the trachea that may have been swallowed by means of emetics, using gargles, and keeping the mouth and fauces as clean as possible. Secondly, **CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS**, where the inflammation attacks the tonsils chiefly. Thirdly, **CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA**, where the inflammation attacks the pharynx. Fourthly **CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA**, or the Mumps, as they are vulgarly called, where deglutition is difficult, owing to the inflammation of the parotid gland. In the Cynanche Tonsillaris and Pharyngea the inflammatory treatment appears requisite. Cynanche Parotidea is a contagious epidemic disease, particularly attacking young persons, and is of a formidable nature; it begins with the usual symptoms of pyrexia, swelling of the glands in the neck and throat, with an enlargement of the parotid gland, so that the patient cannot

remove his jaw, although his appetite may remain good. The patient should be kept warm and quiet, and the state of his stomach and bowels attended to. Blood-letting is not recommended. This disease is subject to metastasis to the testicle of the male, and breasts of the female, with a fresh attack of fever. When the testicles swell, the bowels are to be kept gently open, saline medicines and antimonials are to be used, together with a horizontal posture and suspension of the parts. Fifthly, *CYNANCHE MALIGNA*, the malignant or putrid sore throat, in which there are ulcerations about the fauces, of a foul appearance. It takes place in typhus fever, and is contagious, attended with great debility. Deglutition in this species of *Cynanche* is not so difficult. The treatment consists in supporting the strength of the patient in every possible way, keeping the mouth and fauces clean, the free use of cordials, attending to the stomach and bowels, letting the patient take acidulated drinks, ventilation of the patient's apartment, together with cleanliness, &c.

CYSTITIS. Inflammation of the bladder is attended with dysuria, pain in the perineum or above the pubes, together with a sense of distension or swelling there, with a frequent endeavour to void the urine, which is performed with great pain and in small quantities, or there is a total inability to void. The patient is likewise affected with tenesmus, and the stomach from sympathy is seized with nausea and vomiting, and sometimes delirium occurs. In the treatment of this disorder, the object is, by all possible means, to prevent suppuration from taking place, by bleeding generally and locally, emptying the patient's bowels, warm fomentations applied to the part externally and internally, warm bathing, saline medicines, &c. The warm bath will generally relieve the retention of urine.

D.

DÆMOMANIA. Melancholy where the patient thinks himself possessed of evil spirits.

DANDRIFF. See PITYRIASIS.

DAPHNÆ MEZERIUM. The systematic name of the Mezereon.

DARTOS. See MYOLOGY.

DAUCUS CRETICUS. The seeds of this plant are sometimes used as carminatives and diuretics in diseases of the primæ viæ.

DAUCUS SYLVESTRIS. The seeds possess demulcent and aromatic qualities, and are given in calculous complaints.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. See BELLADONNA.

DECIDUA MEMBRANA. A thin external membrane formed by the uterus during pregnancy, which at the time of delivery breaks at a point, and gives exit to the child, or giving way at its attachment entirely invests the infant. It is sometimes called decidua reflexa.

DECOCTION. Any medicine boiled in water.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ. It is used in many diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI. This has been recommended as a good vehicle for powders: it is also used as a fomentation.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. A common way of giving the Peruvian bark: it is also used as a fomentation to prolapsed parts.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI. This is given in fevers and diarrhœa with acidity in the primæ viæ.

D E

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. It possesses diaphoretic qualities, and is frequently given in cutaneous diseases.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. This is frequently applied to eruptions of the scalp and also to the itch.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. Is an excellent drink in inflammatory diseases.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUS. It has pectoral and demulcent qualities, and is very commonly given in catarrh.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI. It is sometimes given as a stimulus in glandular swellings.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO. As it possesses antiseptic properties, it is employed in sphacelus.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. This is frequently given after a course of mercury, and also in Phthisis, on account of its supposed tonic properties.

DECOCTUM ULMI. Is used as a collyrium, and also given internally in some cutaneous diseases.

DECOMPOSITION. See ANALYSIS.

DECUSSATION. A term in anatomy applied to parts which cross each other.

DEFERENS VAS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

DEFLAGRATION. A chemical term employed to express burning.

DEFLUCTION. A discharge of fluid from a part.

DELETERIOUS. A term applied to substances of a poisonous quality.

DELIQUESCENT. The melting down of chrysalized salts.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI. See SYNCOPÉ.

D E

DELIRIUM. The raging which takes place in fevers with unsound intellect.

DELPHINUM STAPHISAGRIA. The systematic name of Staves Acre. See STAPHYSAGRIA.

DELTOIDES. See MYOLOGY.

DEMENTIA. Madness or loss of intellect.

DEMULCENTS. Those medicines which lessen the effects of stimuli.

DENS. See TEETH.

DENTAGRA. The Tooth-ache, also the instrument for drawing teeth.

DENTATUS. See OSTEOLOGY.

DENTIFRICE. A medicine to clean the Teeth.

DENTITION. The breeding of the Teeth.

DEOBSTRUENTS. They are medicines which remove obstructions.

DEPILATORY. An application to remove hairs.

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI. See MYOLOGY.

DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS. See MYOLOGY.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS. See MYOLOGY.

DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS. See MYOLOGY.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS. See MYOLOGY.

DEPRESSOR LABIORUM COMMUNIS. See MYOLOGY.

DEPRESSOR OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

DEPRIMENS. See MYOLOGY.

DEPURATION. The act of filtering.

DERIVATION. Signifies the removal of a disease from one part to another by artificial means.

DERMA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

DERMATOLOGIA. An account of the skin.

DERMATO-PATHOLOGIA. A treatise upon the skin.

D I

DESCENSUS. An old chemical term, applied when the fire is put at the top of a vessel whose orifice is at the bottom.

DESPUMATION. A chemical term for clarifying.

DESQUAMATION. The falling off of the cuticle in form of scales.

DETERGENTS. Are those medicines which cleanse ulcers.

DETERSOR URINÆ. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

DIABETES. May be applied to any immoderate discharge of urine, but is generally applied to a state of urine that contains a quantity of saccharine matter. There are two kinds of Diabetes: 1. Diabetes Serosus, where the urine is large in quantity, and contains a deal of jelly; and 2. Diabetes Mellitus, where the urine holds a deal of sugar in solution. It is known by the urine being larger in quantity, more or less sweet to the taste, and somewhat resembling whey in colour, great thirst and voracious appetency for food. The pulse is more frequent than usual, tongue dry, frequent flushings, and a dry skin. It may attack persons at any period of life, sometimes destroying the patient in a few months, at other times continuing for years. Various remedies have been tried, but few have been found successful. Alum has been given in powder, alum whey. Tonic medicines have also been used; sulphuric acid, iron, and myrrh, together with sudorifics. The skin has been smeared with oil, but all to no purpose eventually. But the following means seem worthy of considerable attention; as the use of animal food only, avoiding every thing that contains sugar, and the free use of metallic tonics, mucilaginous drinks, and opiates seem of service in allaying the irritability of the kidneys. Patients labouring under this disease become emaciated and die hectic.

DIÆRESIS. Is a solution of continuity; the divisions of soft parts in Surgery is so called.

D I

DIAGNOSIS. The knowledge of symptoms that distinguish one disease from another.

DIALYSIS. A dissolution of parts.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS. The systematic name of the Clove Pink.

DIAPHANOUS. A term applied to transparent substances.

DIAPHORESIS. Perspiration.

DIAPHORETICS. Medicines which promote a discharge by the skin.

DIAPHRAGM. See **MYOLOGY**.

DIAPHRAGMITIS. See **PARAPHRENITIS**.

DIARRHŒA. A Purging. Frequent stools unattended by fever. It may arise from various causes, and on this account require a different mode of treatment; but I believe generally the primary object is to empty the bowels of what they may contain with rhubarb and a small dose of calomel, and afterwards using cretaceous powders with small doses of opiate medicines; these means are for the most part sufficient.

DIARTHROSIS. See **ARTICULATION**.

DIASTASIS. A separation of the ends of bones.

DIASTOLE. The expansion of the heart.

DIATHESIS. A particular disposition of the body in certain diseases, as in inflammatory fever, an inflammatory diathesis, &c.

DICROTIC. A term applied to that kind of pulsation where the artery gives a double sensation.

DIDIMI. See **MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION**.

DIET. This is of considerable importance in the preservation of health, as well as in the cure of diseases; for by a stricter attention to it than what is common, a number of diseases might be avoided, and a great variety of them removed. As it is an object with medical men to support the strength of

their patients under many disorders, it is worthy of attention to enquire how this can best be affected. Some have recommended a very ample use of bark; but this in a number of instances is quite objectionable, on account of the nausea it frequently produces, together with other disadvantages. The food then should be of loose texture, ready of being digested and assimilated, such as fish and chicken, lean and good broths, likewise farinaceous vegetables; the patient should eat just as much as he can easily digest, not overloading his stomach; milk and eggs afford great nutriment; the patient should avoid much fermented liquors, as they are apt to turn rancid, especially upon a weak stomach; nor should they dilute the gastric juice too much at the time of taking food. But as some persons cannot digest their meat without a proportion of some stimulant to these, it must not entirely be denied. Moderate exercise is of great service. Very frequent repletion of the stomach with food is to be avoided. Regular discharge from the bowels ought to be attended to.

DIETETICS. Relating to the mode of living as respects food or proper diet to any particular case.

DIGASTRICUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

DIGESTIVES. A term in surgery applied to those substances which promote suppuration.

DIGITALIS. The leaves of this plant are used externally to scrophulous ulcers and tumors: it is also given internally in Epilepsy, Scrophula, Phthisis, &c.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. The systematic name of Fox-glove.

DIGITUS. A finger or toe.

DILL. See **ANETHUM**.

DILUENTS. See **ATTENUANTS**.

DIPLOE. The spongy substance between the two tables of the Cranium.

D O

DIPLOPIA. A disease of the eye where the patient perceives the object double or more.

DIRECTOR. A surgeon's instrument with a groove for a cutting instrument to pass.

DISCUTIENTS. Substances possessing a power of resolving tumours.

DISEASE. Morbid action of the whole of the body or any part of it, hence it may be general as an inflammatory fever or partial affecting a viscus. It either may be Idiopathic or Symptomatic; Endemic, Epidemic, or Sporadic: which see.

DISLOCATION. The displacement of a bone from its natural situation without fracture.

DISSECTION. The division of animal bodies to discover their component parts.

DISTICHIASIS. A disease of the eye-lids where there is a double row of hair, one row growing externally, the other internally towards the eye.

DIURESIS. See **DIABETES.**

DIURETICS. Medicines that increase the urinary secretion.

DIVARICATION. A term used in Anatomy when the muscular or tendinous fibres intersect each other.

DIVERTICULUM. A term used in anatomy to a portion of the intestine when it deviates from the course of the tube.

DOCIMASTIC ART. Is that of examining fossils in order to discover what they contain.

DOLICHOS. It is employed medicinally as an anthelmintic.

DOLOR FACIÆ. See **DOLORUX TIC.**

DOLORUX TIC. A violently painful affection of the branches of the facial nerve and fifth pair, attended with intermissions. The division of the trunk of this nerve is recommended, but even this operation in every case is not attended with the success you might a priori expect.

D Y

DORONICUM ROMANUM. This plant is of a deleterious nature, but has been successfully employed in epilepsy and other nervous disorders.

DORSTENIA DRAKENA. The systematic name of the Contrayerva.

DRACOCEPHALUM CANARIENSE. The systematic name of the balsam of Gilead.

DRACONIS SANGUIS. See **SANGUIS DRACONIS.**

DRAGANT GUM. See **TRAGACANTHA.**

DRASTIC. Applied to a medicine that is violent in its action.

DROPSY. See **ASCITES.**

DUCTILITY. The extension of bodies by continued pressure.

DUCTS BILIARY. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

DUCTUS AD NASUM. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

DUCTUS COMMUNIS CHOLEDOCHUS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

DUCTUS HEPATICUS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

DUCTUS LACHRYMALIS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

DUCTUS LACTIFERI. See **MAMMÆ.**

DUCTUS PANCREATICUS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

DUCTUS SALIVALES. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

DUNG DEVIL'S. See **ASSAFOETIDA.**

DUODENUM. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

DURA MATER. See **CEREBRUM.**

DYRÆSTHESIÆ. Imperfection of the senses.

DYCINESIÆ. Difficulty of motion.

DYSECOEA. Difficulty of hearing, arising from two causes: first, Obstruction in the meatus auditorius externus; second, From the loss of the nervous energy.

D Y

DYSENTRY. Its symptoms are febrile indisposition that is contagious, quick and frequent pulse, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, tormina of the bowels, tenesmus, discharge of mucus from the bowels, sometimes being tinged with blood, together with flaky films of a whitish appearance, when any fecal matter is passed it is extremely fetid, painful descent of the bowels; sometimes there is almost a discharge of pure blood; this indicates a violent disease; sympathy of the bladder sometimes happens, causing stranguary, Cibi Fastidium, watchfulness, anxiety and great depression of strength, together with retention of the natural fæces. The treatment consists in emptying the bowels of the indurated excrement by the usual means, if it happens to persons in the country of a strong habit of body, and in the vernal season of the year, bleeding may not be improper. In dysentery that attacks during autumn, local bleeding only may be adverted to; where it occurs in young women these means are of great service; fomentations are of use; diluents, emetics and opium in the advanced state will be found of utility. The patient should take no animal food; the tenesmus may be relieved by starch glysters, with a small dose of an opiate. If these remedies have succeeded, the remainder of the treatment is the restoration of strength to the patient.

DYSLOCHIA. Suppression of the Lochia.

DYSOPIA. Depraved vision, of which there are five species. See CULLEN.

DYSOREXIA. Depraved appetite.

DYSPEPSIA. Derangement of the digestive organ, with loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, costiveness, flatulence, heartburn and pain in the Stomach, with other symptoms of debility. It accompanies other disorders.

DYSPERMATISMUS. A difficulty to emit the semen.

E C

DYSPHONIA. Difficulty of speech.

DYSPÆNIA. Difficulty of breathing, accompanied with cough.

DYSURIA. Difficulty and pain in voiding the urine. There are six species of it, according to Cullen, whom see.

E.

EAR. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

EARTHS. Those bodies denominated true earths are such as are insipid and infusible, and are seven in number. The first is silix, the second alumine, the third lime or calcareous earth, the fourth barytic earth, the fifth magnesia, the sixth glucine, and the seventh zirconia. These earths have different properties, and are termed simple, because no one has yet been able to decompose them.

EARTHS ALUMINOUS. Those earths which contain alum.

EARTH, ANIMAL CALCAREOUS. The crabsclaws are so named.

EARTH, BOLAR. See BOLE.

EARTH, JAPAN. See CATECHU.

EAR WAX. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

EATON'S STYPTIC. This is made of brandy, impregnated with green vitriol.

EAU DE LUCE. See SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

EBULLITION. The change of a fluid into gas.

ECCHYMOMA. A livid swelling as in cases of bruises or extravasation.

ECCHYMOSIS. See ECCHYMOMA.

ECCEPHROTES. Gently opening medicines.

E L

ECTOPIÆ. A term applied to parts which are out of place.

ECTROPIUM. An eversion of the eyelid.

EFFERVESCENCE. It takes place when an acid is mixed with an alkali.

EFFLORESCENCE. A redness of the skin.

EFFLUVIA. See CONTAGION.

EGGS. The yolk is a means employed to unite resinous with other substances.

ELASTIC FLUID. See GAS.

ELASTICITY. An expansion and contraction.

ELATERUM. See CUCUMIS AGRESTIS.

ELECTRICITY. It excites the absorbents and promotes the circulation of the blood in parts to which it is employed.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ. It is a very pleasant mild aperient frequently given to children.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU. A very useful astringent.

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM. This is a good aromatic astringent.

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII. It is employed as a stimulating cathartic.

ELECTUARIUM SENNA. It is esteemed a useful and gentle aperient.

ELEMENTS. A term in chemistry applied to those substances which seem indecomposable.

ELEMI. This gum is advantageously employed as a digestive to be used in plasters, &c.

ELEPHANTIASIS. It is a disease of the skin, affecting the legs, and rendering them in appearance like those of the elephant. This disorder does not seem to be much under the influence of medicine.

ELEVATOR. See MYOLOGY.

E M

ELEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS. See MYOGGY.

ELEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS PROPRIUS. See MYOGGY.

ELEVATOR LABIORUM COMMUNIS. See MYOLOGY.

ELLYCHRISUM. The flowers of this plant are used as corroborants and aperients.

ELLYTROCELE. A descent of a part into the Vagina.

EMBROCATION. A medicine applied externally.

EMBRYO. The rudiments of a child in the womb before perfect formation.

EMBRIOTOMY. Division of parts in the fœtus by an incision in order to effect an easier delivery.

EMETICS, are those medicines which excite vomiting.

EMINENTIÆ QUADRIGEMINÆ. See CEREBRUM.

EMMENAGOGUES. These are medicines which promote discharges from the uterus.

EMOLLIENTS. Relaxing applications.

EMPHYSEMA. A collection of air in the cellular membrane, rendering the skin tense and elastic, being, first, Idiopathic; second, Arising from a wound of the lungs; third, from poison; and fourth, being connected with hysteric affections.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGY-

This is employed as a resolvent to indurated glands, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ASÆFÆTIDÆ. It is sometimes employed in hysterical diseases upon the abdomen.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. See CANTHARIDES.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM. It is used to procure a continual discharge from blisters.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. This is used to promote suppuration in scrophulous tumors.

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EMPLASTRUM LYTHARGYRI. It is used to burn excoriations of the skin, &c.

EMPLASTRUM LYTHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO. It is a useful resolvent applied to venereal buboes, &c.

EMPLASTRUM LYTHARGYRI CUM RESINA. An adhesive plaster used to keep the lips of wounds in close contact.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ COMPOSITUM. It is employed as a stimulus in rheumatic pains, &c.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. A useful application to fractured parts.

EMPROSTHOTONUS. See **TETANUS**.

EMPYEMA. Pus collected in the cavity of the thorax. When it is correctly ascertained that such a fluid exists there, discharge is to be given to it by the operation of Paracentesis Thoracis.

EMPYREUMA. A disagreeable smell imparted from distilled waters when exposed to much fire.

EMULGENT VEINS. See **VEINS**.

EMULSIO ARABICI. A useful drink in gonorrhœa, &c.

EMULSION. An oily medicine.

EMUNCTORY. The excretory ducts of the body.

ENAMEL. The white hard substance covering the teeth.

ENARTHROSIS. See **ARTICULATION**.

ENCANTHIS. An excrescence arising at the inner canthus of the eye, upon or near the caruncula lachrymalis.

ENCAUMA. A pustule or mark produced by a burn.

ENCEPHALON. A term applied to the contents of the cranium.

ENDEMIC. A term applied to those diseases which are peculiar to a country.

ENSIFORM. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

ENTERITIS. Inflammation of the bowels is known by ge-

E P

all febrile symptoms, fixed pain in the abdomen, shooting towards the umbilicus, obstinate constipation and vomiting. Treatment consists chiefly in evacuating the bowels, and putting the anti-inflammatory plan with great attention.

ENTEROCELE. See HERNIA.

ENTERO-EPILOCELE. See HERNIA.

ENTEROMPHALUS. See HERNIA.

ENTERO-HYDROCELE. Intestinal hernia with a collection of water in the scrotum.

ENTERORAPHIA. The attachment of the divided ends of intestine by suture.

NEURESIS. An involuntary discharge of urine, arising either from a loss of power in the sphincter vesicæ, owing to chronic disease, or from irritation or compression of the bladder.

PHELIS. A spot occasioned by the heat of the sun, occurring on the face, breast, or back of the hand.

HEMERA. A fever that runs through its course in one day.

PHIDROSIS. Profuse sweat.

PHCOLIC REGION. See ABDOMEN.

PHCRANIUM. The integuments of the cranium.

PHCRANIUS. A name of the Occipito-Frontalis.

PHIDEMIC. Is applied to a contagious disease that attacks many people at the same time, as typhous fever, plague, &c.

PHIDERMIS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

PHIDIDYMIS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

PHGASTRIC REGION. A term applied to that part of the abdomen which is situated between a line drawn from the umbilicus to the curvature of the cartilage of the seventh true rib and the xiphoid cartilage.

PHGLOTTIS. See LARYNX.

PHLEPSY. Is occasioned by various causes. See Cullen's

E R

NOSLOGY. It is known by clonic spasms of the muscles, contortion of the eyes, foaming at the mouth and sometimes screaming, the patient is also much inclined to sleep. As the causes that produce this disease are numerous, great attention should be paid to each, in order to effect its cure; and the treatment varies accordingly.

EPINICTIS. Is a pustule that rises in the night, and forms a painful inflammatory tumor of a livid colour.

EPIPHORA, Or Watery Eye. A copious flow of tears produced by numerous causes.

EPIPHESES. Is where bones grow to each other without any proper articulation.

EPIPLOCELE. See **HERNIA.**

EPIPLOITIS. See **PERITONITIS.**

EPISCHESES. A suppression of excretions.

EPISPASTICS. Medicines increasing action.

EPISTAXIS. Bleeding at the nose arises from various causes and requires different modes of treatment. It is most common among young people, and is sometimes very troublesome to put a stop to, but the most effectual method is the introduction of a piece of lint of sufficient size into the nostril or nostrils, so as to shut up the anterior and posterior apertures.

EPISTHOTONUS. See **TETANUS.**

EPITHELIUM. The cuticle reflected as in the mouth, &c.

EPSOM SALTS. See **MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.**

EPULIS. An excrescence upon the gums.

EPAULOTICS. Cerates used to promote cicatrization of the skin, &c.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS. See **MYOLOGY.**

ERECTOR PENIS. See **MYOLOGY.**

ERETHISMUS. Increased irritability.

ERATIC. See **GOUT.**

ERRHINE. A medicine which causes sneezing.

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ERYNGO LEAVED LICHEN. See LICHEN ISLANDICUS.

ERISMUM BARBAREA. The systematic name of the Barbarea. See BARBAREA.

ERYSIPELAS, Or St. Anthony's fire. Its symptoms are Synocha of two or three days continuance, great drowsiness, and sometimes delirium. It is a disease that is dangerous, according to the degree of affection of the head. It may attack any part of the body, and is very subject to metastasis. Great caution therefore is necessary in the mode of treatment. Cullen mentions two kinds of it. 1. Erysipelas Vesiculosum, with erythema of the face and extensive blisters; and 2. Erysipelas Phlyctænodes or shingles usually attacking various parts of the Trunk of the body with phlyctenæ or small blisters.

ERYTHEMA. A morbid redness of the skin which takes place in the cheeks of Hectic patients, taken by surprise or after eating.

ESCHAR. The portion of animal substance that is destroyed by the application of caustic.

ESCHAROTICS. Corrosive medicines are so called, because they destroy that part of the animal substance to which they are applied.

ESSENTIAL OIL. See OILS.

ESSERA. A term applied to a peculiar kind of eruption of the cuticle: it most frequently attacks the face and extremities.

ETHER. See ÆTHER.

ETHER, MURIATIC. It is a stimulant, diuretic, and has also an antiseptic property.

ETHER SULPHURIC. See ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

ETHERIAL OIL. An essential oil highly distilled.

ETHIOPS MINERAL. See HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

E X

ETHMOIDES. See OSTEOLOGY.

EUDIOMETER. An instrument used in Chemistry.

EUPEPTIC. A term given to substances that digest easily.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. The systematic name of the plant which affords the Euphorbium.

EUPHORBIIUM. This Gum is seldom used except as an errhine.

EYPHRASIA OFFICINALIS. The systematic name of the plant called eye-bright.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

EXANTHEMA. An Eruption of the skin as happens in fevers.

EXCITING CAUSE. Occasional or remote; whatever is applied to the human body under a state of predisposition.

EXCORIATION. Abrasion of the skin.

EXCRESCENCE. A preternatural growth of animal substance upon any part of the body, such as warts, &c.

EXCRETION. See EXCRETORY ORGANS.

EXOMPHALOS. See HERNIA.

EXOPHTHAMIA. A protrusion of the eye-ball.

EXOSTOSIS. A morbid enlargement of bone.

EXPECTORANTS. Those medicines which promote expectoration.

EXPIRATION. See RESPIRATION.

EXTENSOR. A name applied to those muscles that extend a part: for an account of each see MYOLOGY.

EXTERNUS MALLEI. See MYOLOGY.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. This extract is frequently used in costive habits.

EXTRACTUM SATURNI. See AQUA LETHARGYRI ACETATA.

F E

EXTRAVASATION. See ECCHYMOSIS.

EXULCERATION. See ULCER.

EYE. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

EYE-BRIGHT. See EUPHRAGIA.

EYE-LID. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

F.

F. A term used in Pharmacy to signify let it be made.

FABA PECHURIUM. The seeds of this plant are used as carminatives.

FACE. The fore part of the head.

FACTITIOUS. A term in Pharmacy signifying any thing made by art.

FÆCES. Excrementitious matter.

FAGARA OCTANDRA. The systematic name of the plant which affords Tacamahxca.

FAINTING. See SYNCOPE.

FALCIFORM PROCESS. See CEREBRUM.

FALLING SICKNESS. See EPILEPSIA.

FALLOPIAN TUBE. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

FALLOPIAN LIGAMENT. See SYNDESMOLOGY.

FALX. See CEREBRUM.

FASCIA. The tendinous expansion of a muscle.

FASCIA LATA. The fascia of the Thigh is so called.

FASCIALIS. A name of the Tensor Vaginæ Femoris. See MYOLOGY.

FAT. Adipose substance contained in the tela cellulosa of animals.

FAUCES. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

FEBRIFUGE. Medicines which are useful in fever

F E

FEBRIS, Fever, is a general affection of the system, preceded by languor, lassitude, and other marks of debility, without any primary or local affection.

FEBRIS CONTINUA. A continued fever, without intermissions, but attended with daily exacerbations; the species of it are: 1. **SYNOCHA**, or *Inflammatory Fever*, characterized by increase of heat, a strong, hard, and frequent pulse, high-coloured urine with diminution of secretion, white furred tongue, together with thirst, and no great prostration of strength. The treatment consists in allaying the inflammatory diathesis by the use of saline medicines, in increasing the secretions by the use of diaphoretic and diuretic preparations, in emptying the bowels by means of glysters and saline purgatives, and lastly in regulating the diet. Bleeding in some cases is necessary in this fever. A fever like this frequently comes under the notice of the surgeon, as the consequence of local affection, and bleeding may here be requisite, but this will depend upon the nature of the local disease and situation of the patient whether in town or country. 2. **SYNOCHUS**, a fever that commences with the symptoms of Synocha, is to be treated as such, and terminates in, 3. **TYPHUS**. The fever so named is a contagious disorder. The patient is seized with general debility, lowness of spirits, pain in the head, rigour, his eyes have a peculiar glistening appearance towards night, the tongue is dry, but, as the disease advances, is covered with a dark brown fur; there is a muttering kind of delirium, respiration is difficult, the patient speaks sighing, and picks the bed-clothes, the body is costive, the urine is turbid and sometimes pale, but afterwards deposits a dark sediment, the pulse is small, weak, and frequent, being a hundred and twenty or a hundred and thirty in a minute, but as the disease further advances, hæmorrhage may take place from various parts of the body, petechiæ appear, the pulse becomes intermittent, the

F E

stools are discharged involuntarily, the extremities are cold, hiccup takes place, and the patient sinks. The indications in the treatment of this disease are, 1. To arrest it in its commencement, if possible, during the first three or four days, by a shock given to the system, and this may be effected by means of affusion of cold water in the evening; or an emetic, as Antim. tart. with Ipec. followed by a warm bed, and a full dose of opium, will sometimes succeed. Diaphoretic and saline medicines may prove useful; but these are not so striking in their effects, and the disorder will often proceed in opposition to all these means. When afterwards it becomes necessary, 2. To support the patient under the malady; if an emetic has not been used, it may be proper by gentle means to unload his stomach, and open his bowels by a mild cathartic. Let the patient remain undisturbed, and avoid animal food as being difficult of digestion. Decoctions of thin farinaceous substances are to be used; free use of stimulants, as portwine or brandy, &c. may be copiously taken, and these should be given so as to produce a decided effect upon the pulse; cold and acid drinks much refresh the patient; washing the patient with vinegar and water, followed by a dry cloth, is of service. Camphor Julep, and opium when there is diarrhœa, may be used with advantage, but opium in this disease should be particularly adverted to. Bark, in its lighter forms, as decoction and tincture, are very proper. The patient should have his chamber well ventilated, and cleanliness of every description should be duly attended to. He should not, during his recovery, rise too soon nor use any great degree of exertion for fear of a relapse. There are said to be four species of this fever, viz. Typhus Petichialis, or Typhus with Petechiæ; Mitior, or Nervous Fever; Gravior, or Putrid Fever; Icterodes, or Yellow Fever. Other appellations have been assigned to this fever,

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as Brain Fever, &c. &c. but these seem to depend upon the most striking character attending this same disease. Affection of the lungs sometimes accompanies this disorder, and here bleeding and evacuants are injurious; blisters and other counter-irritants seem more adviseable, and rhubarb appears perhaps the best medicine for evacuating the bowels in this complaint, as it does not cause so great debility afterwards, but calomel may be frequently given with success.

FEBRIS ERISIPELATOSA. See **ERYSIPELAS**.

FEBRIS HECTICA. Hectic Fever is known by exacerbations returning chiefly in the evening, with a degree of remission in the morning, by nocturnal sweatings, the urine depositing a furfuraceo-lateritious sediment, flushed countenance, and a frequent pulse, thirst not immoderate, and without loss of appetite. The treatment in this fever depends upon increasing the strength of the patient, by causing the stomach to perform its functions properly, and paying attention to the regular excretions of the alimentary canal, &c. Lighter preparations of bark may here be of service, and various other Tonic medicines. Hectic fever may be sympathetic with other diseases, and you must then look to them for its removal. It may arise from sympathy with chlorosis, phthisis pulmonalis, scrophula, and local injury, &c.

FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA. See **FEBRIS CONTINUA**.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS. Intermittent Fever or Ague, is attended with the successive attacks of a hot, cold, and sweating stage. These fevers, according to authors, arise from marsh miasmata, consisting of many paroxysms, with a total freedom from fever, or at least with an evident remission of it, returning with a striking exacerbation, and generally with chillness; and there being only one paroxysm on any single day. There are three kinds or genera of this disease: 1. Quo-

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TIDIAN, when the paroxysm returns at an interval of twenty-four hours, and the paroxysm comes on in the morning. 2. TERTIAN, when the paroxysm returns at an interval of forty-eight hours, attacking the patient about mid-day. 3. QUARTAN, when the paroxysm returns at an interval of about seventy-two hours, and generally in the afternoon. The indications of this disease are, 1. To restore the natural temperature of the body in the cold stage, by means of emetics and stimulants, as bark, wine, &c. during the hot by means of saline medicines, &c. and in the sweating stage to regulate the perspiration, though not entirely check it. When the cold fit is of long duration and of considerable violence, attended with pains in the joints and head, shivering, &c. it is then called Ague. Preparations of arsenic have been used with considerable success in this disorder.

FEBRIS NERVOSA. See FEBRIS CONTINUA.

FEBRIS PUTRIDA. See FEBRIS CONTINUA.

FEBRIS VESICULOSA. See ERYSIPELAS.

FEL. The Bile.

FEMORIS OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

FEMUR. See OSTEOLOGY.

FENESTRA OVALIS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

FENESTRA ROTUNDA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

FERINE. A term used for a malignant disease.

FERMENTATIONS. Are those operations which take place in vegetables on exposure to heat.

FERRI LIMATURA PURIFICATA. The filings of steel possess astringent and deobstruent virtues.

FERRI RUBIGO. See RUBIGO FERRI.

FERRUM. Iron.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE. This is usefully administered in chlorosis, intermittent fevers, &c.

F L

FERRUM TARTARISATUM. A useful tonic and astringent.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM. It is given as a tonic and anthelmintic.

FERULA ASSAFÆTIDA. The systematic name of the assafœtida plant.

FEVER. See FEBRIS.

FIBER. See CASTORIUM.

FIBRE. This term is applied to the parts of which muscles, membranes, &c. are composed.

FIBULA. See OSTEOLOGY.

FICUS. A term applied to tumours surrounding the anus.

FIDICINALES. A name of the Lumbricales. See MYOLOGY.

FIMBRIÆ. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

FIR, CANADA. See BALSAMUM CANADENSE.

FISH GLUE. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

FISSURA MAGNA SYLVII. See CEREBRUM.

FISSURE. Is that sort of injury where a bone is cracked without being perfectly divided.

FISTULA. A term in surgery applied to sinuous ulcers that have a small opening leading to a cavity. There are various kinds of this disease, viz. Fistula in Ano, Fistula in Epididymi, Fistula Lachrymalis, and Fistula in Perinæo.

FIXED AIR. See ACIDUM CARBONICUM.

FLAMMULA JOVIS. The powder of this plant is used as an escharotic.

FLATULENT. Windy.

FLEXOR. A name applied to those muscles which bend any part of the body. For a description of each see MYOLOGY.

FLORES BENZOES. See BENZOIC ACID.

F O

FLORES SULPHURIS. See SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI. These possess diaphoretic and eccropotic qualities, and are given in piles, &c.

FLUATES. Are salts formed by the fluoric acid, combined with different bases.

FLUCTUATION. A term used by surgeons to express the undulation of a fluid in any part.

FLUIDS OF THE BODY. These are the blood, urine, saliva, bile, &c.

FLUOR ALBUS. See LEUCORRHOEA.

FLUX. Is frequently applied to dysenteric affections.

FLUXION. A term in chemistry expressing the change of metals into a fluid state, by means of fire.

FLY, SPANISH. See CANTHARIDES.

FÆNICULUM AQUATICUM. The seeds of this plant are recommended to be joined with Peruvian bark in phthisis pulmonalis.

FÆNICULUM DULCE. The seeds are used as carminative and expectorant medicines.

FÆNUM GRÆCUM. The meal of the seeds of this plant is used as a poultice in inflammatory tumours.

FÆTUS. The young animal while in the uterus.

FOLIUM ORIENTALE. See SENNA.

FOLLICULOSE GLAND. See SEBACEOUS GLANDS.

FOMENTATION. Is the partial application of warmth with moisture by means of flannels dipped in any medicated liquor. It has a relaxing property.

FOMITES. A word mostly used as synonymous with contagion.

FONTENELLA. See OSTEOLOGY.

FONTACULUS. An artificial sore made by a puncture, and kept open with a pea for the purpose of obtaining a discharge.

F R

FORAMEN. See OSTEOLOGY.

FORCEPS. An instrument to extract extraneous bodies which may be driven into any of the soft parts of the body.

FORESKIN. See MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

FORMIATS. Are salts produced by the union of the formic acid with different bases.

FORMULA. A term relating to the prescription of medicine.

FORNIX. See CEREBRUM.

FOSSA. See OSTEOLOGY.

FOSSA OVALIS. See OSTEOLOGY.

FOXGLOVE. See DIGITALIS.

FRACTURE. Fractures of bones are of two kinds, viz. Simple and Compound. By the first is understood the bone merely to be broken; by the second term, the bone broken or comminuted, and the soft parts so lacerated as to admit of the bones protruding or being seen. Fractures are also transverse, oblique, &c.

FRÆNULUM. A cutaneous fold under the tongue, glans penis, &c.

FRAMBESIA, or YAWS. It is an endemic disorder occurring in Guinea and America, according to Cullen. It is said to be infectious, and not a dangerous disease if skilfully treated. They begin with a small eruption on the skin, and gradually become larger, even to the size of a large mulberry. Preparations of antimony, sulphur, and mercury, with topical and mercurial applications of various kinds, &c. seem very efficacious in the cure of them.

FRANKINCENSE. See THUS.

FRAXINUS. The seeds of this plant possess diuretic qualities, and are sometimes given in intermittent fevers.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. See MANNA.

FRONTAL BONE. See OSTEOLOGY.

F U

FRONTALIS. See MYOLOGY.

FULIGO. Soot. The tincture is sometimes given in spasmodic and hysterical affections.

FULMINATION. The explosion of chemical bodies.

FUMARIA. The juice of this plant is used in diseases of the skin, such as leprosy.

FUMARIA OFFICINALIS. The systematic name of the fumitory.

FUMIGATION. Is the application of certain mercurial preparations to venereal sores by the means of heat.

FUNCTION. This is the property of performing certain actions.

FUNGUS. A surgical term applied to the luxuriant risings of granulations.

FUNGUS IGNIARICUS. See AGARICUS.

FUNGUS MELITENSIS. The powder is frequently used in dysentery and hæmorrhages with great success.

FUNGUS SAMBUCINUS. See AURICULA JUDE.

FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS. The cord which enters the umbilicus of the fœtus, and is composed of the umbilical vein, hypogastric arteries, &c.

FURFUR. A desquamation of the cuticle.

FURFURACEOUS. A term applied to the sediment which is deposited in urine.

FURNACE. An apparatus used in chemical preparations.

FUROR UTERINUS. See NYMPHOMANIA.

FURNICLE, or BOIL. Is an inflammatory tumour attended with great pain and burning heat. They attack any part of the body, and persons generally of a strong constitution. The inflammation terminates in the formation of a core of thick purulent substance, after which is discharged they heal freely. The pain, &c. may be allayed by the application of a poultice, but their repulsion is not to be attempted.

G A

FUSION. It is that process in chemistry whereby bodies are made to pass from a solid into a fluid state.

G.

GALACTOPHOROUS DUCTS. See **MAMMÆ.**

GALBANUM. This gum is frequently employed as a plaster to forward suppuration.

GALENA. A metallic body composed of lead and sulphur.

GALLIUM ALBUM. The juice of this plant is said to cure epilepsy.

GALL. See **BILE.**

GALLÆ TURCICÆ. See **QUERCUS.**

GALL BLADDER. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

GALL STONES. Biliary concretions formed in the gall-bladders of animals.

GAMANDRA. See **GAMBOGIA.**

GAMBAENSE GUMMI. See **KINO.**

GAMBOGIA. This resinous gum is frequently administered with the greatest success in hydropical affections.

GANGLION. Anatomically considered is a kind of intumescence upon a nerve. In surgery it signifies an encysted tumour that forms in the sheath of a tendon, and contains a serous fluid. It occurs most commonly on the back of the hand and foot.

GANGRENE. See **MORTIFICATION.**

GARGLE. A medicine employed in diseases of the mouth and throat.

GARLIC. See **ALLIUM.**

GASTRIC ARTERY. See **ARTERIES.**

G A

GASTRIC JUICE. The fluid secreted by the stomach.

GASTRITIS. Inflammation of the stomach is known by pyrexia, anxiety, heat, and pain in the epigastric region, which is increased upon the patient's taking any thing into his stomach, propensity to vomit, hiccup, small and hard pulse, with great prostration of strength. There are two kinds of inflammation attacking the stomach; first, *Phlegmonidæa*, accompanied with acute pain and violent fever; and, second, *Erysipelatosa*, with less pain and febrile affection than the former, and with an erysipelatous inflammation taking place in the fauces. This is a very acute disease, and therefore requires the immediate use of the most active measures, or it will speedily destroy the patient. The chief remedy in this inflammation is blood-letting, which should be freely employed; the apparent debility of the patient, and smallness of the pulse in this disease, are by no means objections to this kind of practice. Blisters on the epigastric region are of service; glysters are more preferable than purgative medicines taken by the mouth, as the latter produce greater irritation upon the diseased viscus. Lukewarm emollient drinks should be given; warm fomentations to the region of the stomach are likewise to be used, and very gentle anodynes may be exhibited in any mild emulsion in order to allay the pain and check the vomiting. If the inflammation has been produced by swallowing some poisonous substance, the object is in that case to get it removed as speedily as possible by some quickly-operating emetic. After all inflammation is thoroughly subdued, the treatment remaining is to endeavour to restore strength to the patient by means of tonics; but here considerable attention is requisite both with regard to medicine as well as food.

GASTROCELE. See *HERNIA*.

GASTROCHNEMIUS. See *MYOLOGY*.

G L

GASTROCNEMIUS INTERNUS. A name of the Soleus.

GASTRODYNIA. Pain in the stomach.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC ARTERY. See ARTERIES.

GASTROGRAPHY. The suture of wounds of the abdomen.

GAS. This name is applied to all aeriform fluids.

GAS, CARBONIC ACID. See ACIDUM CARBONICUM.

GAS, HEPATIC. See SULPHURATED HYDROGEN GAS.

GAS, HYDROGEN. See HYDROGEN.

GEMELLUS. See MYOLOGY.

GEMINI. See MYOLOGY.

GENERATION. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

GENERATION, FEMALE ORGANS OF. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

GENIO-HYOGLOSSUS. See MYOLOGY.

GENIO-HYOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

GENISTA. The leaves of this plant are recommended as a purgative and diuretic in hydropic diseases.

GENISTA, CANARIENSIS. See RHODIUM LIGNUM.

GENTIANA. The root is given in infusion as a tonic in debility of the stomach, &c.

GENTIANA CENTAURIUM. The systematic name of the lesser centaury.

GETIANA LUTEA. The systematic name of the official gentian.

GERANIUM MOSCHATUM. This plant possesses astringent properties, and is used in cases of debility and profluvas.

GEUM URBANUM. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

GILEAD, BALSAM. See BALSAMUM GILEADENSE.

GINGER. See ZINZIBER.

GINGLYMUS. See ARTICULATION.

GLAND. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

G L

GLANDULA LACHRYMALIS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

GLANDULA MYRTIFORMIS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

GLANDULÆ PACCHIONI. See CEREBRUM.

GLANS PENIS. See MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

GLASS OF ANTIMONY. See OXIDUM STIBII VITREUM.

GLAUBER'S SALT. See NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

GLAUCOMA. Is an opacity of the vitreous humour of the eye, giving a blue appearance to that organ.

GLECOMA HEDERACEA. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.

GLEET. See GONORRHOEA.

GLENOID CAVITY. See OSTEOLOGY.

GLOBATE GLAND. A Lymphatic Gland.

GLOBULUS OF THE BLOOD. The red particles of that fluid.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. Is an attendant upon hysteria, and causes a sensation in the œsophagus, as if a ball was ascending in the part.

GLOMERATE GLAND. A gland composed of small *moleculæ*.

GLOSSO-PHARINGEAL NERVES. See NEUROLOGY.

GLOSSO-PHARINGEUS. See MYOLOGY.

GLOTTIS. See LARYNX.

GLUTEAL ARTERY. See ANGIOLOGA.

GLUTEN, ANIMAL. The basis of the fibres of the animal body.

GLUTEN, VEGETABLE. Is a substance derived from many vegetables.

GLUTEUS. See MYOLOGY.

GLYCYRRHIZA. The root is frequently employed in pectoral diseases.

GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA. The systematic name of the officinal liquorice. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

GLYSSONI CAPSULA. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

GOMPHOSIS. See ARTICULATION.

GONORRHOEA. Signifies a seminal discharge, but is now used to denote a discharge from the urethra or vagina produced by impure coition, being of a purulent appearance. It comes on at a longer or shorter interval, with a sense of itching or titillation in the course of the urethra, heat in making water, with a discharge of mucus that afterwards becomes pus. There is a distended state of the mouth of the urethra, of a shining red colour. This discharge continues to increase, till at length it arrives at a certain pitch, when it gradually begins to decline. In some patients at about the end of the third week it altogether ceases, and no after-clap or gleet occurs: but this does not very commonly happen, for in most cases a gleet succeeds, which continues for some time, and in some patients is very troublesome to cure. In this stage of the complaint the inflammation and scalding harass the patient no longer. The treatment of this disease during the inflammatory stage is to allay the inflammation, by avoiding stimulating diet, emptying the bowels, drinking plenty of diluent drinks, as barley-water and solution of gum arabic, with a few drops of aqua kali, and by the application of cooling washes round the penis: during this stage all stimulating astringent injections are improper, as they have been frequently known to be productive of numerous distressing circumstances, such as swelled testicle, stricture, bubo, irritation of the bladder, &c. When the gleet takes place, injections are not improper, and the most effectual appear to be those made of the preparations of copper, but gleets will often cease spontaneously; the internal exhibition of astringent medicines, as copaiva balsam, with spiritus nitr. dulc. The Benzoës comp. and alkaline medicines are frequently successful. Swelled testicle is to be treated by the application of leeches and cooling

G U

washes to the part, preserving a horizontal posture, or wearing a suspensory bandage, saline medicines, emptying the bowels, and living rather abstemiously. Buboës in Gonorrhœa arise from sympathy with the urethra, and generally subside of themselves, or will yield to the application of leeches and cooling washes; but if they suppurate and break they heal kindly. Strictures in the urethra are relieved by the use of bougies.

GOUT. See PODAGRA.

GRACILIS. See MYOLOGY.

GRATIOLA. This plant possesses cathartic and diuretic properties, and is much given in hydropic diseases.

GRUTUM. A white tubercle of the skin.

GRYPHOSIS. Is a disease where the nails turn inwards and irritate the soft parts.

GUAIACUM. An infusion of this wood is much extolled in syphilitic diseases, &c.

GUM. A mucilaginous substance frequently employed in medicines for the Gonorrhœa, &c.

GUM BOIL. See PARULIS.

GUMMI ASTRINGENS. See KINO.

GUMMI AMMONIACUM. See AMMONIACUM.

GUMMI ARABICUM. See ARABICUM GUMMI.

GUMMI BDELLIUM. See BDELLIUM.

GUMMI EUPHORBII. See EUPHORBIIUM.

GUMMI GAMBIENSE. See KINO.

GUMMI GUTTÆ. See GAMBOGIA.

GUMMI TUNIPERIUM. See SANDARACK.

GUMMI KINO. See KINO.

GUMMI LACCÆ. See LACCA.

GUMMI MYRRHÆ. See MYRRHA.

GUMMI SAGAPENUM. See SAGAPENUM.

H Æ

GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ. See TRAGACANTHA.

GUM RESIN. This is the juice of plants mixed with resin

GUTTA GAMBLA. See GAMBOGIA.

GUTTA SERENA. A privation of sight arising from insensibility of the Retina, which may take place either from pressure upon the optic nerve, or from various other causes. The pupil remains dilated and fixed. Taking blood from the temporal artery (if it is caused by compression owing to congestion) may prove beneficial; but if it depends upon the loss of the nervous energy, all remedies will be futile. The Electric Aura, Errhines, &c. may be tried.

GUTTA ROSACEA. Is applied to the fiery red kind of spot that occurs about the face and nose. The remedies are, alterative medicines, together with a temperate regimen where it has arisen from excess, and due attention should be paid to the regular excretions of the body.

GUTTURAL ARTERY. See ARTERIES.

H.

HÆMATEMESIS. A vomiting of blood is a sympathetic affection with some other disease. The blood is of a dark colour, and by this character may be distinguished from blood thrown up from the lungs by cough. The treatment depends upon the original disease that caused it.

HÆMATITES. This finely pulverised is given in fluxes, uterine obstructions, &c.

HÆMATOCELE. Is applied to a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis testis.

HÆMATODES. See GERANIUM SANGUINARUM. It is also a name applied to a peculiar blood-like fungus.

H Æ

HÆMATOLOGY. The doctrine of the blood.

HÆMATOMPHALOCLE. A tumour about the navel, formed by an extravasation of blood.

HÆMATOXYLUM. See LIGNUM CAMPECHENSE.

HÆMATURIA. Bloody urine. Is mostly sympathetic with another disease.

HÆMOPTYSIS, HÆMOPTÆ, or Spitting of Blood. Its attendant symptoms are, flushing of the face, sense of pain, and sometimes heat in the breast, titillation about the fauces, cough with an expulsion of thin frothy blood of a florid red colour, and a saline taste in the mouth. It may arise from numerous causes, and usually occurs to those about the middle period of life, who have laboured under repeated attacks of epistaxis at an early age. The treatment consists in allaying all irritation as much as possible, by bleeding and the use of saline purgatives, keeping the patient cool and quiet; his diet should be light, and he should avoid fermented liquors, and all exertion of the voice. Nitre seems to be of great service in this disease. Styptics are not much to be looked to.

HÆMORRHAGE. A flow of blood. There are various kinds of hæmorrhages arising from numerous causes, sometimes being of a salutary, at other times of a deleterious tendency, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES. See ARTERIES.

HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS. See VEINS.

HÆMORRHOIDS. Piles are excrescences about the extremity of the rectum and verge of the anus; for the removal of which, ointments of various sorts have been used; but the removing them by ligature or the knife is perhaps the only way to get entirely rid of them. Cold applications of water, &c. will mostly prevent any hæmorrhage after the operation.

H E

HALITUS. See GAS.

HALICABACUM. See ALKEKENGİ.

HALLUCINATIO. Depraved imagination.

HARE LIP. Is applied to a defect in the upper or under lip. There may be a single or double Hare Lip. These malformations of the lip are generally attended with a defect in the palate, and are mostly relieved by an operation.

HARMONIA. See ARTICULATION.

HARROWGATE WATER. Is recommended in scrophula and diseases of the skin.

HARTFELL WATER. This chalybeate water is useful in fluor albus, gleet, &c.

HARTSHORN. See CORNU CERVI.

HEAD. See OSTEOLOGY.

HEARING. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

HEART. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

HEAT. See CALORIC.

HECTIC. See FEBRIS HECTICA.

HELCONIA. An ulcer affecting the external or internal surface of the cornea.

HELICIS MAJOR. See MYOLOGY.

HELICIS MINOR. See MYOLOGY.

HELIX. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

HELLEBORUS Niger. The root is of a very drastic purgative quality, employed chiefly as an alterative.

HELMINTHAGOGUES. See ANTHELMINTICS.

HELMINTIASIS. A disease in which worms breed under the skin. It is endemial to certain parts.

HEMERALOPIA. Is applied to a defective state of vision, where the patient sees very well during the day, but is nearly or altogether incapable of discerning objects at night. It is frequently endemial.

H E

HEMICRANIA. An affection of only one side of the head.

HEMIOPSIA. Defective vision in which the half but not the whole of any object is to be seen.

HEMIPLEGIA. A paralytic affection of one side of the body.

HEMLOCK. See CICUTA.

HEPAR. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

HEPAR ANTIMONII. See OXYDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. It is sometimes successfully employed to counteract the effects of poison received into the stomach.

HEPATALGIA. A pain in the liver.

HEPATIC. Any thing which relates to the liver.

HEPATIC AIR. Is a combination of sulphur and inflammable air.

HEPATIC ARTERY. See ARTERIES.

HEPATIC DUCT. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

HEPATIC VEINS. See VEINS.

HEPATITIS. Inflammation of the liver is known by pyrexia with great or less pain in the right hypochondrium shooting to the top of the right shoulder, and is aggravated by lying on the opposite side, the urine also is high-coloured. The treatment depends upon allaying the inflammation, and adopting the anti-inflammatory plan with due attention.

HEPATIRRHŒA. A species of diarrhœa.

HEPATOCELE. A hernia of the liver.

HEPATULE. See HEPATIC AIR.

HERACLIIUM SPONDYLIUM. The systematic name of the Spondylium.

HERB BENNET. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

H I

HEREDITARY DISEASE. Is a disorder that descends from parents to children.

HERMAPHRODITE. A *lusus naturæ* occurring about the parts of generation.

HERNIA. Is applied to signify a tumour occasioned by the protrusion of certain parts from their natural situation. The hernia takes its name from its situation or contents. If a piece of omentum only forms the tumour it is then called *epiplocele*; if intestine only it is called *enterocele*, if both *entero-epiplocele*. The kinds of hernia are named *Inguinal*, *Scrotal*, *Femoral*, *Umbilical*, *Ventral*, &c. *Hernia congenita* is a species of hernia where the intestine comes in contact with the testicle. Men are the most frequent subjects of *Inguinal*, and women of *Crural Hernia*.

HERNIA CONGENITA. Hernia where the protruded parts come in contact with the testicle.

HERNIA CRURALIS. Hernia descending under *Poupart's* ligament.

HERNIA HUMORALIS. See *ORCHITIS*.

HERNIA INCARCERATA. Incarcerated or strangulated hernia happens when the displaced viscus is difficult to be returned from its new-acquired situation, owing to various causes: this is to be known by the symptoms of vomiting, constipation, and other distressing symptoms.

HERNIA INGUINALIS. See *HERNIA*.

HERNIOTOMY. The operation for the relief of the strangulated hernia.

HERPES. A cutaneous affection appearing like a number of small ulcers having *furfuraceous* scales.

HIBERNICULUS LAPIS. See *LAPIS HIBERNICUS*.

HIGHMORE'S ANTRUM. See *OSTEOLOGY*.

H Y

HIPOCASTANUM. The bark of this shrub is sometimes used in intermittent fevers.

HIPS. See **CYNOSBATUS**.

HIPPUS. An alternate dilatation and contraction of the pupil of the eye repeatedly performed.

HOMBERG'S SEDATIVE SALT. See **BORAX**.

HONEY. Is much used in medicine and pharmacy.

HORDEOLUM. A tumour in the eyelid resembling a barley-corn in size.

HORDEUM. This is used in decoction, and given in inflammatory diseases.

HOREHOUND. See **MARRUBIUM**.

HORN, HART'S. See **CORNU CERVI**.

HORRIPILATIO. A sense of creeping that usually precedes fevers.

HORSE RADISH. See **RAPHINUS RUSTICUS**.

HUMERAL ARTERY. See **ARTERIES**.

HUMERUS. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

HUMILIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

HUMOR AQUEUS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

HUMOR VITREUS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

HYALOID MEMBRANE. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

HYDARTHROS. A diseased joint, known by the name of white swelling.

HYDATIDS. Animals of a bag-like form, distended with an aqueous liquor: they form in various parts of the body, and are of very different sizes.

HYDRAGOGUES. These are medicines which possess tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties.

HYDRARGYRUS. Mercury. A specific in the venereal disease.

H Y

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS. It is an acetate of quick-silver, sometimes employed in syphilis.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS. Is frequently given along with opium in chronic diseases.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA. This is successfully used in some cutaneous disorders.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE. See **ÆTHIOPS MINERAL.**

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS. This is applied externally in the form of a lotion to venereal sores, and is also given internally in small quantities in syphilitic complaints.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS. This preparation possesses similar virtues to calomel.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER. It is used as an escharotic.

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS CINEREUS. This is sometimes used in the venereal sore throat.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS. This enters into the composition of the Unguentum Hydrargyri.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER. A mild alterative given in scrophulus, &c.

HYDROCARDIA. Dropsy of the Pericardium. It is an incurable disease.

HYDROCELE. Is a dropsy of the Tunica Vaginalis, increasing slowly and without pain, and is generally pellucid. The remedies used are Incision, Seton, Caustic, or Injection.

HYDROCEPHALUS. Dropsy of the head. It is of two kinds, externus and internus; and may be either chronic or acute. The acute soon destroys the patient, and the chronic, by its long continuance, renders the head not unfrequently of an enormous size.

HYDROGEN. One of the simple airs.

H Y

HYDROGEN SULPHURATED. See HEPATIC AIR.

HYDROLAPATHUM. This root is very astringent, and is sometimes given in scurvy, lepra, &c.

HYDROMETRA. A dropsy of the womb. It is a disease which seldom occurs, and is very difficult to be discovered.

HYDROPHOBIA. Is applied to a disease that arises in consequence of a bite of a mad animal, wherein the patients dread the sight or noise of water. It seems at present to be incurable.

HYDROPTHALMIA. Is applied to two diseases of the eye; one to an anasarca of the eyelid, the other to a superabundant quantity of the vitreous or aqueous humours.

HYDROPIPER. The leaves of this plant are sometimes used externally in the form of a cataplasm.

HYDROPS. See ASCITES.

HYDRORACHITIS. Spina Bifida. A small fluctuating tumour occurring about the lumbar vertebræ or sacrum of new-born children, and most commonly ends fatally, especially if opened by the surgeon.

HYDROSARCA. See ANASARCA.

HYDROSARCOCELE. A sarcocèle with water in the cellular membrane.

HYDRO-SULPHURET. See HEPATIC AIR.

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM STIBII LUTEUM. See SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

HYDROTHORAX. Water in the cavity of the chest, said to be known by dyspnœa, paleness of the countenance, œdema of the lower extremities, intolerance of an horizontal position, a sense of tightness across the chest, startings during sleep, and palpitation. When this disease is correctly ascertained, the water is to be evacuated by the operation of paracentesis thoracis.

HYGROLOGY. The doctrine of the fluids.

H Y

HYGROMA. An encysted tumour containing a fluid.

HYMEN. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

HYOIDES OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

HYO-GLOSSUS. See MYOLOGY.

HYO-PHARINGEUS. See MYOLOGY.

HYPEROSTOSIS. See EXOSTOSIS.

HYPNOTICS. See ANODYNES.

HYPOÆMA. An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

HYPOCHONDRIAC REGIONS. These are situated under the cartilages of the spurious ribs.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. A disease known by dyspepsia, languor, mental dejection, with a kind of melancholy.

HYPOGALA. A collection of a whitish fluid in the chambers of the eye.

HYPOGASTRIC ARTERIES. See ARTERIES.

HYPOGASTRIC REGION. The region of the bladder.

HYPOPIUM. A collection of pus in the chambers of the eye nearly obstructing vision.

HYPOTHESIS. A system formed on supposition.

HYSSOPUS. The leaves of this plant are directed to be given in infusion for the catarrh.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS. The systematic name of the hyssop.

HYSTERIA. Hysterical affection, characterised by rumbling noise in the abdomen, globus hystericus, sense of suffocation, and involuntary laughing or crying. It may arise from various causes, and therefore the cure depends upon their removal.

HYSTERIC PASSION. See HYSTERIA.

HYSTEROTOMY. See CÆSAREAN SECTION.

I C

HYSTRICIASIS. A disease wherein the hairs stand erect.

HYSTRICIS LAPIS. See **BEZOAR PORCINUM**.

HYSTRITIS. Inflammation of the womb, known by pyrexia, pain and tumour in the hypogastric region, accompanied with vomiting, &c. The indications of cure are blood-letting and other evacuants, warm fomentations, &c. and the rest of the antiphlogistic regimen.

I.

ICE. This is frequently employed externally to inflammatory diseases.

ICHOR. A thin acrid discharge.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. This is given as an emollient in diseases of the throat, &c.

ICTHYOSIS. Is a cutaneous disease in which the integuments of the body become dry and scaly, and in some instances almost resemble horn in texture. The arrangement of the scales in different parts of the body are very peculiar, being flat and extensive, and are placed in the same kind of order as the scales on the back of a fish. There is also a remarkable diminution of perspiration in this disease.

ICTERUS. The Jaundice. Is known by yellowness of the skin and eyes, the excrement being of a white colour, and urine high-coloured. There are several species of it; first, *Icterus Calculosus*, attended with acute pain in the epigastric region, increasing after taking food; and where gall stones pass by stool; second, *Icterus Spasmodicus*, arising after spasmodic diseases, not attended with pain, or after mental affection; 3d, *Icterus Hepaticus*, without pain, and following disease of the liver; 4th, *Icterus Gravidarum*, happening

during pregnancy, but which disappears after delivery; 5th Icterus Infantium, which arises soon after birth.

IDIOPATHIC. It is a term applied to a disease which is independent of any other.

IDIOSYNCRASY. By this term any susceptibility of peculiar stimuli is understood.

ILEUM. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

ILIA. The Flanks.

ILIAC ARTERIES. See ARTERIES.

ILIAC PASSION. It is characterised by pain in the abdomen, and sense of twisting about the umbilicus, violent vomiting and discharge of some of the fæces by the mouth; costiveness generally precedes this disease. In the cure of it, the indications are to allay the pain and sickness by the use of saline medicines with an opiate, to empty the bowels by means of glysters and saline purgatives given in mint water; demulcent liquors, the warm bath, and a blister placed over the pained part, are also recommended: blood-letting may likewise be requisite in this disorder.

ILIAC REGION. The Hypogastric Region.

ILIACUS INTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

ILIUM OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

ILLECEBRA. The decoction of this plant is sometimes given in scorbutic diseases.

IMPETIGINES. A term applied to peculiar eruptions and tumours of the external parts of the body.

IMPETIGO. This disease is characterised by red hard spots breaking out upon the surface of the body and disappearing by furfuraceous scales.

IMPREGNATION. See PHYSIOLOGY OF GENERATION.

INCISORS. See TEETH.

INCUBUS. The Oneirodynia Gravans or Night Mare.

I N

INCUS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

INDEX. A term applied to the fore-finger.

INDIAN PINK. See SPIGELIA.

INDIAN RUBBER. A substance of which bougies, syringes, &c. are made.

INDICATION. This term is used to point out in a disease what ought to be done.

INDICATOR. See MYOLOGY.

INFECTION. See CONTAGION.

INFLAMMABLE BODIES. A term used in chemistry to those mineral bodies which inflame when an increase of heat is applied to them.

INFLAMMATION. Is a disease known by heat, redness, pain and tumour of a part. There are two kinds of inflammation according to some authors: Phlegmone and Erythema. Phlegmone, an inflammation of a bright red colour, throbbing tumour, and quickly forming pus. Erythema is an inflammation of a more dusky red colour, departing upon pressure, spreading irregularly, with no great degree of swelling, attended with a burning pain, and terminating in the formation of vesicles or desquamating. The treatment of inflammation (generally speaking) is to take blood and heat from the part, and in proportion to the degree of inflammation and importance of the part injured, these and the following means are to be made use of, viz. evacuants of all kinds, counter-irritants, saline medicines, together with the observance of a mild anti-inflammatory diet, &c. Inflammation may terminate in Resolution, Suppuration, and Mortification.

INFLUENZA. A species of catarrh that is frequently epidemic.

INFUNDIBULUM. It is a term used by anatomists to several parts, as the cavities of the kidneys, &c.

I N

INFUSION. This term in pharmacy implies the steeping of medicines in warm water.

INFUSUM CATECHU. This is much used in diarrhoea, fluor albus, &c.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. It is given in relaxation of the stomach, &c.

INFUSUM RHEI. It is frequently given to those patients whose bowels are weak, it being a mild and gentle cathartic.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. A vehicle for administering medicine to sore throats, &c.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX. It is sometimes used to give medicines combined with this where a purgative is needed.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM. A cooling aperient.

INFUSUM TAMARINDORUM CUM SENNA. This is esteemed a useful aperient.

INGUEN. The lateral part of the abdomen above the thigh is so called.

INGUINAL LIGAMENT. See SYNDESMOLOGY.

INJECTION. Is a medicine used with a syringe.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA. See ARTERIES.

INNOMINATUM OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

INOCULATION. The insertion of matter (either vaccine or variolous) under the skin for the purpose of communicating the small-pox or cow-pox.

INSANIA. Insanity.

INSPIRATION. See RESPIRATION.

INTERCOSTAL ARTERIES. See ARTERIES.

INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES. See MYOLOGY.

INTERCOSTAL NERVE. See NEUROLOGY.

I R

- INTERCOSTAL VEINS.** See VEINS.
- INTERMITTENT FEVERS.** See FEBRIS INTERMITTENS.
- INTEROSSEI MANUS.** See MYOLOGY.
- INTEROSSEI PEDIS.** See MYOLOGY.
- INTERSPINALES COLLI.** See MYOLOGY.
- INTERSPINALES DORSI ET LUMBORUM.** See MYOLOGY.
- INTERTRIGO.** An excoriation about the anus, axilla, and other parts of the body.
- INTESTINES.** See SPLANCHNOLOGY.
- INTUS-SUSCEPTION.** It is a disease consisting of one portion of gut passing within another.
- INTYBUS.** Wild Succory. A species of Lichorium.
- INULA DYSENTERICA.** The systematic name of the lesser Inula.
- IMPECACUANHA.** The powder is successfully employed as an emetic and febrifuge.
- IRIS.** See ORGANS OF SENSE.
- IRIS FLORENTINA.** The root of this plant is used in pectoral complaints.
- IRIS NOSTRAS.** The fresh roots are given in dropsical cases with some success.
- IRIS PALUSTRIS.** The expressed juice of this plant is said to be efficacious when applied to scrophulous tumours.
- IRON.** Is employed in medicine with much success; it gives energy to the nervous system, and promotes the menstrual discharge.
- IRRITABILITY.** A term used in anatomy to signify the contractility of muscles.
- IRRITATION.** Increased action arising from the application of a stimulus.

J U

ISCHIAS. A rheumatic affection of the hip joint, also called sciatica.

ISCHIATOCELE. Rupture of the intestines through the sciatic ligaments.

ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS. See MYOLOGY.

ISCHIOCELE. See ISCHIATOCELE.

ISCHIUM. See OSTEOLOGY.

ISCHURIA. Is a suppression of urine attended with a troublesome sense of weight and pain in the loins. The remedies used are diuretic and purging medicines, the warm bath, &c.

ISLANDICUS MUSCUS. See LICHEN-ISLANDICUS.

ISINGLASS. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

IVY, GROUND. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.

J.

JACOBÆA. A decoction of the leaves of this plant is said to be useful in the cure of epidemic camp dysentery.

JALAPIUM. The powdered root of this shrub is a safe and efficacious cathartic.

JAMAICA BARK. See CINCHONA CARIBÆA.

JAPAN EARTH. See CATECHU.

JATROPHA CURCAS. See RICINUS MAJOR.

JEJUNUM. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

JESUITANUS CORTEX. See CINCHONA.

JONTHI. Small, hard and red excrescences about the faces of young subjects.

JUGALE OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

JUGULAR VEINS. See VEINS.

JULY FLOWERS. See CARYOPHYLLUS RUBER.

JUNIPERUS. The berries of this plant are efficacious as a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic, and as such they are

L A

used in uterine obstructions, scorbutic affections, and in some cutaneous diseases.

JUNIPERUS LICIA. The systematic name of the plant which affords the frankincense.

K.

KALI. By this term is meant substances such as natron, pot-ash, &c.

KALI CITRATUM. This possesses nervine and sudorific properties, and is frequently given in inflammatory fevers.

KALI PURUM. See ALKALI CAUSTIC.

KALI PREPARATUM. See KALI CITRATUM.

KALI SULPHURATUM. See HEPAR SULPHURIS.

KALI TARTARISATUM. This medicine possesses diuretic, deobstruent, and eccoprotic virtues.

KALI VITRIOLATUM. This preparation is used as a cathartic, diuretic, and deobstruent, in many diseases, such as fevers, dropsies, &c.

KIDNEYS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

KINO. This gum is a very useful astringent or styptic, and frequently used as such.

L.

LABYRINTH. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

LAC AMMONIACI. This gum is prescribed in some diseases of the lungs. It is powerfully expectorant and antispasmodic.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. This oleaginous medicine is frequently given to alleviate strangury, ardor urinæ, &c.

LAC SULPHURIS. See SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

L A

LACHRYMÆ. This is a transparent fluid secreted by the *Glandulæ Lachrymales*, commonly called the tears.

LACHRYMAL DUCTS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

LACHRYMAL GLAND. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

LACTEALS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

LACTUCA. The leaves of this plant are esteemed useful in ardor urinæ and diseases of the urinary passages.

LACTUCA SATIVA. The systematic name of the lettuce.

LACUNÆ. See **MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.**

LAGOPHTHALMUS. A want of power to close the eyelid.

LAMBODIAL SUTURE. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

LAPETHUM ACETOSUM. See **ACETOSA.**

LAPIDES CANCRORUM. See **CANCER.**

LAPIS BENZOAR. See **BENZOAR.**

LAPIS CALAMINARIS. See **CALAMINE STONE.**

LAPIS HYBERNICUS. The powder of this slate is sometimes used as an astringent.

LARCH TREE. See **TEREBINTHINA VENETA.**

LARD. The fat is used in ointments, &c.

LARYNGOTOMY. See **TRACHEOTOMY.**

LARYNX. The Larynx consists of cartilages, which are five in number.

The First called **THYROID**, situated anteriorly, divided by a middle cavity into two *alæ*, which fold backward; its inferior edge terminates in what is called the *cornua* of the *Os Hyoides*. Its superior edge is cordiform: it terminates similarly in *cornua*, which are longer than the inferior ones. Its posterior edge is altogether straight.

The Second is named **CRICOID**, which resembles a ring; one side is much broader than the other. The top of its posterior portion is raised, and slopes downward and outward on each

L A

side, where it forms an angle, and these angles are imprinted by the smooth articular surfaces for the arytenoid cartilages, and from these lines proceed downward on the convex surface, and terminate in articular surfaces for the inferior cornua of the thyroid.

The Third are small curved pyramidal bodies, placed on the posterior part of the cricoid. These ARYTENOID cartilages possess broad bases and narrow extremities, they have a posterior concave side and an anterior convex one, the one edge is external and oblique, the other internal and straight. These are situated at some little distance from each other.

The fourth, called the EPIGLOTTIS, which has a narrow base, while its upper part is thin and flat, with convex edges. It is situated above the middle of the thyroid.

The LIGAMENTS of the Larynx connect the cornua of the os hyoides with the superior cornua of the thyroid; and a strong ligament connects the body of the os hyoides to the notch of the thyroid, from which a ligament proceeds to the epiglottis, and from the epiglottis another proceeds to the body of the os hyoides, and between these the space is filled with cellular substance. The lateral ligament of the epiglottis connects it to the tips of the arytaenoid cartilages, and its membranes connect it to the tongue anteriorly, and on each side to the amygdale. The inferior cornua of the thyroid cartilage are connected to the inferior articular surfaces of the cricoid, and the inferior edge of the former is fastened by a ligament to the superior part of the latter. The base of the cricoid cartilage is fixed by a ligament to the first cartilaginous ring of the trachea, and its superior and posterior part by ligaments to the bases of the arytaenoids.

The GLOTTIS is formed by two ligaments from the anterior part of the base of the arytaenoid cartilages, and are fixed into

L E

the concave middle of the posterior side of the thyroid. Beneath these two other ligaments are situated, leaving a narrow fissure between themselves and the former. These ligaments constitute a part of the organ of voice.

LATERAL SINUSES. See VEINS.

LATERITIOUS SEDIMENT. The sediment deposited in urine.

LATISSIMUS COLLI. See MYOLOGY.

LATISSIMUS DORSI. See MYOLOGY.

LAUDANUM. See OPIUM.

LAURUS BENZOIN. See BENZOINUM.

LAURUS CAMPHORA. See CAMPHORA.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM. See CINNAMOMUM.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. See SASSAFRAS.

LAVENDULA. The compound spirit is recommended in nervous diseases, &c.

LAVENDULÆ SPICA. The systematic name of the common lavender.

LAXATOR TYMPANI. See MYOLOGY.

LEAD. The extract is very serviceable to inflammations of the external parts.

LEDUM PALUSTRE. The systematic name of the rosemarinus silvestris.

LEIPOTHYMIA. See SYNCOPÉ.

LEMITHOCHORTON. See CORALLINA CORSICANA.

LENS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

LEPRA. The leprosy is a disease known by the skin being rough and chapped, covered with furfuraceous white crusts, sometimes containing a humour beneath, and itching. There appear to be three kinds of this disease according to modern writers; LEPRA VULGARIS, LEPRA ALPHOS, LEPRA NIGRICANS. Antimonials, Mercurials, Gum Guaiacum, warm bath, cleanli-

L I

ness, good air, and proper diet, are the remedies usually looked to for the cure.

LETHARGY. Deep and constant sleep, such as takes place in fever and apoplexy, from which the patient may be roused, but immediately sinks into the same state.

LEUCOMA. See **CALIGO**.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC. An old term to signify a dropsical state of the body.

LEUCORRHŒA. The Whites. A whitish discharge from the vagina, which should be distinguished from Gonorrhœa. The remedies used for its cure are injections, tonic medicines, and the use of a generous and light diet, together with proper air and exercise.

LEVATOR ANGULI ORIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR ANI. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR OCULI. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR PALATI. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR PALATI MOLLIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR PARVUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVATOR SCAPULÆ. See **MYOLOGY**.

LEVISTICUM. LOVAGE. This plant is said to possess carminative, sudorific and deobstruent qualities.

LICHEN. A medicine used in phthisis.

LICHEN CANINUS. The systematic name of the ash-coloured liverwort.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. A decoction of this is directed to be given in pulmonary diseases.

LICHEN. Is an eruptive disease, of which there are several varieties; **LICHEN SIMPLEX**, **LICHEN AGRIUS**, **LICHEN PILARIS**,

L I

LICHEN LIVIDUS, and LICHEN TROPICUS or *Prickly heat*. All these seem to be connected with affections of the head and stomach, which should be especially attended to for the removal of those diseases.

LIENTERY. A disease in which the food passes through the bowels in nearly an indigested state. The medicines proper for this disease are said to be rhubarb and other stomachic and warm strengthening medicines, together with moderate exercise; the diet should be light and sparing.

LIGAMENT. See SYNDESMOLOGY.

LIGUMENTUM CILIARE. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

LIGAMENTUM OVARII. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

LIGHT. Is a body or fluid existing independent of all other substances, and possessing its own characteristic properties.

LIGNUM CAMPECHENSE. A tincture and decoction of this wood is a useful astringent, and much used in diarrhœas, &c.

LIGNUM INDICUM. See GUAIAIACUM.

LIGNUM PAVANÆ. It is said to be useful in hydropical complaints.

LIGNUM SANCTUM. See GUAIAIACUM.

LILIUM ALBUM. The root is used as an emollient cataplasm.

LILIUM CONVALLIUM. The flowers are given in nervous and catarrhal disorders.

LIMACES. A decoction of these are recommended in consumptive disorders.

LIMATURA FERRI. These are exhibited in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, chlorosis, &c.

LIME. See EARTHS.

LIMON. The juice when exhibited with alkali is very efficacious in fevers.

L I

LINARIA. The seeds of this plant are frequently used as a cataplasm.

LINCTUS. A medicine of an oily consistence.

LINEA ALBA. See MYOLOGY.

LINGUA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

LINGUALIS. See MYOLOGY.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. A good stimulating linament sometimes found efficacious in rheumatic pains, &c.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. This linament is sometimes applied to burns, scalds, &c.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORE COMPOSITUM. A very useful stimulating application in paralysis.

LINIMENTUM OPIATUM. An anodyne application very frequently employed in indolent tumors of the joints.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. This is used to rheumatic pains, swelling of the joints, &c.

LINUM. The seeds of this plant make a very excellent cataplasin.

LIPAROCELE. A fatty tumour.

LIPOMA. See LIPAROCELE.

LIPPITUDO. A purulent discharge from the edge of the eye-lids. It happens to children, and in them is mostly accompanied with some eruptive disease. Great benefit is derived by anointing the edge of the eye-lid by means of a camel hair pencil, with a little of the unguentum hydrarg. nitrat. lowered by the commixture of some other mild ointment, and by the application of an emollient ointment between the margins of the eye-lids at bedtime.

LIQUOR AMNII. A fluid contained in the membranous ovum surrounding the foetus.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI. It is generally applied to the nostrils in syncope.

L U

LIQUORICE. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

LITHARGYRUM. See LEAD.

LITHIATS. Are salts formed by the lithic acid.

LITHONTRIPTICS. These are medicines which are said to dissolve calcareous matter.

LITHOTOMIA. LITHOTOMY. Cutting for the stone.

LIXIVIA VITRIOLATA SULPHUREA. See KALI VITRIOLATUM.

LIXIVIATION. A chemical operation to obtain lixivial salts.

LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. See AQUA KALI.

LIVER. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

LIVER-WORT, ASH-COLOURED. See LICHEN CINEREUS TERRESTRIS.

LOCALES. The fourth class of Cullen's nosology.

LOCHIA. Is applied to a discharge that takes place from the uterus and vagina of women for a few days after delivery.

LOCHIORRHŒA. An immoderate flow of the Lochia.

LOCKED JAW. Trismus. See TETANUS.

LOGWOOD. See LIGNUM CAMPECHENSE.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI. See MYOLOGY.

LONGITUDINAL SINUS. See VEINS.

LONGUS COLLI. See MYOLOGY.

LOPEZ RADIX. A medicine said to be very effectual in stopping colliquative diarrhœas.

LOVAGE. See LEVISTICUM.

LUES VENEREA. See SYPHILIS.

LUJULA. Wood Sorrel. It is a medicine of an acid taste, and much esteemed for its refrigerant and diuretic properties.

LUMBAGO. A rheumatic affection of the muscles in the region of the loins.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

LUMBARIS INTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

LY

LUMBRICALES MANUS. See MYOLOGY.

LUMBRICALES PEDIS. See MYOLOGY.

LUMBRICUS. A species of worm that is found in the human intestines of round form and of various sizes.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. See ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

LUNGS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

LUPIA. A kind of tumour whose contents are of different degrees of consistence, as meliceris, atheroma, steatoma, and ganglion.

LUPINUS. Its meal is occasionally used as an anthelmintic, and in the formation of poultices for the discussion of indolent tumours.

LUPULUS. The Hop. It possesses a narcotic power, a warm aromatic bitter taste, and is very intoxicating.

LUTEA CORPORA. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

LYCOPERDON. The Puff ball. It is vulgarly used in stopping hæmorrhage.

LYCOPODIUM. Club Moss, or Wolf's Claw. It is said to be a specific in the cure of the plica polonica.

LYMPH. A fluid absorbed by the lymphatic vessels either from the surface of the body or from its internal cavities.

LYMPHATICS. See ABSORBENTS.

LYPOMA. See LIPOMA.

LYRA. See CEREBRUM.

LYSIMACHIA PURPUREA. This plant possesses a considerable astringent property, and is used in the cure of diarrhœa, dysentery, and other disorders.

M A

M.

M. A term used in prescriptions, and may either signify manipulus a handful, or misce mix.

MACERATION. The grand solution of bodies in water or any other fluid.

MACIES. Emaciation.

MACROPIPER. See PIPER LONGUM.

MACULA. Is applied to a discoloration of the skin. A spot.

MADAROSIS. A falling off of the eye-lashes, causing great inconvenience to the person when exposed to a strong light.

MADDER. See RUBIA.

MADNESS. See MANIA and MELANCHOLIA.

MADOR. See EPIDROSIS.

MAGELLANICANUS CORTEX. See WINTERIANUS CORTEX.

MAGNES. The Magnet. An iron ore possessing the properties of attracting steel.

MAGNESIA ALBA. It is used as an antacid and purgative medicine.

MAGNESIA USTA. A medicine employed in a number of disorders incident to infants.

MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA. Is a useful bitter purgative.

MAGNETISM. A property belonging to an iron ore of a certain kind of attracting steel.

MAHAGONI. The bark of the tree so called possesses an astringent bitter taste, stronger than that of the Peruvian bark, and for this reason it has been said may be substituted for it in the cure of fevers, &c.

MAIDEN-HAIR. See ADIANTHUM.

M A

MAIDEN-HAIR, CANADA. Is said to be superior to the former in its virtues.

MAJORANA. Sweet marjoram. It is often used as a cephalic medicine.

MAJORANA SYRIACA. See MARUM SYRIACUM.

MALABATHRUM. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

MALACA BEAN. See ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.

MALACHITE. A kind of copper ore.

MALACOSTEON. See MOLITIES OSSIUM.

MALÆ OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

MALATS. Salts formed by the combination of the malic acid with certain bases.

MALIC ACID. An acid obtained from apples. See ACIDS.

MALIGNANT. Is an epithet applied to a disease, and signifies that violent or dangerous symptoms are present.

MALIS. Is a cutaneous disease induced by the presence of an insect under the skin; the insect is called *dracunculus persicus*, *pulex*, or *pediculus*, according to the country in which the disease is found.

MALLEI ANTERIOR. See MYOLOGY.

MALLEI EXTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

MALLEI INTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

MALLEOLUS. See OSTEOLOGY.

MALLEUS. See OSTEOLOGY.

MALLOW, COMMON. See MALVA.

MALPHIGIA GLABRA. See BARBADOES CHERRY.

MALUM MORTUUM. Is a leprous disease unattended with pain, forming hard extensive scabs or crusts.

MALVA. Common Mallow. It greatly resembles the *Althæa* in its medicinal properties, and is used in cataplasms, fomentations, &c.

MALVERN WATER. Is a mineral water containing some

M A

carbonic acid, and some small proportion of earth. It is used in cutaneous disorders as an external application, and is given internally in diseases of the urinary organs.

MAMILLA. It is usually applied to the breast of the male, and sometimes signifies the nipple.

MAMMA. The Breast. The gland in the female which secretes the milk.

MAMMARY ARTERIES. See ARTERIES.

MAMMARY VEINS. See VEINS.

MANDIBULA. The Mandible or Lower Jaw.

MANDRAGORA. It is used as a discutient.

MANDRAKE. See MANDRAGORA.

MANGANESE. It is a dark grey-coloured mineral oxyd, and used in medicine for the purpose of obtaining the vital air, which it contains, in cases of diseased respiration.

MANGOSTEEN. A foreign fruit of exquisite delicious taste. Its bark possesses astringent properties, an infusion of which is much esteemed as a gargle.

MANIA. Raving or violent madness. In this disease the judgment is greatly impaired, the powers of perception, memory and imagination remaining unaltered. The patient talks inconsistently, and will not suffer contradiction. In the treatment of it, bleeding and other evacuants are to be employed; blisters, issues, and setons, are likewise proper. All stimulants are to be avoided, and the cause that produced it should be removed. The patient should be confined and sharply treated; but cruel severity ought by all means to be abstained from, as being extremely injurious. The local application of cold to the head, and a cool apartment, should also be attended to. Persons labouring under this disease generally die apoplectic. This constitutes one species of insanity; the other is Melancholia.

M A

MANNA. It possesses mild purgative properties, and is usually given to children for that purpose.

MANTILE. A name given to a kind of bandage.

MARASMUS. Emaciation of the body.

MARANTA. Indian arrow-root. A decoction of this root forms a good kind of drink in acute diseases.

MARATHROPHYLLUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

MARATHRUM. See TÆNICULUM.

MARATHRUM SILVESTRE. See PEUCEDANUM.

MARBLE. Powdered marble in medicine is used to obtain carbonic acid gaz.

MARCASITE. See BISMUTH.

MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA. Liverwort. Its medicinal properties seem to deserve attention, although at present it is not much regarded.

MARCORES. General emaciation.

MARGARITA. A small pearl-like tumour upon the eye.

MARIGOLD, SINGLE. See CALENDULA.

MARINE SALT. See MURIAS SODÆ.

MARJORAM, SWEET. See MAJORANA.

MARJORAM, WILD. See ORIGANUM.

MARROW. A fatty substance contained within the bones.

MARROW, SPINAL. See NEUROLOGY.

MARRUBIUM. Common white horehound. It is vulgarly used in coughs, &c.

MARRUBIUM ALBUM. See MARRUBIUM.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. See MARRUBIUM.

MARS. A name given to iron.

MARSEILLES HART WORT. See SESELI MASSILIENSIS.

MARSHMALLOW. See ALTHÆA.

MARSUPIALIS. See MYOLOGY.

MARUM SYRIACUM. It is chiefly used as an errhine.

M A

MARUM VERUM. See MARUM SYRIACUM.

MARUM VULGARE. Common herb mastich. It possesses errhine properties.

MASLACH. An opiate medicine used by the Turks.

MASSA. A mass of compound substance from which pills are usually formed.

MASSA CARNEA JACOBI SYLVII. See MYOLOGY.

MASSETER. See MYOLOGY.

MASTICATION. The process whereby the food is divided into finer particles by the action of the jaws, tongue, lips, &c.

MASTICATORIES. Medicines designed for the purpose of chewing.

MASTICH. It is a medicine that has been used as an astringent, corroborant, &c. but is at the present time seldom used.

MASTICH HERB. See MARUM VULGARE.

MASTODYNIA. Phlegmonous inflammation of the breast in women, terminating in the formation of pus.

MASTOID. It is a name applied to the process of a bone of a nipple-like form.

MASTOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

MATALISTA RADIX. A milder purgative medicine than jalap.

MATER. Is a term applied to each of two membranes of the brain.

MATER DURA. See DURA MATER.

MATER PLA. See PIA MATER.

MATERIA MEDICA. Substances employed for medicinal purposes. The vegetable ones have been already given under the word Botany. Here follows a systematic arrangement of the Animal and Mineral Materia Medica.

M A

Class I.	Lacerta scineus
<i>Mammalia.</i>	agilis
BRUTA.	iguana
Trichecus manatus	SERPENTES.
TERÆ.	Coluber vipera
Viverra zibetha	blerus
GLIRIS.	4. <i>Pisces.</i>
Castor Fiber	CHONTROPTERYGII.
PECORA.	Accipenser sturio
Moschus Moschiferus	Aliaque species
Cervus Alces	ABDOMINALES.
dama	Esox lucius
elaphus tarandus	5. <i>Insecta.</i>
Capra domestica	COLEOPTERA.
Ovis aries	Meloe majalis
Bos taurus	proscarabæus
BELLUÆ.	Lytta vesicatoria
Equus asinus	Curculio antidontalgicus
Sus Scrofa	bani
CETI.	jaceæ
Physeter Macrocephalus ali-	Carobus crysocephalus
æque species	ferrugineus
2. <i>Aves.</i>	Chrysomela populi
GALLINÆ.	septempunctata
Phasianus gallus	HYMIPTERA.
3. <i>Amphibia.</i>	Coccus cacti
REPTILIA.	laceæ
Rana esculenta	ilicis
bufo	HYMENOPTERA.
	Cyneps cerris
	rosæ
	Chrysis ignita
	Apis mellifera
	Formica rufa

M A

APTERA.

Cancer astacus
 gamarus
 macrurus
 pagurus
 Oniscus asellus

6. Vermes.

INTESTINA.

Lumbricus terrestris
 Hirudo medicinalis
 sanguisuga

MOLUSCA.

Sepia officinalis

Limax maximus terrestris

TESTACEA.

Ostrea edulis
 maxima
 Helix pomatia

LITHOPHYTA.

Madrepora oculata

ZOOPHYTA.

Corallina officinalis
 Isis nobilis
 Spongia officinalis.

A systematic arrangement of the Mineral Materia Medica, &c.

ACIDA.

Acidum acetum
 acetosum
 benzoicum
 boranicum
 carbonicum
 citricum
 muriaticum
 oxygenatum
 nitricum
 oxalicum
 phosphoricum
 succinicum
 sulfuricum
 tartarosum

ALCALIA.

Ammoniaca
 Potassa
 Soda

TERREÆ.

Alumina

Baryta
 Calx
 Magnesia

METALLA.

Argentum
 Arsenicum
 Aurum
 Cuprum
 Ferrum
 Hydrargyrum
 Manganesium
 Plumbum
 Stannum
 Stibium s antimonium
 Wismuthum
 Zincum

SALES NEUTRI.

Acetis ammoniacæ
 Carbonas ammoniacæ
 Citras ammoniacæ

M A

Murias ammoniacæ
 Nitras ammoniacæ
 Succinas ammoniacæ
 Sulfas ammoniacæ
 Tartris ammoniacæ
 Acetis potassæ
 Carbonas potassæ
 Citras potassæ
 Murias potassæ
 Murias hyperoxygenatus pot-
 assæ
 Nitras potassæ
 Oxylas potassæ acidulus
 Sulphas potassæ
 Tartris potassæ
 acidulus
 Acetis sodæ
 Boras sodæ alcalëscens s Borax
 Carbonas sodæ
 Murias sodæ
 Nitras sodæ
 Phosphas sodæ
 Sulphas sodæ
 Tartris sodæ

SALES TERREI.

Carbonas aluminæ
 Sulphas aluminæ acidulus cum
 potassæ s alumen
 Carbonas barytæ
 Murias barytæ
 Sulphas barytæ
 Carbonas calcis
 Citras calcis
 Murias calcis
 Phosphas calcis
 Carbonas magnesiæ
 Sulphas magnesiæ

OXYDA METALLICA.

Oxydum arsenici album
 cupri viride
 ferri nigrum

Oxydum ferri luteum
 rubrum
 Hydrargyri nigrum
 album
 luteum
 rubrum
 Manganesii nigrum
 Plumbum semivi-
 treum
 album
 rubrum
 Stanni
 Stibii album
 griseum
 præcipitatum
 semivitreum
 sulphuratum
 Wismuthi
 Zinci album
 sublimatum

SALES METALLICI.

Nitras argenti
 fusus
 Acetis cupri
 Sulphas cupri
 ammoniacalis
 Acetis ferri
 Malas ferri
 Murias ferri ammoniacalis
 Sulphas ferri
 Tartris potassæ acidulus ferra-
 tus
 Acetis hydrargyri
 Murias hydrargyri
 oxygenatus
 Nitras hydrargyri
 Sulphas hydrargyri
 Tartris hydrargyri
 Acetis plumbi
 Murias stibii hyperoxygenatus
 Phosphas calcis stibiatus

M A

Tartris potassæ acidulus stibi-
atus
Acetis zinci
Sulphas zinci

SULPHURETA.

1. *Salina.*

Sulphuretum ammoniaca
potassæ
sodæ

2. *Terrea.*

Sulphuretum calcis

3. *Metallica.*

Sulphuretum hydrargyri
nigrum
rubrum
Sulphuretum hydrargyri stibia-
tum rubrum
Sulphuretum stibiatum nigrum
stibii nativum
s nigrum
Hydro sulphuretum stibii lu-
teum
Hydro sulphuretum stibii ru-
brum

SAPONES.

Sapo amygdalinus
Sapo ammoniacalis s Linimen-
tum ammoniacale
Saponuli
Sapones acidi

INFLAMMABILIA.

Sulphur
Phosphorus
Petroleum
Succinum
Carbo

Alkahol
Acida alkaholisata
Æther

GAZA.

Gas azoticum
acidum carbonicum
hydrogenium
hydrogenium carbonatum
sulphuraturæ
Gaz oxygenium
Aer seu Gaz Atmosphæricum

AQUA ET AQUOSA.

Aqua frigida
gelida
tepidæ
calida
distillata simplex
Aquæ s distillatæ odoriferæ aro-
matisatæ
Aqua picea
calcis
marina
Aquæ minerales
acidulæ
ferruginosæ
salinæ
sulphuræ

AUXILLA EXTERNA.

Nix, glacies
Balnea
Semicupia
Pediluvia
Fotus
Balnea medicata
Aspersio aquæ frigidæ
Embrocationes
Thermæ minerales
salinæ
simplices

M E

Thermæ alkalinæ	Venæsectio
sulphuratæ	Lucurbitæ scarificatæ
Lotiones	Sanguisuga
Injectiones	Fonticulus
Enemata	Setaceum
Frictiones siccæ	Vesicatorium
oleosæ	Epispasticum
medicatæ	Causticum
Electricitas	Moca
Galvanismus	Ferrum candens
Arteriotomia	

MATLOCK WATER. It is chiefly used as a tepid bath.

MATRICARIA. Mother Wort or Feverfew. It is a medicine celebrated in female disorders.

MATRICARIA CAMMOMILLA. See CHAMÆMÆLUM.

MATRICARIA PARTHENIUM. See MATRICARIA.

MATRIX. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

MATURATION. The process succeeding inflammation, during which pus is collected in an abscess.

MAUDLIN. See AGERATUM.

MAXILLA. The Jaw.

MAXILLA INFERIOR. See OSTEOLOGY.

MAXILLA SUPERIOR. See OSTEOLOGY.

MAXILLARY ARTERIES. See ARTERIES.

MAXILLARY GLANDS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

MAXILLARY NERVES. See NEUROLOGY.

MAYS, INDIAN. See TEA MAYS.

MEASLES. See RUBEOLA.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS. See ORGANS 'OF SENSE.

MEATUS URINARIUS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

MECCA BALSAMUM. See BALSAMUM GILIADENSE.

MECHOACAN. It is an aperient medicine.

MECHOACANA NIGRAM. See JALAP.

M E

MECONIUM. The excrementitious contents of the large intestines of the foetus.

MEDIAN NERVE. See **NEUROLOGY.**

MEDIAN VEINS. See **VEINS.**

MEDIASTINUM. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

MEDICINE. It is applied to any substance employed for the cure of diseases, of which the following is the most approved classification.—

I. ACRID MEDICINES.

1. *Aromatic acrids.*

Acorus calamus
Andropogon nardus
Angelica archangelica
 sylvestris
Aristolochia serpentaria
 trilobata
Arnica montana
Asclepias vincetoxicum
Athamanta cretensis
 oreoselinum
Capsicum annum
 baccatum
Carlina acaulis
Carum carvi
Caryoppilis aromaticus
Centaurea behen
Cistus creticus
Coriandrum sativum
Croton cascarilla
Cuminum cyminum
Fagara presota
Ferula ass foetida.
Imperatoria ostruthium
Juniperus sabina
Laurus camphora

Laurus cassia
 nobilis
 sassafras
Ligusticum avisticum
Origanum creticum
 dictammes
Phellandrium aquaticum
Pimpinella saxifraga
Seseli tortuosum
b. Balsamic
c. Resins

2. *Fixed acrids.*

a. Achillea ptarmica
Aconitum authora
 cammarum
 napollus
Aloëxyllum vervum
Anacardium occidentale
Anagallis arvensis
Anemone nemorosa
 pratensis
Anthemis pyrethrum
Artemisia santonica
Asclepias asthmatica
Atropa belladena
 mandragora

M E

Avicennia tomentosa
 Boletus laricinus
 Bryonia alba
 dioica
 Cachrys odontalgica
 Ceanothus Americanus
 Clematis recta
 vitalba
 Conium maculatum
 Cicuta virosa
 Convolvulus jalappa
 scammonia
 sepium
 soldanella
 turpethum
 Croton tiglium
 Cuscuta Europæa
 Cyclawen Europæum
 Daphne goidicum
 laureola
 mezereum
 thymelæa
 Datura stramonium
 Delphinium staphysagria
 Digitalis purpurea
 Diosera rotundifolia
 Eupatorium cannabinum
 Euphotobia canesceus
 esula
 officinarum
 lathyris
 palustris
 Gambogia gutta
 Gummi resina ammon
 bdellium
 galbanum
 sagapenum
 Jatropha curcas
 manihot
 Inula dysenterica
 Lactuca scariola
 virosa
 Momordica elaterium
 Nerium antidysenteric

Nicotiana tabacum
 Onopordium acanthium
 Polygala senega
 Penæa sarcocolla
 Phytolacca decandra
 Psychotria emetica.
 Callicocca ipecacuanha
 Palsatilla nigricans
 Plumbago Europæa
 Rhus vernix
 toxicodendron
 Ranunculus abortivus
 acris
 alpinus
 arvensis
 bulbosus
 flammula
 illyricus
 lingua
 thora
 Sambucus ebulus
 Strychnos colubrina
 nux vomica
 volubilis
 Viola ipecacuanha
 Vitex agnus castus

3. *Volatile acrids.*

Allium cepa
 sativum
 scorodoprasum
 victorialis
 Arum maculatum
 Asarum Europæum
 Brassica eruca
 rapa
 Cardamine pratensis
 Cochlearia armoracia
 officinalis
 Colchium illiricum
 autumnale
 Convallaria majalis
 Crambe orientalis

M E

Dentaria pentaphyllos
 Erigeron acre
 Erysimum alliaria
 barbarea
 officinale
 Iris florentina
 foetida
 germanica
 pseudacorus
 tuberosa
 Lepidium iberis
 sativum
 Petivera alliacea
 Raphanus sativus
 Saxifraga granulata
 Scilla maritima
 Sedum acre
 Sempervivum tectorum
 Sinapis alba
 nigra
 Sysimbrium nasturtium
 sophia
 Tenuifolium

Thlaspi arvense

4. *Animal acrids.*

Carabus chrysocephalus
 Carabus ferrugineus
 Chrysi ignita
 Chrysomela populi
 sanguinolenta
 Coccinella bispunctata
 septempunctata
 Coccus cacti
 ilicis
 Curculio antidontalgicus
 bacchi
 jaccæ
 Formica rusa
 Lytta vesicatoria
 Lumbricus terrestris
 Meloë majalis
 proscarabæus
 Oniscus asellus

II. ADSTRINGENTS.

1. *Adstringents properly so called.*

Æsculus hypocastanum
 Agrimonia eupatoria
 Alchemilla vulgaris
 Arbutus uva ursi
 Asplenium ceterach
 scolopendrium
 trichomanoides
 Calamus rotang
 Capparis spinosa
 Cincona officinalis, ejusque
 species
 Cortex pocgerebœ
 Cupressus sempervirens

Cynomorium coccin
 Cytinus hypocistis
 Datisca cannabina
 Dracæno draco
 Equisetum arvense
 hyemale
 Fragaria vesca
 Fraxinus excelsior
 Galium aparine
 verum
 Garcinia mangostana
 Geranium Robertianum
 Geum rivale
 urbanum
 Hæmatoxylum campechianum
 Hedera helix

M E

Ilex aquifolium
 Juglans regia
 Cino
 Lawsonia inermis
 Lichen cocciferus
 plicatus
 Lonicera symphoricarpos
 Lycoperdon bovista
 Lysimachia nummularia
 Lythrum salicaria
 Mespilus germanicus
 Mimosa catechu
 nilotica (succus)
 Morus nigra
 Myrtus communis
 caryophyllata
 Osmunda regalis
 Peziza auricula
 Phyllanthus emblica
 Plantago major
 media
 lanceolata
 Polygonum bistorta
 Potentilla reptans
 Poterium sanguisorba.
 Prunella vulgaris
 Prunus spinosa
 Pterocarpus draco
 Punica granatum
 Pyrola rotundifolia
 Pyrus communis
 cydonia
 Quassia simaruba
 Quercus cerris
 robur
 suber
 Rheum rhaponticum
 Rhodiola rosea
 Rhododendron chrysanthum
 Rhus coriaria
 typhinum
 Rosa alba
 canina

Rosa centifolia
 damascena
 gallica
 Rubia tinctorum
 Rumex acetosa
 acutus
 alpinus
 crispus
 hydrolapathum
 patientia
 sanguineus
 scutatus
 Ruscus aculeatus
 hypoglossum
 Salix alba
 amygdalina
 caprea
 fragilis
 pentandria
 vitulina
 Sanguisorba officinalis
 Sanicula Europaea
 Sorbus aucuparia
 domestica
 Spiraea filipendula
 ulmaria
 Stachis annua
 recta
 Statice limonium
 Swietenia febrifuga
 mahogani
 Tamarix gallica
 Thea bohea
 viridis
 Tormentilla erecta
 Ulmus campestris
 Vaccinium myrtillus
 Verbena officinalis
 Viscum album

2. *Bitter adstringents.*

Vide Bitter Styptics.

M E

3. *Animal adstringents.*

Coccus lacca
Cynips quercus
 rosæ

4. *Metallic and other adstringents.*

a. Oxydum arsenici
 eupri
 ferri
 plumbi
 zinci
 bismuthi
b. Acetis ferri
 zinci
c. Sulfas cupri
 ferri

c. Sulfas zinci
d. Tartris ferri
e. Vinum rubrum
Alkohol
f. Acida
Acidum acetosum
 gallicum
 fulfuricum dilut
 muriaticum oxyge-
 natum
g. Alumen
h. Aquæ minerales ferruginosæ
Sedimentum earundem
i. Aqua frigida
Glacies
Balnea frigida
Fotus frigidi
Embrocationes frigidæ
Affusio frigida

III. ALEXIPHARMICS.

I. AGAINST VEGETABLE POI- SONS.

1. *Against narcotic poisons.*

a. Acidum citri
Acida mineralia aqua diluta
Acidum muriatic, oxygenatum
Murias hyperoxygenatum pot-
 assæ
Coffeæ infusum saturatum
b. Emetica
c. *Externally:*
Emetica epigastrio frictione
 adplicata
Enemata irritantia

2. *Against acrid poisons.*

a. Emetica
b. Diluentia
 Aqua tepida
c. Mucilaginosæ
d. Oleosæ
 Lac
 Ova
e. Acida
f. Alkalia

3. *Against poisonous funguses,*

a. Emetica
b. Cathartica
c. Haustus aquæ gelidæ
d. Æther

M E

e. Cathartica
f. Sales alkalina
Aquæ min. alkalina
g. Sulfureta alkalina
Thermæ sulphurea

IV. ANTIMEPHITIC ALEXI- PHARMICS.

1. *Against putrid vapors.*

Externally:

Vapor acidi acetici
 acetosi
 muriatici
 oxygenati
 ætheris acetosi

Gaz oxygenium inflatum

Internally:

Acidum nitricum

Acidum muriaticum oxygena-
tum
Murias hyperoxygenatus pot-
assæ
Alkohol
Vinum

2. *Against acid vapors.*

Odor ammoniacæ aut succina-
tis ammoniacæ

Internally:

Antacida

3. *Against the vapor of hydrogen, azotic, or carbonic gases.*

a. Respirato aut inflatio acris
oxygenio abundantis

b. Odor ammoniacæ

3. Frictiones corporis calidæ

IV. ALTERANTS.

a. *Vegetables.*

Antirrhinum linaria
Arctium lappa
Carex arenaria
Carlina acaulis
Ceanothus Americanus
Cissampelos pareira
Daphne mezereum
Eupatorium cannabin
Galium aparine
Guajacum officinale
Inula helenium
Juglans regia
Juniperus communis
Ledum palustre
Lepidium iberis

Lichen caninus
Phellandrium aquatic
Prunus padus
Rhododendron chrysanthum
Rubia tinctorum
Scrophularia nodosa
Sium nodiflorum
Smilax China
 sarsaparilla
Solanum dulcamara
Ulmus campestris
Viola tricolor
Xanthium Strumarium
Zostera marina

b. *Animals.*

Coluber vipera

M E

Coluber blerus

Lacerta agilis
iguana

Diæta ex cancris, ostreis, ranis,
testudinibus

c. Minerals.

Carbonas ammoniacæ
potassæ
sodæ

Sulphureta alkalina
Arsenici præparata
Hydrargyri præparata
Stibii præparata
Murias barytæ
calcis

Sales neutri

Sulphur

d. Antiscorbutica

e. Antisyphilitica

f. Deobstruentia

g. Oxygenantia

h. Deoxygenantia

i. Aqua marina

k. Balneum vaporis

l. Aquæ min. acidulæ

alkalinæ

ferruginosæ

salinæ

Thermæ simplices

alkaline

sulphureæ

V. BITTERS.

a. Pure bitters.

Aloë perfoliata, spicata, etc.

Bilis taurina

Calendula officinalis

Carduus marianus

Centaurea benedicta

calcitrappa

Chærophyllum sylvest.

Cichorium intybus

Columbo radix

Cucumis colocynthis

Fumaria bulbosa

officinalis

Gentiana amarella

asclepiadea

centaurium

cruciata

lutea

purpurea

Globularia alypum

Hieracium pilosella

Humulus lupulus

Leonurus cardiaca

Lupinus albus

Menyanthes trifoliata

Myrica gale

Ophioxylum serpentinum

Polygala amara

Physalis alkekengi

Quassia amara

Sapindus saponaria

Serratula amara

Sophora heptaphylla

b. Styptic bitters.

Achras sapota

Ajuga pyramidalis

Brucea ferruginea s. antidy-
senterica

Capparis spinosa

Cinchona angustifolia

carybæa

corymbifera

floribunda

M E

Cinchona officinalis
 Tecamez
 Cortex Chinæ flavus
 ruber
 Surinamensis
 Croton cascarilla
 Cupressus sempervirens
 Ilex aquifolium
 cassine
 Lichen islandicus
 pulmonarius
 Polypodium filix mas
 vulgare
 Quassia simaruba
 Rhamnus frangula
 Rheum palmatum
 rhaponticum
 undulatum
 Rhodendron chrysanthum
 Swietania mahogani
 febrifuga

c. Aromatic bitters.

Achillea millefolium
 ageratum
 atrata
 moschata
 Anthemis cotula
 medica
 Costus arabicus
 Aristolochia clematitis
 longa
 rotunda
 odoratissima
 trilobata
 Artemisia abrotanum
 absinthium
 campestris
 dracunculus
 maritima
 rupestris

Artemisia vulgaris
 Hyssopus officinalis
 Matricaria chamomilla
 parthenium
 Hedera helix
 Mentha auricularis
 crispa
 Santalum album
 Santolino chamæcyparissus
 Spilanthus acmella
 Sigesbeckia orientalis
 Tanacetum balsamita
 vulgare
 Teucrium capitatum
 chamædrys
 chamæpitys
 creticum
 marum
 polium
 scordium

d. Acrid bitters.

Allamanda cathartica
 Aloëxylum verum
 Anagyris foetida
 Artemisia santonica
 Coris Monspelliensis
 Cucumis colocynthis
 Momordica elaterium
 Nerium antidysenteric
 Polygala senega
 Strychnos colubrina
 nux vomica
 volubilis
 Cassine peragua
 Gratiola officinalis
 Laserpitium latifolium
 Chiledonium majus
 Eupatorium cannabin
 Scutellaria galericulata
 Menispermum cocculus

M E

VI. ANALEPTICS.

a. Vinum	Acetum
Alkohol	Æther acetosus
Æther	c. Aromatica
alkoholisatus	d. Cardiaca
Bromelia ananas	e. Nervina
Choecolada	f. Nutrientia eupepta
Epidendrum vanilla	g. Fructus acido dulces, eorum- que præparata
Laurus cinnamomum	h. Saccharum, et saccharina
Panax quinquefolium	i. Syrupus sceti rubri idæi
Sium ninsi	
b. Odorifera grata	

ANODYNES, vide *SEDATIVES*.

VII. ANTACIDS.

a. <i>Earths</i> :	Borax
Calx	Sapo
Aqua calcis	Salsolæ species
Conchæ aut testæ calcinatae	Spongia offic. usta
Magnesia	Xanthium strumarium
Carbonas magnesiæ	Zostera marina
Carbonas calcis	Balnea cum potassa aut soda
Cancrorum lapides	Thermæ alkalinae
chelæ	c. Aloë
Ostreorum conchæ	Cinchona cum aqua calcis
Ovorum testæ	Rheum
Creta	d. Ferri præparata
Marmor album	Aquæ min. ferruginosæ
Corallia alba	e. Antizymica
rubra	Acidum sulphuricum
Os sepia officinalis	f. Acrîa volatilia
b. <i>Alkalis</i> :	g. Diæta animalis, præcipue ex piscibus, avibus, ferris
Ammoniaca	h. Vinum generos. Hungari- cum, Hispanicum
Potassa	i. Abstinencia ab acescentibus; vinis acidulis; acidis
Soda	
Carbonas ammoniacæ	
potassæ	
sodæ	

VIII. ANTHELMINTICS.

a. *Vegetables.*

Allium cepa
 sativum
 Aloe perfoliata
 Aloexylum verum
 Amygdalus amara
 persica
 Artemisia santonica
 Banksia Abyssinica
 Bryonia alba
 dioica
 Cambogia gutta
 Chenopodium ambrosioides
 anthelminthicum
 Conferva s. fucus helmintho-
 chorton
 Convolvulus jalappa
 Cortex angelinae
 Cucumis colocynthis
 Cyclamen Europæum
 Daucus carota?
 Delphinium staphysagria
 Dictamnus albus
 Dolichos?
 Ferula assa foetida
 Geoffroya intermis
 Surinamensis
 Gratiola officinalis
 Helleborus niger
 Hypericum perforatum
 Inula helenium
 Juglans regia
 Juniperus sabina
 Kaempferia rotunda
 Labradia pruriens
 urens
 Laurus camphora
 Lichen aphthosus

Marrubium vulgare
 Menyanthes trifoliata
 Nepeta cataria
 Nigella sativa
 Polypodium silix mas
 Pteris aquilina
 Punica granatum
 Rhamnus frangula
 Rheum palmatum
 Ricinus communis
 Ruta graveolens
 Santolina chamæcyparissus
 Saponaria officinalis
 Scrophularia nodosa
 Senecio vulgaris
 Sisymbrium sophia
 Spigelia anthelmia
 Marilandica
 Strychnos colubrina
 nux vomica
 volubilis
 Tanacetum vulgare
 Teucrium scordium
 Valeriana celtica
 officinalis
 phu
 Veratrum album
 nigrum
 sabadilla

b. *Minerals.*

1. Murias hydrargyri
- Sulfuretum hydrargyri ni-
grum
2. Sulfas ferri
- Aquæ min. ferruginosæ
3. Stannum rasum, aut semi-
oxydatum

c. *Externally:*

M E

Frictiones ventris cum anthelminthicis	Enemata cum muriatæ sodæ
Euemata cum anthelminthicis	Concussio electrica

ANTICACHECTICS, vide *ALTERANTS*.

ANTIDOTES, vide *ALEXIPHARMICS*.

IX. ANTISCORBUTICS.

a. *Acrids.*

Allium cepa
 sativum
 scordoprasum
 victorialis
 Brassica eruca
 rapa
 Cardamine pratensis
 Cochlearia amoracia
 officinalis
 Crambe orientalis
 Dentaria pentaphyllos
 Erigeron acre
 Erysimum alliaria
 barbarea
 officinale
 Galium aparine
 Lepidium iberis
 sativum
 Petivera alliacea
 Raphanus sativus
 Saxifraga granulata
 Scilla maritima
 Sinapis alba
 nigra
 Sysimbrium nasturtium
 tenuifolium
 Thlapsi arvense

b. *Acids and acescents.*

Acidum citricum
 oxalicum
 tartarosum
 Succus citri
 Fructus acidii
 Omphacium
 Brassica oleracea fermentata
 Oxalis acetosella
 Rumex acetosa
 Cerevisia fermentans
 Vinum Campaniæ fermentans
 Rhenanum, Mosellanum, etc.
 Turiones pini
 Aqua picea
 Diæta vegetabilis

c. *Sweets, and acid sweets.*

Saccharum
 Mel
 Fructus horræi
 Decoctum malti

d. *Bitters.*

Menyanthes trifoliata
 Cinchona officinalis, etc.

e. *Oxygenants.*

X. ANTISEPTICS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a. Arnica montana
 Camphora
 Cinchona
 Daucus carota
 Fraxinus excelsior
 Geum urbanum
 Ruta graveolens
 Teucrium scordium</p> <p>b. Acida mineralia
 vegetabilia
 Plantæ acidulæ
 Oxalis acetosella
 Rumex acetola
 Fructus acidi et acidodulces
 Berberis vulgaris
 Vaccinium myrtillus
 Citrus medica
 aurantium, etc.</p> | <p>c. Dulcia
 Fructus dulces
 Mel
 Oxymel
 Saccharum
 Infusum malti</p> <p>d. Liquida fermentata
 Vinum
 Cerevisia
 Alkohol</p> <p>e. Oxygenantia</p> <p>f. Amara</p> <p>g. Acria volatilia</p> <p>h. Balsamica et resinosa</p> <p>i. Aromatica</p> <p>k. Adstringentia</p> <p>l. Sales neutri</p> <p>m. Diæta acidula vegetabilis</p> |
|--|--|

XI. ANTISPASMODICS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a. <i>Vegetables.</i></p> <p>1. Anagiris foetida
 Anthemis cotula
 nobilis
 Chenopodium vulvaria
 Citrus aurantium
 Cuminum cyminum
 Cymicifuga foetida
 Cardamine pratensis
 Convallaria majalis
 Eryngium foetidum
 Galium mollugo
 verum
 Hyosciamus niger</p> | <p>Iris foetida
 Matricaria chamomilla
 parthenium
 Maleleuca leucadendron
 Pæonia officinalis
 Papaver somniferum
 Paris quadrifolia
 Prunus laurocerasus
 Quadix cassumaniar
 Ruta graveolens
 Tilia Europæa
 Teucrium marum
 Valeriana celtica
 officinalis
 phu
 Viscum album?</p> |
|--|--|

M E

2. Gummi-resinæ foetidæ
 Ferula assa foetida
 Bubon galbanum
 Sagapenum
 3. Camphora
 Opium
 Crocus

b. *Animals.*

Ambra grisea
 Castoreum
 Moschus
 Zibethum
 Olea empyreumatica
 Oleum animale dipelii
 cornu cervi volatile

c. *Minerals.*

1. Æther acetosus
 muriaticus
 nitricus
 sulfericus
 Æther alcoholisatus
 camphoratus
 Acida mineralia alcoholisata
 2. Oleum petrolei
 succini
 3. Acidum sulfuricum
 4. Carbonas ammoniacæ
 5. Ferri præparata varia
 Aquæ minerales ferruginosæ
 6. Oxydum zinci
 bismuthi

Sulfas zinci
 d. Refrigerantia
 e. Emetica
 f. Cathartica
 g. Anthelminthica
 h. Deobstruentia
 i. Roborantia

k. *Externally:*

1. Odorifera foetida
 Assa foetida
 Castoreum
 Olea empyreumatica
 Fumus plumarum aut ossium
 accensorum
 2. Acetum concentrat
 Æther acetosus
 3. Venæsectio
 4. Oleum camphoratum cum
 opio
 Linimentum ex opio et æthere
 5. Balnea calida
 Semicupia
 Pediluvia
 Vapor aquæ genitalibus ad-
 missus
 Fotus emollientes
 6. Frictiones aromaticæ
 7. Enemata varia
 8. Injectiones ex antispasmo-
 dicis et emollientibus
 9. Balnea frigida
 10. Vesicantia

XII. ANTISYPHILITICS.

a. *Vegetables.*

Agave Americana
 Arundo phragmitis

Astragalus exscapus
 Bubon Macedonicum
 Buxus sempervirens

M E

Ceanothos Americanus
 Clematis recta
 Coris Monspelliensis
 Daphne Mezereum
 laureola
 Echitis syphilitica
 Euphorbia canescens
 parvula
 Geum rivale
 Gratiola officinalis
 Guajacum officinale
 sanctum
 Juglans regia
 Laurus sassafras
 Lobelia syphilitica
 longiflora
 tupa
 Lonicera Diervilla
 Plumeria alba
 Prunus padus
 Ranunculus abortivus
 Serratula amara
 Stillingia sylvatica

b. *Animals.*
 Lacerta agilis
 Iguana

c. *Minerals.*
 Hydrargyri oxyda
 sales varii
 Carbonas ammoniacæ
 potassæ
 sodæ

d. *Oxygenants.*

e. *Externally.*

Oxydum hydrargyri alb
 rubrum
 Murias hydrargyri
 Unguentum hydrargyri
 Balnea cum muriate oxygenato
 hydrargyri
 Frictiones cum hydrargyro
 Enemata —
 Fumigationes —

XIII. APHRODISIACS.

a. *Cineraria sibirica*
Eryngium campestre
Fraxinus excelsior
Gladiolus communis
Lycoperdon tuber
Orchis morio, aliæque species

b. *Aromatics.*

Caryophyllus aromaticus
Epidendrum vanilla
Laurus cinnamomum
Panax quinquefolium
eaturreja hortensis

c. *Animals.*

1. *Ambra grisea*

Castoreum
Coccus cacti
 ilicis
Lacerta iguana
 scineus
Lytta vesicatoria
Moschus
Zibethum
 2. *Carnes juniorum animalium*
Gelatinæ
Ostreæ
Ova
Pisces
 d. *Quies mentis et corporis*

M E

e. *Externally:*

b. Scrotum corrugantia

Alchemilla vulgaris

Anthemis pyrethrum

Cachris odontalgica

Hedera helix

Vinca minor

g. Alcohol

Æther alkoholisatus

Vinum

Acetum

3. Vesicantia

4. Frictiones variæ

Uctiones aromaticæ

Flagellatio

Urticario

XIV. AROMATICS.

a. Acorus calamus

Amomum cardamomum

zingiber

Angelica Archangelica

sylvestris

Aristolochia longa

odoratissima

rotunda

serpentaria

trilobata

Arnica montana

Artemisia abrotanum

rupestris

vulgaris

Caryophyllus aromaticus

Cistus creticus

Citrus aurantium

medica

Cyperus longus

odoratus

rotundus

Doronicum latifolium

pardalianches

Dracocephalum Canariense

Fagara pterota

Gnaphalium arenarium

dipicum

Kaempferia rotunda

Laurus cassia

cinnamomum

culilawan

Laurus nobilis

• pecurim

sassafras

Lavandula spica

stoechas

Melissa calamintha

officinalis

Melittis melissophyllum

Mentha auricularis

cervina

crispa

piperita

pulegium

sativa

sylvestris

viridis

Maranta galanga

Marrubium vulgare

Melaleuca leucadendron

Monarda fistulosa

Myristica moschata

Myrtus caryophyllata

communis

pimenta

Ocimum basilicum

Origanum creticum

dictamnus

majorana

origanum

syriaticum

vulgare

M E

Pimpinella anisum
 magna
 Rosmarinus officinalis
 Santalum album
 Santolina chamæcyparissus
 Satureja capitata
 hortensis
 Salvia officinalis
 Tenacetum balsamita
 vulgare
 Valeriana officinalis
 Wintera aromatica
 canella

Teucrium chamædrys
 chamæpitys
 marum
 Thymus serpillum
 vulgaris
 b. Aromatica acria
 Vide *Aromatic acrids*
 c. Aromatica amara
 Vide *Aromatic bitters*
 d. Aromatica resinosa
 Vide *Resinous Stimulants*
 e. Carminativa

XV. BALSAMICS.

Amyris elemifera
 zeylonica
 Balsamum de mecca?
 Gummi resina bdellium
 Liquidambar styraciflua

Myroxylum peruiferum
 Styrax Benzoin
 officinalis
 Toluifera balsamum

XVI. CORDIALS.

a. Andropogon nardus
 Aristolochia serpentaria
 Laurus cinnamomum
 Panax quinquefolium
 Sium ninsi
 Teucrium marum
 b. Aromatica
 c. Nutrientia
 Diæta lenta
 d. Oxygenantia
 e. Roborantia
 f. Stimulantia
 g. Analeptica
 Vinum generosum

Alcohol
 Cerevisia generosa
 h. Opium
 i. Oxygenantia
 k. *Externally:*
 a. Aër purus
 Respiratio gazis oxygenii
 b. Enemata aromatica
 nutrientia
 alkoholisata
 c. Balnea aromatica
 alkoholisata
 d. Frictiones corporis

M E

XVII. CARMINATIVES.

<i>Æthusa meum</i>	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
<i>Ammi copticum?</i>	<i>Santolina chamæcyparissus</i>
<i>majus</i>	<i>Semen adiowaen</i>
<i>Amomum cardamomum</i>	<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>
<i>granum paradisi</i>	<i>nodosa</i>
<i>zingiber</i>	<i>Sison ammi</i>
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	<i>amomum</i>
<i>fœniculum</i>	<i>Sium ni si</i>
<i>Andripogon schœnanthus</i>	<i>Tordylium officinale</i>
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	<i>Wintera aromatica</i>
<i>petroselinum</i>	<i>canella</i>
<i>Bubon Macedonicum</i>	b. <i>Acrid aromatics.</i>
<i>Carum carvi</i>	c. <i>Bitter aromatics</i>
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	d. <i>Frictiones abdominis simp-</i>
<i>botrys</i>	<i>plices vel aromaticæ</i>
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	e. <i>Exercitium</i>
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	f. <i>Diæta eupepta</i>
<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	g. <i>Alkohol et alkoholisata</i>
<i>Ferula assa foetida</i>	<i>Vinum generosum</i>
<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	h. <i>Æther</i>
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>alkoholisatus</i>
<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>	i. <i>Acidum sulfuricum</i>
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	<i>alkoholisatum</i>
<i>siler</i>	<i>Acidum nitricum alkoholi-</i>
<i>Ligusticum levisticum</i>	<i>satum</i>
<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>	k. <i>Alkalia</i>
<i>Panax quinquefolium</i>	l. <i>Magnesia</i>
<i>Pastinaca opopanax.</i>	m. <i>Mild cathartics</i>
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	n. <i>Ferri præparata</i>
<i>magna</i>	

XVIII. CATHARTICS.

I. *The more mild.*

a. <i>Cassia alata</i>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>
<i>fistula</i>	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>
<i>senna</i>	<i>Fructus acido-dulces crudi</i>
<i>Cichorium endivia</i>	<i>vel cocti</i>
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	<i>Manna</i>

M E

Oleum seminum ricini communis	Tartris sodæ
b. Infusum coffeæ	Phosphas sodæ, aliique sales neutri
c. Aquæ frigidæ haustus omni mane aut vesperi	Aquæ minerales salinæ
d. Emetica refracta dorsi	f. Frictio abdominis cum catharticis acrioribus
e. <i>Minerals</i> :	g. Enemata varia
Sulphur	h. Aspersio ventris nudi e longinquo aqua frigida
Magnesia	Frictio ventris
Carbonas magnesiæ	i. Lotio manuum in solutione muriatis oxygenati stibii aquosa
Sulfas magnesiæ potassæ sodæ	
Tartris potassæ	

II. *Drastics.*

Allamanda cathartica	Delphinium staphysagria
Aloë perfoliata spicata	Digitalis purpurea
Agaricus muscarius	Euphorbiæ species
Anagyris fœtida	Gratiola officinalis
Asarum Europæum	Guttæfera vera
Boletus laricinus	Helleborus niger
Bryonia alba dioica	Iridis species
Buxus sempervirens	Linum catharticum
Cambogia gutta	Lycopodium selago
Carthamus tinctorius	Mercurialis annua
Cassia senna	Momordica elaterium
Cassine peragua	Nicotiana tabacum
Colchicum autumnale	Pencæ sarcocolla ?
Convallaria majalis	Phyllanthus emblica
Convolvulus jalappa sepium scammonia soldanella turpethum	Polygala senega
	Rhamnus catharticus frangula
	Rheum palmatum rhaponticum undulatum
	Sambucus ebulus
	Veratrum album nigrum
	Viola tricolor

M E

- b. Sales neutri
- c. Enemata acriora

- Fumus aut decoctum nicotianæ
tabaci
- Decoctum mercurialis annuæ

CEPHALICS, vide *NERVINES*.

XIX. CORROSIVES.

- a. Allium cepa
 sativum
- Aloëxylum verum
- Anacardium occidentale
- Anemone nemorosa
 pratensis
- Arum maculatum
- Bryonia alba
- Capsicum annuum
- Clematis recta
- Daphnes species
- Drosera rotundifolia
- Euphorbiæ species
- Juniperus sabina
- Nicotiana tabacum
- Phytolacca decandra
- Plumbago Europæa
- Polygonum hydropiper
- Ranunculi species
- Ruta graveolens
- Semecarpus anacardium
- Sinapis alba
 nigra

- Lytta vesicatoria
- b. *Acria varia*
- c. *Mineralia* :
- Caustica stricte sic dicta
- Ammoniaca
- Potassa
- Soda
- Calx
- Alumen fusum
- Acidum muriaticum
- nitricum
- sulphuricum
- Murias oxygenatus hydrargyri
 stibii
- Nitras argenti
- Sulfas cupri
- Oxydum arsenici
- cupri
- ferri rubrum
- hydrargyri rubrum
- Ferrum candens
- Moxa

XX. DEBILITANTS.

- a. Diæta tenuis, vegetabilis
- Acida vegetabilia diluta
- Aquosa tepida
- b. Refrigerantia
- c. Deoxygenantia
- d. Narcotica

- e. Nauseantia
- Scilla maritima
- Digitalis purpurea, etc.
- f. Cathartica repetita, et sa-
 lium neutrorum usus diu-
 tius continuatus

M E

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>g. Plumbi præparata
 h. Respiratio aeris gaze azoto,
 hydrogenio aut acido carbonico abundantis
 ætheris sulfurici
 Halitis putridi aut mephitici
 Seclusio in stabulis, aut loco humido aere non perflato
 i. Affectus animi tristes
 k. Abusus veneris
 liquorum fermentatorum opii, aliorumque narcoticorum
 Labor nimius</p> | <p>Vita otiosa sedentaria
 Defectus exercitii soliti
 l. Balnea frigida diutius adplicata
 Balneorum tepidorum abusus
 m. Calor atmosphæræ magnus
 Ventus australis, præcipue ex desertis Africæ
 n. Evacuationes sanguine e gelatinosæ vel mucilaginosæ
 Fonticuli</p> |
|---|---|

XXI. DEMULCENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>a. <i>Gelatinous</i> :
 Gelatina cornu cervi vitulina, etc.
 Ichthyocolla accipenserum
 Ova
 Helix pomatia
 Limax maximus
 b. <i>Mucilaginous</i> :
 c. <i>Oily</i> :
 Olea veget. fixa
 Adipes et olea animalia
 d. <i>Sweet</i> :
 Saccharum</p> | <p>Mel
 Glycyrriza glabra echinata
 Ficus carica
 Rhamnus zzyphus
 e. <i>Externally</i> :
 Cataplasmata
 Fotus
 Frictiones oleosæ mucilaginosæ
 Balnea calida
 Vapor aquæ</p> |
|---|---|

XXII. DEOBSSTRUENTS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Chærophylum sylvestre
 Chelidonium majus
 Cichorium intybus
 Cicuta virosa
 Cimicifuga fœtida?
 Conium maculatum
 Cucumis colycynthis
 Curcuma longa?</p> | <p>Cuscuta epithymum Europæa
 Ferula assa fœtida
 Gummi resina ammon sagapenum
 Fucus vesiculosus
 Fumaria bulbosa officinalis</p> |
|--|--|

M E

Gypsophilla struthium
 Helleborus fœtidus
 niger
 viridis
 Iridis species
 Leontodon taraxacum
 Menyanthes trifoliata
 Nicotiana tabacum
 Panicum dactylum
 Polygala senega
 Prunus laurocerasus
 Rheum palmatum
 Sapindus saponaria
 Saponaria officinalis
 Scandix cerefolium
 Triticum repens
 b. Mel
 c. Vitellus ovi

d. Amara
 e. Stomachica
 f. Alkalia
 g. Sales neutri
 h. terrestres
 i. Præparata ferri
 hydrargyri
 stibii
 k. Therma alkalina
 sulphurea
 l. Aquæ minerales ferrugineæ
 salinae
 acidulae
 m. Frictiones simplices, et aro-
 matisatae
 n. Embrocatio
 o. Enemata varia
 p. Exercitium

XXIII. DEOXYGENANTS.

1. Alkalia	aer' atmosphæricus non satis renovatur
2. Sulfureta alkalina Sulfuretum ammoniacæ potassæ	6. Adstringentia Decoctum cinchonæ Decoctum corticum viri- dium nucum, juglandis quercus, etc.
3. Aquæ min. sulfuræ alkalinæ	7. Diæta animalis
4. Respiratio aeris azoto, hy- drogenio, aut acido, carbo- nico abundantis	8. Quies corporis
5. Seclusio in loco angusto ubi	8. Prunus laurocerasus? Digitalis purpurea?

DIAPHORETICS, vide *SUDORIFICS*.

XXIV. DIURETICS.

a. Anemona pratensis	Asclepias vincetoxicum
Antirrhinum linaria	Asparagus officinalis
Apium petroselinum	Carthamus tinctorius
Arum maculatum	Cissampelos pareira
Asarum Europæum	Clematis recta

M E

Clematis vitalba
 Conium maculatum
 Copaifera officinalis
 Croton tiglium
 Colchicum Illyricum
 autumnale
 Crysanthemum leucanthemum
 Cucumis colocynthis
 Curcuma longa
 Cynara scolymus
 Digitalis purpurea
 Equisetum arvense
 hyemale
 Eryngium campestre
 fœtidum
 Eupatorium cannabinum
 Fragaria vesca
 Fraxinus excelsior
 Genista tinctoria
 Helleborus niger
 viridis
 Iris florentina
 fœtida
 germanica
 pseud-acorus
 tuberosa
 Juniperus communis
 sabina
 Lactuca scariola
 virosa
 Linnæa borealis
 Nicotiana tabacum
 Ononis arvensis
 spinosa
 Parietaria officinalis
 Physalis alkekengi
 Polygala senega
 Polygonum hydropiper
 Pimpinella saxifraga
 Radix caligulæ
 timac
 Rhamnus catharticus
 frangula

Ranunculus ficaria
 Ribes nigrum
 Rubia tinctorum
 Ruta graveolens
 Sambucus ebulus
 nigra
 Saxifraga granulata
 Scandix cerefolium
 Scilla maritima
 Solanum dulcamara
 Solidago virga aurea
 Spartium scoparium
 Spilanthus acmella
 Stychnos nux vomica
 Toluifera balsamum
 Triticum repens
 Tropæolum majus
 Viola odorata
 tricolor
 b. Acida vegetabilia
 c. mineralia
 d. Æther sulfuricus
 Acidum muriaticum alcoh-
 lisatum
 nitric. alcoholisat.
 e. Alkalia
 f. Sales neutri, refracta dosi
 Acetis potassæ
 sodæ
 Tartris potassæ acidulus
 potassæ
 sodæ
 g. Sales terrestris
 Murias et acetis calcis
 barytæ
 h. Amara
 i. Acria volatilia
 k. Resinosa
 l. Balsamica
 m. Cathartica acriora
 n. Frictio ventris cum scilla
 maritima
 cum oleo

M E

- | | |
|--|---|
| e. Frigus corporis superficiei ad-
plicatum | p. Lytta vesicatoria sub varia
forma
q. Oniscus asellus |
|--|---|

ECCOPROTICS, vide *CATHARTICS*.

EMMENAGOGUES, vide *MENAGOGUES*.

XXV. EMETICS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Allium cepa
Asarum Europæum
Betonica officinalis
Cochlearia armoracia
Colchicum autumnale
Illyricum
Croton tiglium
Digitalis purpurea
Erigeron acre
Gratiola officinalis
Helleborus niger
Momordica elaterium
Nicotiana tabacum
Psycotria emetica
Ranunculus flammula
lingua
Sambucus ebulus
Scilla maritima
Sinapis alba
nigra
Strychnos colubrina
nux vomica
volubilis | Veratum album
nigrum
Viola canina
ipecacuanha
odorata
b. Amara
c. Cathartica acria
d. <i>Metallic</i> :
Oxydum hydrargyri luteum
Tartris potassæ acidulus stibi-
tus
Stibii præparata varia
Sulfas zinci
e. Aqua distillata ranunculi flam-
mulæ aut linguæ
Aqua calida
f. Applicatio nicotianæ tabaci
regioni epigastricæ
Frictio epigastrii cum emeticis
mediante saliva
Enema ex decocto tabaci
g. Irritatio faucium mechanica
h. Motus vertiginosus |
|---|---|

XXVI. EMOLLIENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Gelatinosa
b. Mucilaginosæ
c. Oleosa | d. Aqua calida
Balnea calida
Thermæ |
|---|---|

M E

Vapor aquæ
aceti
Embrocatio

Cataplasmata
Fotus

EPISPATICS, vide *CORROSIVES*.

XXVII. ERRHINES.

a. Achillea ptarmica
Asarum Europæum
Beta vulgaris ?
Betonica officinalis ?
Calendula officinalis
Convallaria majalis
Euphorbia offic. (gummi-resina)
Guajacum officinale
Iridis species
Nicotiana tabacum
Nigella sativa

Origanum majorana
Primula veris
Salvia sclarea
Sinapis alba
 nigra
Teucrium marum
Veratrum album
 nigrum
b. Acidum benzoicum
Ammoniaca
Succinus ammoniacæ
Sulfas hydrargyri

EXCITANTS, vide *CARDIACS & NERVINES*.

XXVIII. EXPECTORANTS.

a. Arum maculatum
Asclepias asthmatica
Cassine paragua
Erysimum officinale
Gummi-resina ammon
Glecoma hederacea
Glycyrrhiza glabra
Hedera helix
Hyssopus officinalis
Ilëx cassine
Inula helenium
Iridis species
Marrubium vulgare
Melissa calamintha
Nicotiana tabacum

Peucedanum officinale
Polygala amara
 senega
Polypodium vulgare
Rubia tinctorum
Scilla maritima
Styrax benzoin
Thuya occidentalis
Tussilago farfara
 petasites
Veronica officinalis
b. Emetica (refracta dosi)
Hydro-sulfur stibii
Carbonas ammoniacæ
Citras ammoniacæ

M E

e. Demulcentia	f. Vapor aquæ
d. Balsamica et resinosa	aceti
Acidum benzoicum	Fumus balsamicorum
Sulphur	g. Vesicantia
Petroleum	h. Opium (pro re nata)
Oleum succini	

XXIX. GALACTOPHORA.

a. Anethum fœniculum	b. Diæta nutriens
graveolens	Gelatinosa
Carum carvi	Farinacea
Ligusticum levisticum	Lac
Nigella sativa	Cerevisia generosa
Pimpinella anisum	Potus aquæ frequens
Scandix cerefolium	c. Suctio

HYPNOTICS, vide *SEDATIVES*.

INVOLVENTS, vide *DEMULCENTS*.

LACTIFERA, vide *GALACTOPHORA*.

XXX. MENAGOGUES.

Aloë perfoliata	Cytisus laburnum
Artemisia abrotanum	Cyclamen Europæum
Asarum Europæum	Helleborus fœtidus
Adonis appenina	niger
verna	Juniperus sabina
Anagyris fœtida	Lycopodium selago
Andropogon schœnanthus	Maranta galanga
Aristolochia ciematitis	Momordica elaterium
longa	Nepata cataria
rotunda	Nigella sativa
Asphodelus ramosus?	Onosma echioides
Bromella ananas	Origanum creticum
Bryonia alba	dictamnus
dioica	Pastinaca opopanax
Costus arabicus	Pimpinella saxifraga
Crocus sativus	Rubia tinctorum
Cucumis colocynthis	Ranunculus sceleratus
Curcuma longa?	Ruta graveolens

M E

Satureja hortensis
 Spilanthus acmella
 Strychnos nux vomica
 Tanacetum vulgare
 Teucrii species
 Thymus sepyllum
 vulgaris
 Veratrum album
 nigrum
 b. Aromatica
 c. Cathartica acriora
 d. Stimulantia
 e. Gummi resinæ fœtidæ

f. Castoreum
 g. Hydrargyri oxyda et sales
 vari
 h. Ferri præparata
 Aquæ minerales ferruginosæ
 i. Thermae variæ
 Balnea calida
 Semicupia
 Pediluvia
 Vapor aquæ
 k. Frictiones
 l. Phlebotomia
 m. Electricitas

XXXI. MUCILAGINOSA.

a. Alcea rosea
 Althæa officinalis
 Astragalus gummifer
 tragacantha
 Anchusa officinalis
 Aquilegia vulgaris
 Asphodelus ramosus
 Avena sativa
 Cactus opuntia
 Cannabis sativa
 Ceratonia silaqua
 Cissampelos caapeba
 Convallaria polygonat
 Cordia mixa
 Fucus helminthocort
 Guilandina moringa
 Hordeum distichon
 vulgare
 Leucoidum vernum, etc.
 Lichen islandicus
 Lilium candidum
 Linum usitatissimum
 Malva alcea
 rotundifolia
 sylvestris

Mimosa Nilotica
 senegal
 Ocimum basilicum
 Oenanthe crocata
 Orchis Morio, etc.
 Oryza sativa
 Plantago psyllium
 Pyrus cydonia (semen)
 Prunus cerasus (gummi)
 Pentapetes muhucunda?
 Populus nigra
 Scorzonera Hispanica
 Symphytum officinale
 Trigonella Fœnum græcum
 Tussilago farfara
 Verbascum thapsus
 nigrum
 Viscum album
 b. Farina avenæ
 hordei
 panici
 phalaris
 sagu
 secalis
 tritici

M E

c. Dulcia	Saccharum officinarum
Daucus carota	Mel
Ficus carica	d. Gelatinosa
Phoenix dactilifera	Gelatina cornu cervi, etc.
Rhamnus jujuba	Ichthyocolla
zyzyphus	

XXXII. NARCOTICS.

a. Amygdalus amara	Myrica gale
persica	Myristica moschata
Anethum graveolens	Nicotiana tabacum
Atropa belladonna	Nymphæa alba
mandragora	lutea
Cicuta virosa	Pæonia officinalis
Colchicum autumnale	Paris quadrifolia
illyricum	Papaver rhœas
Conium maculatum	somniferum
Convallaria majalis	Prunis avium
Crocus sativus	laurocerasus
Cynoglossum officinale	Sambucus ebulus
Datura stramonium	Solanum nigrum
Humulus lupulus	Stachys sylvatica
Hyosciamus albus	Strychnos nux vomica
niger	volubilis
Jasminum officinale	Thea Bohea
Lactuca scariola	viridis
virosa	b. Vinum et liquores fermentati
Ledum palustre	(majori dosi)
Laurus camphora	Alkohol
Mercurialis annua	Opium (majori dosi)

XXXIII. NERVINES.

a. Ammi copticum ?	Coffea occidentalis
Cassumaniar (radix)	Dictamnus albus
Camphorosma Monspelliensis	Dracocephalum canariense
Chenopodium ambrosioides	Moldavicum
Cheyranthus cheiri	Epidendrum vanilla
Citrus aurantium	Geranium moschatum
Coffea Arabica	Gnaphalium arenarium

M

Hymenæa courbaril	Valeriana phu
Jubabæ (cortex)	b. Balsamica
Kikekunemalo (gummi resina)	c. <i>Animals</i> :
Laurus, camphora	Fiber castor
Lavandula spica	Moschus moschiferus
stoechas	Vivera zibethum
Melaleuca leucadendron	Ambra grisea
Melissa officinalis	d. Vinum
Monarda fistulosa	Alkohol
Nepeta cataria	e. Æther
Polypodium fragrans	alkoholisatus
Rosmarinus officinalis	camphoratus
Salvia officinalis	f. Opium
sclarea	g. <i>Externally</i> :
Satureja capitata	Odorifera grata
hortensis	fœtida
Teucrium marum	Oleum animale
Syriacum	Vesicantia
Thymus serpyllum	Unguenta varia
vulgaris	Opium et opiata
Valeriana officinalis	Balnea calida

XXXIV. OLEOSA.

a. Amygdalus communis	Olea Europæa
nana	Papaver somniferum
persica	Pistacia vera
Brassica rapa	Sesamum orientale
Cannabis sativa	Semecarpus anacardium
Cocos butyracea	Theombroma cacao
nucifera	b. <i>Animals</i> :
Corylus avellana	Adeps
Cucumis melo	Adipocera Physterum
sativus	Axungia suilla
Cucurbita citrullus	Butyrum
lagenaria	Cera
pepo	Lac
Guilandina moringa	Sevum ovillum
Linum usitatissimum	Vitellus ovorum

M E

XXXV. OXYGENANTS.

a. Acidum nitricum	b. Exercitium
muriaticum oxyge-	c. Respiratio aëris majori quan-
natum	titate oxygenii mixti
Murias hyperoxygenatus pot-	d. Thermæ minerales
assæ	

PAREGORICS, vide *SEDATIVES*.

PTARMICS, vide *ERRHINES*.

PURGATIVES, vide *CATHARTICS*.

XXXVI. REFRIGERANTS.

1. Cassia fistula	Vitis apyrena
Lactuca sativa	vinifera
Mesembryanthemum crystalli-	3. Lac ebutyratum
num	Serum lactis
Nymphæa alba	4. <i>Acids</i> :
lutea	Omphacium
Oxalis acetosella	Vinum pomaceum
Parietaria officinalis	Vinum Campaniæ, aqua dilu-
Portulacca oleracea	tum
Rumex acetosa	Aquæ minerales acidulæ
scutatus	Acidum acetosum
Tamarindus Indica	Oxyeratum
2. Fructus acido-dulces	Oxymel
Morus nigra	Syrupus aceti
Prunus avium	Acidum citricum dilutum
cerasus	Limonada
Pyrus communis	Acidum tartarosum
malus	muriaticum alkoholi-
Ribes nigrum	satum dilutum
rubrum	5. <i>Neutral salts</i> :
Rubus arcticus	Nitras potassæ
chamæmorus	sodæ
idæus	Acetis potassæ
Sambucus nigra	sodæ
Vaccinium vitis idæa	Tartris sodæ

M E

Tartris potassæ	Nix
acidulus	Fotus frigidi
6. Diæta levis	Pulvis nitratis potassæ aqua
7. Potus aquæ frigida copiosus	frequenter humectatus
8. <i>Externally</i> :	Murias ammoniacæ
Balnea tepida	Acetum aqua dilutum.
frigida	Aëris accessus liber
Glacies	

RELAXANTS, vide *EMOLLIENTS, OLEOSA, AND MUCILAGINOSA.*

XXXVII. RESOLVENTS.

1. Acria	Vinum
2. Adstringentia	Alkohol
3. Corrosiva	Cerevisia generosa
4. Emollientia	Acetum
5. Refrigerantia	Camphora
6. Sedativa	Murias ammoniacæ
7. Stimulantia	Plumbi præparata varia
8. Evacuantia chirurgica	Fotus frigidus
9. Varia	calidi varii
Linimentum saponaceum	Embrocationes variæ
ammoniacale	Cataplasmata varia
ex petroleo et	Frictiones variæ
alkohole	Cucurbitæ
ex gummi-resi-	Emetica
na ammon.	Cathartica acriora
et aceto scil-	Sudorifica
litico	Calor
Unguentum hydrargyri	Vapor aquæ, aceti, &c.

1. Ventriculum et systema gastricum roborantia, vide *Stomachics.*

2. Systema arteriosum roborantia, vide *Cordials.*

3. Systema nervosum roborantia, vide *Nervines, Analeptics, Antispasmodics.*

M E

Hinc pro re nata	Frictiones
a. Amara stomachica	Exercitium
b. Aromatica cardiaca	Constrictio; seu
c. Odorifera nervina	Ligatura membrorum.
d. Ferri præparata	Balnea frigida
Aquæ minerales ferruginosæ	alkoholisata
e. Oxygenantia	aromatica
f. Adstringentia	Fotus ex vino, alkohole
g. <i>Externally</i> :	Linimenta varia aromatica

XXXIX. SEDATIVES.

a. Narcotica	g. Antispasmodica
Opium	h. <i>Externally</i> :
Hyosciamus	Æther
b. Vinum	Oxyda et sales plumbi
Alkohol	Frictiones oleosæ
Æther	Alkohol camphoratum
Æther alkoholisatus	Oleum camphoratum
c. Camphora	Unguentum opiatum
Æther camphoratus	Emplastrum opiatum
alkoholisatus cam-	Enemata
phoratus	Fotus
Acetum camphoratum	Cataplasmata
d. Olea fixa	Thermæ
e. Mucilaginosæ	Balnea calida
Gelatinosa	Vapor aquæ
f. Refrigerantia	aceti

XL. SIALAGOGES.

a. <i>Internally</i> :	Anthemis pyrethrum
Hydrargyri præparata	Cathris odontalgica
Smilax China	Caryophyllus aromaticus
Murias hyperoxygenatus pot-	Cochlearia armoracia
assæ	Imperatoria ostruthium
b. <i>Externally</i> :	Iridis species
Amomum zingiber	Nicotiana Tabacum
Angelica Archangelica	Nigella sativa

M E

Sinapis alba
 nigra
 Polygala senega

Gargarisma ex scilla
 ex muriate ammo-
 niacæ

STHENICS, vide *ROBORANTS*, *STIMULANTS*, *CAR-*
DIACS, and *NERVINES*.

XLI. STIMULANTS.

a. Aromatics.

Ammi copticum
 Amomum zingiber
 cardamomum
 Aristolochia clematitis
 longa
 rotunda
 odoratissima
 serpentaria
 trilobata
 Angelica Archangelica
 Arnica montana
 Artemisia abrotanum
 campestris
 dracunculus
 glacialis
 rupestris
 vulgaris
 Capsicum annuum
 Carlina acaulis
 Costus Arabicus
 Croton cascarilla
 Doronicum latifolium
 pardalianches
 Dorstenia contrayerva
 Ilex cassine
 Illicium anisatum
 Imperatoria ostruthium
 Inula Helenium
 Kaempferia rotunda
 Laurus cassia
 cinnamomum
 culilawan

Laurus nobilis
 pecurim
 Lavandula spica
 stoechas
 Ligusticum levisticum
 Maranta galanga
 Malaleuca leucadendron
 Melissa calamintha
 officinalis
 Mentha crispa
 pulegium
 Myrtus pimenta
 Origanum creticum
 dictamnus
 Semen adiowaen
 ajavæ
 Piper cubeba
 longum
 nigrum
 Rosmarinus officinalis
 Salvia sclarea
 Tanacetum balsamita
 vulgare
 Teucrium chamædrys
 chamæpitys
 creticum
 marum
 polium
 Thymus serpyllum
 vulgaris
 Wintera aromatica
 canella
 b. Gum-resins.

M E

Gummi-resina ammon
 assa foetida
 bdellium
 caranna
 galbana
 galda
 guajaci
 juniperi
 hederæ
 kikekunemalo
 look
 myrrha
 Olibanum s.
 Thus
 opopanax
 Rakasira
 sagapenum

c. Resins.

Æthusa meum
 Amomum granum paradisi
 Amyris kataf?
 Angelica Archangelica
 sylvestris
 Balsamea Meccanensis?
 Copaifera officinalis
 Caryophyllus aromaticus
 Cistus creticus
 Genista Canariensis
 Guajacum officinale
 Juniperus communis
 sabina
 Laurus myrrha
 sassafras
 Pimpinella saxifraga
 Pinus abies
 balsamea
 Canadensis
 cembra
 larix
 mungos
 picea
 sylvestris
 Pistachia chio
 lentiscus

Pistachia terebinthus
 Polygala senega
 Santalum album
 Thuja articulata
 d. Balsamica
 e. Carminativa
 f. Cardiaca
 g. Nervina
 Opium
 Vinum
 Alkohol
 Æther

alkoholisatus

h. Oxygenantia
 i. Ferri præparata
 Aquæ min. ferruginosæ

k. Externally :

Respiratio aut inflatio gazis
 oxygenii

Acria
 Errhina
 Epispastica
 Vesicantia
 Enemata acria
 Acidum aceticum
 Æther acetosus
 sulphuricus
 nitricus

Ammoniaca
 Succinus ammoniacæ
 Olea empreumatica
 Fumus plumarum aut os-
 sium accensorum
 Castoreum
 Moschus

l. Balnea fervida
 aromatica
 alcoholisata
 frigida, gelida
 Thermæ simplices
 sulphureæ
 alkalina

m. Frictiones simplices

M E

Frictiones aromatia
 Urticationes
 Exercitia varia

n. Calor externus
 o. Lumen solare
 p. Electricitas

XLII. STOMACHICS.

Amomum zingiber
 Angelica Archangelica
 Caryophyllus aromaticus
 Cinchonæ species variæ
 Dorstenia contrayerva
 Dracocephalum Canariense
 Fagara pterota
 Fumaria bulbosa
 officinalis
 Geum urbanum
 Lauri species variæ
 Maranta galanga
 Melissa calamintha
 Melittis melissophyllum
 Menthæ species
 Menyanthes trifoliata
 Monarda fistulosa
 Myristica moschata
 Myrtis caryophyllata
 pimenta
 Polygala amara
 Quassia amara

Radix cassumaniar
 chynlen
 columbo
 Rosmarinus officinalis
 Satureja hortensis
 capitata
 Scrophularia aquatica
 Strychnos colubrina
 nux vomica
 Thymus serpyllum
 vulgaria
 b. Amara varia
 c. Amara adstri
 d. Adstringentia
 e. Aromatica
 f. Carminativa
 g. Stimulantia
 h. Antacida
 i. Vinum
 Alkohol
 k. Ferrum

STYPTICS, vide *ADSTRINGENTS*.

XLIII. SUDORIFICS.

a. Agaricus muscarius
 Aristolochia serpentaria
 Buxus sempervirens
 Calendula officinalis
 Carex arenaria
 Carlina acaulis
 Crocus sativus

Dorstenia contrayerva
 Genista Canariensis
 Guajacum officinale
 Laurus sassafras
 Ledum palustre
 Papaver somniferum
 Psycotria emetica

M E

Rhododendrum chrysanthum	e. Balnea calida
Ruta graveolens	Thermæ variæ
Salvia officinalis	Balneum vaporis
Sambucus nigra	Balnea terræ
Spiræa ulmaria	f. Stibii præparata
Strychnos nux vomica	Stibium cum opio
volubilis	Psycotria emetica cum opio
Teucrium scordium	g. Ammoniaca
Thuja occidentalis	Acetis ammoniacæ
b. Infusa aromat. calida	Carbonas ammoniacæ
Serum lactis vinosum	Murias ammoniacæ
c. Aqua calida	h. Vestimenta et stragula calida
d. Aqua frigida hausta	

TONICS, vide *ROBORANTS*.

VESICANTS, vide *CORROSIVES*.

XLIV. EVACUANTIA CHIRURGICA.

1. Venæsectio	2. Vesicantia
Arteriotome	Fonticulus
Hirudines	Setaceum
Cucurbitæ scarificatæ	Moxa

XLV. VARIOUS.

Balnea frigida	Caustica
calida	Ferrum candens
fervida	Moxa
Thermæ variæ	Embrocationes variæ
Frictiones corporis simplices	Exercitia gymnastica
et medicatæ	Electricitas
Balnea terræ, etc.	Galvanismus
Expositio partis affectæ radiis	Musica
solaribus, reliquo corpore	
tecto	

M E

MEDINENSIS VENA. The insect that forms between the skin and muscles in some countries, called the Guinea worm.

MEDITULLIUM. See **DIPLOE**.

MEDLAR. See **MESPILUS**.

MEDULLA. See **MARROW**.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA. See **CEREBELLUM**.

MEDULLA SPINALIS. See **NEUROLOGY**.

MEDULLARY. Like marrow.

MEDULLARY SUBSTANCE. It is applied to the internal substance of the brain and kidneys.

MEIBOMIUS'S GLANDS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

MEL. See **HONEY**.

MEL ACETATUM. A preparation of honey and vinegar given in diseases of the chest.

MEL ROSÆ. It is chiefly used in gargles.

MEL SCILLÆ. A medicine given to promote expectoration.

MELÆNA. Black Bile. The black vomit, which takes place in certain fevers.

MALALEUCA LEUCADENDRON. See **CAJEPUT OIL**.

MELAMPODIUM. See **HELLEBORUS NIGER**.

MELANCHOLIA. Melancholy Madness. This species of insanity greatly differs in its symptoms from Mania, being attended with depraved judgment, a state of despondency verging upon idiotism, and without fever. Its treatment varies from that of Mania; bleeding is improper in this disease, but the action of the bowels is to be regularly maintained by the use of cathartic medicines. Camphor, Musk, Valerian, &c. may be used, but Emetics do not seem to be much recommended. Blisters, &c. may occasionally prove beneficial.

MELANOPIPER. Black pepper.

M E

MELAS. A leprous disease of a black colour unattended with pain and endemial to Arabia.

MELASMA. A black spot that usually forms upon the tibia of aged people, afterwards becoming a foul ulcer.

MILLIFOLIUM. See **MELISSA**.

MELICERIS. An encysted tumour, the contents of which resemble honey in consistence and appearance.

MELLILOT. It is chiefly used in glysters, fomentations, &c.

MELISSA. It is at present chiefly used as a drink in fevers.

MELISSA CALAMINTHA. See **CALAMINTHA**.

MELISSA CITRINA. See **MELISSA**.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS. See **MELISSA**.

MELISSA TUNICA. See **MOLDAVICA**.

MELO. The common melon. This fruit should be eaten in moderation, and with an aromatic.

MELOE VESICATORIUS. See **CANTHARIDES**.

MEMBRANA HYALOIDEA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

MEMBRANA PUPILLARIS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

MEMBRANA RUYSCHIANA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

MEMBRANA TYMPANI. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

MEMBRANOLOGIA. The doctrine of membranes.

MENINX DURA. See **DURA MATER**.

MENORRHAGIA. An immoderate discharge of the menses. The symptoms attending this disease are, increased action of the system, pain in the back, loins, and region of the uterus, great debility, shortness of breath upon attempt at motion, languor, fainting, and palpitation. It does not appear to be much altered in quality, and comes away in clots. It may be produced by various causes: first from affection of the mind and exertion of the body, lascivious ideas, luxurious indolence, abuse of liquors, cold during the period of menstua-

M E

tion. The treatment consists in keeping the patient quiet, and in a horizontal position, a cool apartment, light diet, and evacuating the bowels. If the discharge is very great in a plethoric woman, bleeding may be employed with advantage. If the Hæmorrhage continues it may become necessary to use all kinds of astringents, &c. in order to restrain it.

MENSES. See MENSTRUATION.

MENSTRUATION. Is a monthly discharge common to healthy women, which ceases during pregnancy. In this country it commences with females at the age of fourteen to eighteen. In colder countries it takes place later and in smaller quantities. It generally terminates between the age of forty and fifty years. The quantity of the menstrual discharge in a healthy woman in this country amounts to about four or five ounces, but this circumstance depends upon the constitution, climate, and manner of living. It is of different duration in different subjects, lasting from a few hours to seven, eight, nine or more days, and is not pure blood.

MENSTRUUM. A solvent. Liquors used in the extraction of the virtues of different substances by infusion, &c.

MENTAGRA. An eruptive disease that takes place on the chin and gradually extends itself.

MENTHA CATARIA. See NEPETA.

MENTHA CERVINA. See PULEGIUM CERVINUM.

MENTHA CRISPA. It is usually given in flatulent hypochondriacal and hysterical affections.

MENTHA PIPERITA. See MENTHA PIPERITIS.

MENTHA PIPERITIS. A medicine used in flatulent and hysterical affections.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. See PULEGIUM.

MENTHA SARACENICA. See BALSAMITA MAS.

M E

MENTHA SATIVA. A medicine used in violent vomiting, and for the same purposes as the peppermint.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. See MENTHA SATIVA.

MENTI LEVATOR. See MYOLOGY.

MENYANTHES. TRIFOLIATA. See TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM.

MEPHITIS. A poisonous efflavium.

MERCURIALIS. It is chiefly used in glysters.

MERCURIALIS ANNUA. See MERCURIALIS.

MERCURIALIS MONTANA. Cynocrambe or Dog's Mercury. It is a poisonous plant common in our hedges, producing vomiting and purging.

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS. See CYNOCRAMBE.

MERCURIUS. See HYDRARGYRUS.

MERCURIUS ACETATUS. See HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

MERCURIUS CALCINATUS. See HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS. See HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS RUBER. See HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS. See HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLAVUS. See HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS. See CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS DULCIS. See HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER. See HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

M E

MERCURY. Quicksilver. See **HYDRARGYRUS**.

MERCURY ENGLISH. See **BONUS HENRICUS**.

MERCURY FRENCH. See **MERCURIALIS**.

MEROCELE. Femoral Hernia.

MESENTERIC. Belonging to the mesentery.

MESENTERIC ARTERIES. See **ARTERIES**.

MESENTERIC GLANDS. See **ABSORBENTS**.

MESENTERIC PLEXUS OF NERVES. See **NEUROLOGY**.

MESENTERIC VEINS. See **VEINS**.

MESENTERITIS. A species of Peritonitis: which see.

MESENTERY. A portion of peritoneum connecting the intestines to the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ.

MESERAIC. See **MESENTERIC**.

MESOCOLON. That portion of peritoneum to which the colon is attached.

MESORECTUM. That portion of peritoneum connecting the rectum to the pelvis.

METACARPAL BONES. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

METACARPUS. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

METALS. Are certain opaque, dense, and weighty bodies, found in the bowels of the earth, possessing neither taste nor smell in their purest state. They are taken medicinally in combination with various other substances: combined with earth they form oxyds, with sulphur ores; with acids metallic spars, &c. or in a native state they are found almost pure. They possess a ductile property, that is, a power of being extended by pressure. But as all metals are not ductile, the following division has been adopted; the first eight are arranged according to their ductility, in the following order; gold, silver, platina, copper, iron, tin, lead, mercury. The ten following are brittle or semi-metals; zinc,

M I

ismuth, nickel, antimony, cobalt, manganese, arsenic, tungsten, molybdena, and uranite.

METAMORPHOPSIA. Defect in vision where the person perceives objects altered from their real figures, &c.

METASTASIS. The departure of a disease from one part of the body, so as to attack another part.

METATARSAL BONES. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

METATARSUS. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

METELLA NUX. See **NUX VOMICA**.

METRITIS. See **HYSTERITIS**.

METROPTOSIS. Prolapsus uteri. A descent of the uterus into the vagina. The treatment consists in replacing it, and affording a support by means of Pessaries.

MEU, or MEUM ATHAMANTICUM. It is used as a carminative and stomachic.

MEXICO SEED. See **RICINUS**.

MEXICO TEA. See **BOTRYS MEXICANA**.

MEZEREON. See **MEZEREUM**.

MEZEREUM. It is a very acrid medicine, and has been much recommended in venereal affections and other disorders, as cutaneous or scrofulous complaints, but does not appear to be of any very striking benefit.

MIASMA. See **CONTAGION**.

MICROCOSMIC BEZOAR. A concretion found in the human bladder. See **CALCULUS**.

MILIARIA. Miliary fever. It is known by synochus, attended with restlessness, fetid sweat, frequent sighing, prickling of the skin, an eruption of red, small, and distinct spots upon the neck and breast, which in a day or two become pustules, desquamate, and are followed by an appearance of fresh pimples. It is a disease that not unfrequently attacks child-bed women. In the treatment, when the fever is more

M I

of the inflammatory kind, the use of saline medicines, with diluent drinks, diaphoretic, opening and other medicines are to be employed. Blisters are likewise serviceable; the patient should be kept quite free from bodily exertion; the apartment in which he remains should be well ventilated, and his cloaths frequently changed. But when the fever takes on more of the character of Typhus, the treatment will be similar to that of Typhus according to the violence of the symptoms.

MILIUM. A small tubercle, in size like a millet seed. It forms beneath the cuticle, and upon pressure escapes, the contents exhibiting an atheromatous appearance.

MILIUM SOLIS. Lithospermum. Common Gromwell. It is chiefly used in urinary obstructions.

MILK. Is a fluid secreted by the breasts or udders of female animals designed for the nourishment of their young.

MILK-TEETH. See **TEETH.**

MILK-THISTLE. It is said to possess diuretic virtues.

MILK-VETCH. See **TRAGACANTHA.**

MILK-WORT. See **POLYGALA.**

MILK-WORT. Rattle-snake. See **SENEKA.**

MILL-MOUNTAIN. See **LINUM CATHARTICUM.**

MILTWARTE. See **CETERACH.**

MIMOSA CATECHU. See **CATECHU.**

MIMOSA NILOTICA. See **ARABIC GUM.**

MIMOSA SENEGAL. The name of the tree whence the gum senegal exudes.

MINDERERUS SPIRIT. See **AQUA AMMONIA ACETATA.**

MINERALOGY. The doctrine of minerals.

MINERALS. These were formerly divided into a great number of classes, but at present are arranged under three divisions: 1st. Earths and Stones. 2d. Saline substances. 3d. Combustible substances.

M I

MINERAL SALTS. See SALTS.

MINERAL WATERS. Are waters that hold certain minerals in solution in such a degree as to be capable of producing some striking effects upon the animal œconomy. See them under their respective heads, as MALVERN, MOFFAT, &c.

The following is a Synoptic Table taken from a work on the Subject, by Dr. SANDERS, shewing the composition of Mineral Waters.

Class.	Name.	Highest Temperature. Fahrenheit.	Contained in an English wine pint of 28,875 cubic inches.						
			Azotic gas. cub. inches	Carbonic acid gas. cub. inches	Sulphurated hy- drogen. cub. inches	Carbonated Soda. grains	Neut purging salts. grains	Selenite & earthy carbonates. grains	Oxyd of iron. grains
Simpler Cold.	Malvern Holywell			uncertain	none	none	uncertain	uncertain	none
	Bristol	74°	uncertain	3.75	none	none	2.81	3.16	none
Simpler Thermal.	Matlock	66°		uncertain	none	none	uncertain	uncertain	none
	Buxton	82°	0.474	uncertain	none	none	0.25	1.625	none
Simple Saline.	Sedlitz			1	none	none	185.6	8.68	none
	Epsom				none	none	40 ?	8 ?	none
	Sea				none	none	237.5	6.	none
Highly carbonated alkaline.	Seltzer			17	none	4	17.5	8.	none

Simple carbonated chalybeate.	Tunbridge		0.675	1.325	none	none	0.344	0.156	0.125
Hot carbonated chalybeate.	Bath	116°	1?	1?	none	none	10?	10?	uncertain
Highly carbonated chalybeate.	Spa			12.79	none	1.47	4.632	1.47	0.56
Saline carbonated chalybeate.	Pyrmont			26	none	none	7.13	23.075	0.56
Hot saline highly carbonated chalybeate.	Cheltenham		uncertain	5.687	uncertain	none	62.125	6.85	0.625
	Scarborough			uncertain	none	none	20	10	uncertain
	Vichy	120°?		uncertain	none	uncertain		uncertain	uncertain
	Carlsbad	165°		uncertain	none	11.76	47.04	4.15	uncertain
Vitriolated chalybeate.	Hartfell				none	none	none	none	4.815 *
Cold sulphureous.	Harrowgate		0.875	1	2.375	none	91.25	3	none
	Moffat		0.5	0.625	1.25	none	4.5	none	none
Hot alkaline sulphureous.	Aix	143°		uncertain	uncertain	12	5	4.75	none
	Borset	132°		uncertain	uncertain	uncertain	uncertain		none
	Perege	120°			uncertain	2.5	0.5	uncertain	none

* That is 2.94 contained in the sulphate of iron, (this salt when crystallized containing 28 p. cent of oxyd of iron, according to Kirwan) and 1.875 additional of oxyd of iron.

M O

MINIUM. Red lead.

MINT, COMMON. See MENTHA SATIVA.

MISPICLE. An iron ore of a whitish colour, formed of iron combined with arsenic.

MISTURA. A mixture. Contracted thus, mist. in writing prescriptions.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA. The Camphorated Mixture. It is used as an antispasmodic and nervous medicine.

MISTURA CRETACEA. The Cretaceous Mixture. It is used as an astringent and antacid medicine, and given with advantage in affections of the bowels of children arising from acidity.

MISTURA MOSCHATA. Musk Julep. A diaphoretic and antispasmodic medicine.

MITRAL VALVES. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

MODIOLUS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

MOFFAT WATER. A cold sulphureous water used in cutaneous affections, scrofula, ill-conditioned ulcers, &c.

MOLARIS. See TEETH.

MOLAR GLANDS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

MOLDAVICA. Balsam of Gilead; is used as a nervous medicine.

MOLES. Are irregular shapeless masses generated in the uterus.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM, Is a disease of bones in which they may be bent in various directions without being fractured.

MOLLITIES UNGUINUM. An unusual softness of the nails which accompanies some disorders, as chlorosis.

MOLUCCENSE LIGNUM, OR LIGNUM PAVANÆ. It is recommended in dropsical complaints as a purgative medicine.

M O

MOLYBDATS. Salts formed by the combination of the molybdic acid with different bases.

MOLYBDÆNA. A substance very similar to black lead in appearance, and is formed of various laminæ that slightly adhere to each other.

MOMORDICA. See **ELATERIUM**.

MONARDA FISTULOSA. The name of the purple Monarda. It is recommended as a stomachic medicine, and used in intermittent fevers.

MONEY WORT. See **NUMMULARIA**.

MONKS RHUBARB. See **RHABBARBARUM MONACHARUM**.

MONKSHOOD. See **ANTHORA**.

MONOMLUS. See **MONOPIA**.

MONOPIA. Having but one eye.

MONORCHIS. Having but one testicle.

MONSTERS. Of these there are several kinds: the first arising from redundant formation of natural parts, as a foetus having two heads; second, from deficiency of parts, as of the whole head, or one eye; and, third, from confusion of parts forming one solid mass called mole.

MONS VENERIS. The prominent part over the ossa pubis of women in front, upon which the hair grows.

MORBILLI. See **RUBEOLI**.

MOROSIS. See **AMENTIA**.

MORPHEA ALBA. See **ALPHUS**.

MORSUS DIABOLI. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

MORTIFICATION. One of the terminations of inflammation.

MORUM. The mulberry. It possesses refrigerating qualities. The bark of the root is used as vermifuge, and it is said with success.

M. RUS. See **MONUM**.

M U

MOSCHUS. Musk. It is prescribed as a powerful anti-spasmodic.

MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS. The name of the animal that produces the musk.

MOTHER OF THYME. See **SERPILLUM**.

MOTHERWORT. Cardiac. A medicine used in disorders of the stomach, and to promote the uterine discharge.

MOTORII OCULORUM. See **NEUROLOGY**.

MOUNTAIN PARSLEY BLACK. See **OREOSELINUM**.

MOUSE EAR. See **PILNELLA**.

MUCILAGE. A solution of gum.

MUCILAGINOUS EXTRACTS. Extracts that readily dissolve in water.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. This is used in the form of glysters, with opium, for the cure of diarrhœas, dysenteries, &c.

MUCILAGO GUMMI ARABICI. It is chiefly used for the formation of powders, &c. into a mass, and for the combination of other medicines.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI. Used as a demulcent.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. A medicine usually given to children with syrup, for the purpose of allaying coughs.

MUCOUS GLANDS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

MUCUS, ANIMAL. A secretion that takes place in various parts of the body that would otherwise be exposed to the action of the atmospheric air if not prevented by its presence.

MUCUS, VEGETABLE. See **GUM** and **MUCILAGE**.

MUGWORT. See **ARTEMESIA**.

MULBERRY. See **MORUM**.

MULLIM. See **VERBASEUM**.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ. See **MYOLOGY**.

M U

MUMPS. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

MUNGOS RADIX. It has been said to possess anthelmintic properties.

MURIAS. Muriate. A salt formed by the union of the muriatic acid with different bases.

MURIAS AMMONIACA. See AMMONIA MURIATA.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. Muriate of Barytes. It is sudorific, diuretic, alterative, and deobstruent; in larger doses it proves an emetic and purgative. It is said to have been used successfully in cutaneous diseases. The dose for children is from five to fifteen, and for adults from fifteen to twenty drops.

MURIAS CALCIS. Muriate of lime is said to possess diuretic and cathartic qualities, and has been used in scrofulous diseases. Six to twenty grains have been given to children two or three times a day, and a drachm or more to adults.

MURIAS FERRI. It is a good tonic medicine in chlorosis and other disorders in which you wish to strengthen the patient.

MURIAS FERRI AMMONIACALIS. See FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. See CALOMEL.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIACALIS. See CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI OXYGENATUS. See HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIAS HYPEROXYGENATUS POTASSÆ. This medicine has been recommended, in venereal affections, from fifteen grains to two scruples in the course of a day. It is serviceable in cases of asthma, cachexia, &c.

MURIAS POTASSÆ. Is employed with the same intention as Murias Sodæ.

MURIAS SODÆ. Common Sea Salt. Is employed in gly-

M U

ters, fomentations, lotions, pediluvia, obstipation, scrofulous affections, hepatic diseases, gangrene, arthritis, &c. and as a diuretic.

MURIAS STIBII HYPEROXYGENATUM. See ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

MURIATES. Salts formed by the union of the marine acid with certain bases.

MURIATIC ACID. See ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID, OXYGENATED. See OXYGENATED MURIATIC ACID.

MURA SAPIENTIIUM. See BANANA.

MUSCLES. These bodies are composed of soft, red, contractile fibres.

MUSCULAR MOTION. The principle upon which this takes place is not at all understood.

MUSCULUS CUTANEUS. See MYOLOGY.

MUSCULUS PATIENTIÆ. See MYOLOGY.

MUSCUS. Moss.

MUSCUS ARBOREUS. It acts as an astringent, and is applied to a bleeding vessel with that intention.

MUSCUS ERECTUS. Upright Club Moss. A decoction of this plant was formerly employed to procure abortions, owing to its violent emetic and purgative qualities.

MUSCUS ISLANDICUS. See LICHEN ISLANDICUS.

MUSCUS MARITIMUS. See CORALLINA.

MUSCUS PULMONARIUS QUERCINUS. See PULMONARIA ARBOREA.

MUSK. See MOSCHUS.

MUSK CRANESBILL. See GERANIUM MOSCHATUM.

MUSK MELON. See MELO.

MUSTARD, BLACK. See SINAPI.

MUSTARD, MITHRIDATE. See THLASPI.

M Y

MUSTARD, YELLOW. See SINAPI.

MUSTARD, HEDGE. See ERYSIMUM.

MUSTARD, TREACLE. See THLASPI.

MUTITAS. Dumbness. There are three species according to Cullen :—first, *Mutitas organica*, when the tongue is removed or injured ; second, *Mutitas atonica*, when the nerves of the tongue have lost their power : third, *Mutitas surdorum*, arising from children being born dead.

MYDRIASIS. Is a term applied to too great a dilatation of the pupil of the eye, arising from various causes.

MYLO. A word applied in composition to some muscles having an attachment near the grinding teeth.

MYLO HYOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

MYLO PHARYNGEUS. See MYOLOGY.

MYODESOPHIA. A disease of the eye in which the patient sees black spots or flies, &c. floating in the air.

MYOLOGY. The Doctrine of Muscles. We are indebted to Mr. Luxmoore's Manual of Anatomy for the following arrangement of the Muscles.

MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.

Muscles arising from the Trunk and inserted into it and the Linea Alba are five in number, viz.

Obliquus Externus Abdominis Descendens, Obliquus Internus Abdominis Ascendens, Transversalis Abdominis, Rectus Abdominis, Pyramidalis Abdominis.

Muscles arising from the Ribs and Vertebrae and terminating in a Central Tendon are two in number, viz.

Greater Muscle of the Diaphragm, Less Muscle of the Diaphragm.

M Y

Muscle arising from the Pelvis and Vertebrae and inserted into the Ribs and Vertebrae, viz.

Longissimus Dorsi.

Muscle arising from the Pelvis and Vertebrae and inserted into the Ribs, viz.

Sacro-Lumbalis.

Muscle arising from the Pelvis and Vertebrae and inserted into the Vertebrae, viz.

Multifidus Spinae.

Muscle arising from the Pelvis and inserted into the Ribs, viz.

Quadratus Lumborum.

Muscles arising from the Vertebrae and inserted into the Ribs are six in number, viz.

Scalenus Anticus, Scalenus Medius, Scalenus Posticus, Cervicalis Descendens, Serratus Superior Posticus, Serratus Inferior Posticus.

Muscles arising from the Vertebrae and inserted into them are thirteen in number, viz.

Longus Colli, Splenius Cervicis, Obliquus Capitis Inferior, Transversalis Colli, Semi-Spinalis Colli, Spinalis Dorsi, Semi-Spinalis Dorsi, Interspinales Colli, Interspinales Dorsi et Lumborum, Intertransversales Colli et Lumborum, Intertransversales Dorsi.

Muscles arising from one Rib and inserted into another are of two kinds, viz.

Intercostales Externi, Intercostales Interni.

M Y

Muscle from the Sternum to the Ribs, viz.

Sterno-Costalis.

Muscle arising from the Vertebrae and inserted into the Pelvis, viz.

Psoas Parvus.

Muscles arising from one part of the Pelvis and inserted into another are two in number, viz.

Coccygeus, Curvator Coccygis.

MUSCLES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION AND ANUS.

Muscle arising from the Obliquus Internus Abdominis and inserted into the Testis, viz.

Cremaster.

Muscles arising from the Tuber Ischii and inserted about the Penis are three in number, viz.

Erector Penis, Transversus Perinei, Transversus Perinei Alter.

Muscle arising from one part of the Penis and inserted into another, viz.

Accelerator Urinae or Ejaculator Seminis.

Muscle arising from the Pubis and inserted about the Prostate Gland, viz.

Compressor Prostatæ.

M Y

Muscles arising from the Pelvis and inserted about the Anus
are two in number, viz.

Levator Ani, Sphincter Ani Externus.

MUSCLES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION AND ANUS.

Muscle arising from the Ischium and inserted into the Clitoris, viz.

Erector Clitorides.

Muscle arising from the Clitoris and inserted into the Vagina, viz.

Sphincter Vaginæ.

Muscle arising from the Tuber Ischii and inserted into the Perineum, viz.

Transversus Perinei.

Muscle arising from the Tuber Ischii and inserted into the Vagina, viz.

Transversus Perinei Alter.

Muscle arising from one part of the Pubis and inserted into another, viz.

Depressor Urethræ.

Muscles arising from the Pelvis and inserted about the Anus
are two in number, viz.

Levator Ani, Sphincter Ani Externus.

M Y

MUSCLES OF THE HEAD, FACE, &c.

Muscle arising from the Integuments of the Breast and Shoulder and inserted into those of the Face, viz.

Platysma Myoides.

Muscles arising from the Sternum, Ribs, or Vertebrae, and inserted into the Head, are ten in number.

Sterno-Cleido-Mastoideus, Rectus Capitis Anticus Major, Rectus Capitis Anticus Minor, Rectus Capitis Lateralis, Splenius Capitis, Complexus, Trachelo-Mastoideus, Rectus Capitis Posticus Major, Obliquus Capitis Superior, Rectus Capitis Posticus Minor.

Muscles arising from the Scull and inserted into its Integuments are two in number, viz.

Occipito-Frontalis, Corrugator Supercilii.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Eyelids are two in number, viz.

Levator Palpebrae Superioris, Orbicularis Palpebrarum.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Eyeball are six in number, viz.

Levator Oculi, Depressor Oculi, Adductor Oculi, Abductor Oculi, Trochlearis or Obliquus Superior, Obliquus Inferior Oculi.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the External Ear are three in number, viz.

Attolens Auram, Anterior Auris, Retrahentes Auris.

M Y

Muscles arising from one part of the Pinna of the External Ear and inserted into another are five in number, viz.

Hellicis Major, Hellicis Minor, Tragicus, Anti-Tragicus, Transversus Auris.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Ossicula Auditus are four in number, viz.

Laxator Tympani Major, Laxator Tympani Minor, Tensor Tympani, Stapedius.

Muscle arising from one part of the Nasal Cartilage and inserted into another, viz.

Compressor Naris.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Nose and Lips are two in number, viz.

Levator Labii Superioris Alaeque Nasi, Depressor Labii Superioris Alaeque Nasi.

Muscle arising from the Nose, and inserted into the Upper Lip, viz.

Nasalis Labii Superioris.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Lips are six in number, viz.

Depressor Labii Inferioris, Levator Labii Inferioris, Depressor Anguli Oris, Buccinator, Zygomaticus Major, Zygomaticus Minor.

Muscle arising at one part of the Lips and inserted at another, viz.

Orbicularis Oris.

M Y

Muscle arising from one part of the Upper Jaw and inserted into another, viz.

Anomalous Maxillæ Superioris.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Lower Jaw are five in number, viz.

Temporalis, Masseter, Pterygoideus Externus, Pterygoideus Internus, Digastricus.

MUSCLES OF THE ORGANS OF VOICE AND DE- GLUTITION.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Larynx are four in number, viz.

Digastricus, Stylo-Hyoideus, Mylo-Hyoideus, Genio-Hyoideus.

Muscles arising from the Trunk and inserted into the Larynx are two in number, viz.

Sterno-Hyoideus, Sterno-Thyroideus.

Muscle arising from the Shoulder and inserted into the Larynx, viz.

Omo-Hyoideus.

Muscles arising from the Larynx and inserted into itself are nine in number, viz.

Thyreohyoideus, Musculus Glandulæ Thyroideæ, Crico-Thyroideus, Crico-Arytænoideus Posticus, Crico-Arytænoideus Lateralis, Thyreo-Arytænoideus Major, Thyreo-Arytænoideus Minor, Arytænoideus Obliquus, Arytænoideus Transversus.

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Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Tongue
are two in number, viz.

Genio-Glossus, Stylo-Glossus.

Muscle arising from the Larynx and inserted into the Tongue,
viz.

Hyo-Glossus.

Muscle arising from the Tongue and inserted into itself, viz.

Lingualis.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Palate
are two in number, viz.

Circumflexus or Tensor Palati, Levator Palati.

Muscles arising from the Larynx and inserted into the Epiglottis are three in number, viz.

Thyreo-Epiglottideus Major, Thyreo-Epiglottideus Minor, Arytaeno-Epiglottideus.

Muscle arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Uvula,
viz.

Azygos Uvulae.

Muscle arising from the Tongue and inserted into the Fauces,
viz.

Constrictor Isthmi Faucium.

Muscles arising from the Cranium and inserted into the Pharynx are two in number, viz.

Stylo-Pharyngeus, Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.

M Y

Muscles arising from the Larynx and inserted into the Pharynx are two in number, viz.

Constrictor Pharyngis Medius, Constrictor Pharyngis Inferior.

Muscle arising from the Palate and inserted into the Pharynx, viz.

Palato-Pharyngeus.

MUSCLES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.

Muscles arising from the Trunk and inserted into the Shoulder are six in number, viz.

Pectoralis Minor, Angularis Scapulæ, Trapezius, Rhomboideus, Serratus Magnus, Subclavius.

Muscles arising from the Trunk and inserted into the Humerus are two in number, viz.

Pectoralis Major, Latissimus Dorsi.

Muscles arising from the Shoulder and inserted into the Humerus are seven in number, viz.

Deltoides, Coraco-Brachialis, Supra-Spinatus, Infra-Spinatus, Teres Minor, Teres Major, Subscapularis.

Muscles arising from the Shoulder and inserted into the Forearm are two in number, viz.

Biceps Cubiti, Long Head of Triceps.

M Y

Muscles arising from the Humerus and inserted into the Fore-Arm are six in number, viz.

Shorter Heads of Triceps, Anconeus, Brachicus Internus, Supinator Radii Longus, Supinator Radii Brevis, Pronator Radii Teres.

Muscles arising from the Humerus and inserted into the Hand are six in number, viz.

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris, Palmaris Longus, Flexor Carpi Radialis, Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior, Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevior, Extensor Carpi Ulnaris.

Muscles arising from the Humerus and inserted into the Fingers are three in number, viz.

Flexor Digitorum Sublimis Perforatus, Flexor Longus Pollicis, Extensor Digitorum Communis.

Muscle arising from the Ulna and Interosseous Ligament, and inserted into the Phalanges of the Fingers, viz.

Flexor Digitorum Profundus Perforans.

Muscle arising from the Tendons of the Flexor Profundus, and inserted into the Phalanges of the Fingers, viz.

Lumbricales.

Muscles arising from the Fore-Arm and inserted into the Fingers are five in number, viz.

Extensor Ossis Metacarpi Pollicis, Extensor Primi Internodii, Extensor Secundi Internodii, Flexor Longus Indicator.

Muscle arising from the Ulna and inserted into the Radius, viz.

Pronator Quadratus.

M Y

Muscle arising from the Wrist and inserted into the Integuments of the Hand, viz.

Palmaris Brevis.

Muscles arising from the Wrist and inserted into the Thumb are three in number, viz.

Abductor Pollicis, Flexor Ossis Metacarpi Pollicis, Flexor Brevis Pollicis.

Muscle arising from the Wrist and inserted into the Forefinger, viz.

Abductor Indicis.

Muscles arising from the Wrist and inserted into the little Finger are three in number, viz.

Abductor Minimi Digiti Manus, Adductor Metacarpi Minimi Digiti, Flexor Parvus Minimi Digiti.

Muscle arising from the Metacarpus and inserted into the Thumb, viz.

Adductor Pollicis.

Muscles arising from the Metacarpus and inserted into the Fingers are seven in number, viz.

Prior Indicis, Posterior Indicis, Prior Medii, Posterior Medii, Prior Annularis, Posterior Annularis, Interosseous Auricularis.

MUSCLES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.

Muscle arising from the Trunk and inserted into the Femur, viz.

Psoas Magnus.

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Muscles arising from the Pelvis and inserted into the Femur are fourteen in number, viz.

Gluteus Maximus, Gluteus Medius, Gluteus Minimus, Piriformis, Obturator Internus, Gemini, Quadratus Femoris, Iliacus Internus, Pectinealis, Obturator Externus, Adductor Longus Femoris, Adductor Brevis Femoris, Adductor Magnus Femoris.

Muscle arising from the Pelvis and inserted into the Fascia of the Thigh, viz.

Tensor Vaginæ Femoris.

Muscles arising from the Pelvis and inserted into the Leg are six in number, viz.

Rectus Cruris, Sartorius, Gracilis, Semi-Tendinosus, Semi-Membranosus, Long Head of Biceps.

Muscles arising from the Femur and inserted into the Leg are five in number, viz.

Cruralis, Vastus Externus, Vastus Internus, Short Head of Biceps, Popliteus.

Muscles arising from the Femur and inserted into the Foot are two in number, viz.

Gastrocnemius, Plantaris.

Muscles arising from the Leg and inserted into the Foot are six in number, viz.

Soleus, Tibialis Posticus, Peroneus Longus, Peroneus Brevis, Tibialis Anticus, Peroneus Tertius or Nonus Vesalii.

Muscles arising from the Leg and inserted into the Toes are four in number, viz.

Extensor Longus Digitorum Pedis, Extensor Proprius Pollicis Pe-

M Y

dis, Flexor Longus Digitorum Pedis Profundus Perforans, Flexor Longus Pollicis Pedis.

Muscles arising from the Tarsus and Metatarsus and inserted into the Toes in general are in number three, viz.

Extensor Brevis Digitorum Pedis, Flexor Brevis Digitorum Pedis, Flexor Digitorum Accessorias, or Massa Carnea Jacobi Sylvii.

Muscles arising from the Tendons of the Flexor Longus and inserted into the Toes are four in number.

Lumbricales Pedis.

Muscles arising from the Tarsus and Metatarsus and inserted into the Toes are twelve in number, viz.

Adductor Pollicis Pedis, Flexor Brevis Pollicis, Abductor Pollicis Pedis, Adductor Minimi Digiti Pedis, Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti Pedis, Abductor Minimi Digiti Pedis, Adductor Indicis Pedis, Abductor Indicis Pedis, Adductor Medii Digiti Pedis, Abductor Medii Digiti Pedis, Adductor Tertii Digiti Pedis, Abductor Tertii Digiti Pedis.

Muscle arising from one bone of the Metatarsus, and inserted into another, viz.

Transversalis Pedis.

MYOPIA. Near-sightedness happens from various causes, and to these you must look for its removal.

MYOPS. A near-sighted person.

MYOSIS. A contraction of the pupil of the eye occasioning weak sight, which only remains for a few hours.

MYOSITIS. Inflammation of a muscle.

MYOTOMY. Dissection of the muscles.

MYRICA GALE. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

MYRISTICA AROMATICA. The name of the nutmeg tree.

N. A

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA. Another name of the nutmeg tree.

MYRISTICA NUX. See **NUX MOSCHATA.**

MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM. See **BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.**

MYRRH. A medicine of corroborant, antiseptic and pectoral qualities.

MYRTILLUS. The berries possess astringent virtues.

MYRTIFORM CARUNCLES. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

MYRTIFORM GLANDS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

MYRTUS. The myrtle possesses rough, astringent, corroborant and aromatic virtues.

MYRTUS BRABANTICA. Dutch Myrtle. An infusion of it is given internally as a stomachic and anthelmintic medicine.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLATA. See **CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.**

MYRTUS PIMENTA. See **PIMENTO.**

MYSTAX. The hair that forms on each side of the upper lip in man called mustaches.

N.

NÆVI MATERNI. Mother's marks. The marks that exist upon the integuments of children at birth, and occur in various parts of the body, vulgarly supposed to be produced by different affections of the mind of the mother. They are said to resemble mulberries if caused by the appetency of the mother for that fruit, during gestation, &c. The seat of them is in the Rete Malpighianum.

NAILS. Are formed of horny scales or plates, situated at the extremities of the toes and fingers.

N A

NAPELLUS. See ACONITUM.

NAPTHA. Is a thin bitumen of a very inflammable nature, and used in paralytic affections, &c.

NAPHÆ FLORES. See AURANTIUM.

NAPUS. Rape, or wild navew. From it a stimulating oil is procured, and is used where external stimulants are necessary in liniments, &c.

NAPUS DULCIS. See RAPUS.

NAPUS SILVESTRIS. See RAPUS.

NARCOSIS. Stupefaction. Torpor, numbness.

NARCOTICS. Medicines that produce sleep. See ANODYNES.

NARDUS. Spikenard.

NARDUS CELTICA. Celtic Nard. It has been recommended as a carminative and diuretic, but at present is not often used as such in this country. It possesses a strong smell and a warm bitter taste.

NARDUS INDICA. It is warm and pungent to the taste, and is an ingredient in the theriaca and mithridate.

NARDUS RUSTICA. It is an acrid medicine, and chiefly used in sternutatory medicines. See ASARUM.

NARES. The Nostrils. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

NARIS COMPRESSOR. See MYOLOGY.

NASALIS. See MYOLOGY.

NASI DEPRESSOR. See MYOLOGY.

NASTURTIIUM. See NASTURTIIUM INDICUM.

NASTURTIIUM AQUATICUM. Water cresse. It possesses antiscorbutic qualities.

NASTURTIIUM HORTENSE. Common garden cresses. They have warm and stimulating properties.

NASTURTIIUM INDICUM. It is chiefly esteemed as an antiscorbutic.

N E

NATES. The Buttocks. The soft parts on which we sit. The term is also applied to two eminences of the Cerebellum.

NATRON. Soda. It is an alkali obtained from the combustion of various plants, and used in glass and soap manufactories. It is also much recommended as a solvent of certain urinary calculi.

NATRON MURIATUM. See **MURIAS SODÆ.**

NATRON PRÆPARATUM. Sal Sodæ, now called carbonas sodæ. It is recommended as a diuretic and solvent of some urinary calculi; as an antacid, and antidote against the ill effects of certain preparations of arsenic that may have been swallowed, and as useful in gout, cutaneous affections, &c.

NATRON TARTARISATUM. Now called Tartris Sodæ. It acts as a cathartic in a dose of half an ounce to one ounce, and as a diuretic in a dose of a scruple to a scruple and a half.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM. Glauber's salts. The qualities of this salt are too well known to need further description.

NAUSEA. A propensity to vomit without actual vomiting. It accompanies numerous disorders, pregnancy, &c.

NAVEW GARDEN. See **RAPE.**

NAVEW SWEET. See **RAPE.**

NAVEW WILD. See **RAPE.**

NAVICULARE OS. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

NECK. Is that part of the body situated between the head and trunk. It consists of seven vertebræ; but it is sometimes applied in anatomy to certain processes of the bones, viscera, &c. as the neck of the thigh bone, uterus, bladder, &c.

NECROSIS. This term signifies mortification, and is commonly applied to a mortification of bone.

NEP. See **NEPETA.**

NEPETA. The herb is recommended in dispeptic, flatulent, and uterine disorders.

N E

NEPETA CATARIA. See **NEPETA.**

NEPHRALGIA. Pain in the kidneys.

NEPHRITICS. Medicines employed in the cure of diseases of the urinary organs.

NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM. Nephritic wood. It is chiefly employed abroad in disorders of the urinary organs.

NEPHRITIS. Inflammation of the kidney. It is characterized by pyrexia, pain in the region of the loins, shooting forward in the direction of the ureter, retraction of the testicle, and suppression or a very scanty secretion of high-coloured urine, sometimes tinged with blood, costiveness, &c. The treatment consists in allaying the inflammation by blood-letting, the use of saline purgatives, rendering the urine little stimulating by the use of diluent drinks. Blisters in the region of the kidneys no longer kept on than is sufficient to raise the cuticle (for they frequently produce suppression of urine from the action of the cantharides) and avoiding all kinds of stimulants; the patient's loins should be kept rather cool, and bodily exertion, as walking, should be abstained from. Diaphoretic and other medicines are also to be employed.

NEPHROTOMY. The operation for the extraction of a stone from the kidney.

NERIUM ANTIDYSENTERIUM. It is so called from being serviceable in dysenteric disorders.

NERVES. Long, firm, white cords composed of fasciculi and divisible into fibrillæ.

NERVINES. Medicines appropriated for nervous complaints.

NERVOUS FEVER. See **FEBRIS CONTINUA.**

NETTLE COMMON. See **URTICARIA.**

NETTLE DEAD. Infusions of it have been used in fluor albus and uterine hæmorrhages, but its qualities do not much recommend it at the present time.

N E

NEUROLOGY. The doctrine of nerves. The following is a table of the most important nerves.

CEREBRAL NERVES.

Nine pairs of Nerves arise from the Brain, namely :

1. The *First Pair* or OLFACTORY.
2. The *Second* or OPTIC.
3. The *Third* or MOTORES OCULORUM.
4. The *Fourth* or PATHETICI.
5. The *Fifth* or TRIGEMINI which divide into the OPTHALMIC, the SUPERIOR and the INFERIOR MAXILLARY.
6. The *Sixth* or ABDUCENTES.
7. The *Seventh* or AUDITORY.
8. The *Eighth* or PAR VAGUM.
9. The *Ninth* or LINGUAL.

SPINAL NERVES.

Thirty pairs of Nerves arise from the Spinal Marrow, of which there are

1. EIGHT CERVICAL.
2. TWELVE DORSAL.
3. FIVE LUMBAR.
4. FIVE SACRAL.

The Nerves of the Upper Extremities arise from the Brachial Plexus which is formed from the Cervical Nerves, and are as follows:

1. The AXILLARY.
2. The INTERNAL CUTANEOUS.
3. The EXTERNAL CUTANEOUS.

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4. The MEDIAN.

5. The ULNAR.

6. The RADIAL.

The two first mentioned Nerves of the Lower Extremities arise from the Lumbar Nerves, the last mentioned chiefly from the Sacral, and are as follows:

1. The OBTURATOR Nerve.

2. The CRURAL.

3. The SCIATIC, which is the largest nerve of the human body, and divides in the ham into the PERONEAL and TIBIAL.

NEUROSES. Nervous disorders, unattended with pyrexia or local disease.

NEUTRAL SALTS. Are so called because they neither possess the characters of an acid nor alkali, as nitre, epsom salts, &c.

NICKEL. See METALS.

NICOTIANA. Tobacco is a powerful narcotic and sternutatory. It is used in many disorders, as itch and other cutaneous affections; an infusion or smoke of this plant is used in reducing herniæ, but ought to be employed (especially in infusion for a glyster) with the greatest caution.

NICOTIANA MINOR. English Tobacco. It is more gentle in its effects than the former.

NICOTIANA RUSTICA. See NICOTIANA MINOR.

NICOTIANA TABACUM. See NICOTIANA.

NIGHT-MARE. Incubus. See ONEIRODYNIA GRAVANS.

NIGHT-SHADE. See PHYTOLACCA DECANDRIA.

NIGHT-SHADE DEADLY. See BELLADONNA.

NIGHT-SHADE GARDEN. See SOLANUM.

NINZIN. Its properties are somewhat weaker than those of Ginzeng.

NIPPLE. The small projection on the breasts of men and

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women, upon which (in women) the lactiferous tubes terminate, and are larger in them than in men.

NITRAS AMMONIACÆ. Nitrate of Ammonia. It possesses diuretic properties, &c.

NITRAS ARGENTI FUCUS. See **ARGENTUM NITRATUM.**

NITRAS HYDRARGYRI. It is a caustic preparation in syphilitic and other ulcers.

NITRAS POTASSÆ. See **NITRE.**

NITRAS SODÆ. It resembles the Nitræ Potassæ in its virtues.

NITRATES. Salts formed by the union of nitric acid with different bases.

NITRE. Saltpetre. It is a useful diuretic and febrifuge medicine. Its use is too well known to require further description.

NITRITES. Are salts formed by the union of the nitric acid with different bases.

NITROGEN GAS. It is lighter than atmospheric air, and soon destroys life. It is also called azot or azotic gas.

NOCTAMBULATION. Walking during sleep.

NOLI ME TANGERE. An herpetic disease that resists most applications for its cure.

NOMA. Is applied to a species of herpetic ulcer.

NON-NATURALS. These are air, food, motion, rest, sleep, wakefulness, and affections of the mind.

NOSE. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

NOSOLOGY. The doctrine of the names of diseases. For a view of the classes, orders, genera, &c. of diseases in a state of arrangement, See the system of Cullen, Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, and Macbride.

NOSTALGIA. A strong desire of returning home, attended with dejection, anorexia, &c.

N Y

NUCHA. The nape or back part of the neck.

NUCESTA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NUCLEUS. A kernel.

NUCULÆ SAPONARIÆ. Soap berries. They are reported to be of great efficacy in chlorosis.

NUMMULARIA. Money-wort, is said to possess restraining and antiscorbutic qualities.

NUTMEG. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NUTRITION. The result of animal assimilation.

NUX BEAN. See BEN NUX.

NUX METELLÆ. See NUX VOMICA.

NUX JUGLANS. The walnut.

NUX MOSCHATA. It is a spice that possesses aromatic, astringent, anodyne, and stomachic virtues, and is not unfrequently used in the cure of diarrhœas, &c.

NUX MYRISTICA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NUX VOMICA. It is a very powerful narcotic poison, but at present is not much used in medicine. It has been recommended in a great variety of disorders as a useful remedy, viz. in plague, worms in the intestines, hypochondria, gout, mania, hysteria, canine madness, dysentery, &c.

NYCTALOPIA. Night blindness. Defective vision. It arises from numerous causes. The patient in this affection can only see by night with any degree of accuracy.

NYMPHÆ. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

NYMPHOMANIA. Furor Uterinus. An immoderate desire for coition in females.

NYMPHOTOMIA. The removal of a superabundance of the nymphæ by an operation.

NYSTAGMUS. A twinkling or winking of the eyes. It may arise from disease or from a small particle of sand, &c. insinuated between the eyelid and the eye.

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OAK. See QUERCUS.

OATS. The meal is used in poultices.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS INTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS EXTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR CAPITIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS INTERNUS ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS MAJOR ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS MAJOR CAPITIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS MINOR ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS MINOR CAPITIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS MINOR OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR CAPITIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR OCULI TROCHLEARIS. See MYOLOGY.

OBSTETRICAL. Belonging to midwifery.

OBSTIPATION. Constipation or costiveness.

OBTURATOR EXTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

OBTURATOR INTERNUS. See MYOLOGY.

OBTURATOR NERVE. See NEUROLOGY.

OCCIPITAL BONE. See OSTEOLOGY.

OCCIPITALIS, OR OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. See MYOLOGY.

OCCIPUT. The hind head. See OSTEOLOGY.

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OCHRA. Ochre. A red or yellow argillaceous earth.

OCIMUM. See BASILICUM.

OCIMUM BASILICUM. See BASILICUM.

OCIMUM CARYOPHYLLATUM. It possesses balsamic properties, and is used in catarrhal and other disorders; sometimes it is used as a sternutatory medicine.

OCULARIA. See EUPHRASIA.

OCULI CANCRORUM. See CANCER.

OCULUS BORIS. See BELLIS MAJOR.

ODONTALGIA. The tooth-ach.

ODONTALGICA. Medicines that relieve the tooth-ach.

ODONTOID. An epithet applied to a process of the second vertebra of the neck.

ODORIFEROUS GLANDS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

ŒCONOMY. Is the conduct of nature in preserving animal bodies.

ŒDEMA. See ANASARCA.

ŒNANTHE. Hemlock. Dropwort. It is recommended as an antiscorbutic medicine, and as being useful in cutaneous disorders.

ŒSOPHAGUS. The gullet or tube through which the food passes.

ŒSTRUM VENEREUM. The gad fly. The sensation that takes place during copulation.

OFFICINAL. Belonging to the shop. Medicines that are required to be constantly kept in an apothecary's shop.

OIL. Oils are fatty substances of a more solid or fluid nature found in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, indissoluble in water and combustible. They are obtained from certain other substances by pressure or distillation, and are distinguished into fat and essential oils. In medicine the milder sort are employed for their emollient and laxative properties. The

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essential oils are chiefly used for their stimulating and other properties.

OLECRANON. See OSTEOLOGY.

OLENE. Ulna. Cubit.

OLEUM. See OIL.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. Oil of almonds is used in emulsions to allay coughs, and in nephritic disorders.

OLEUM ANIMALE. It is often used as an anodyne, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic medicine, in a dose of forty drops.

OLEUM ANISI ESSENTIALE. Essential oil of aniseed is used as a carminative in doses of four or eight drops.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. It is used in rheumatic affections.

OLEUM CARPATHICUM. See TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS.

OLEUM CARUI ESSENTIALE. It is chiefly used as a carminative.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLORUM AROMATICORUM ESSENTIALE. Is used as an aromatic.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI ESSENTIALE. This is an excellent stomachic medicine.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI. Is used in paralytic affections.

OLEUM SEMINUM LINI. Oil of linseed is chiefly used in glysters.

OLEUM JUNIPERI ESSENTIALE. Oil of juniper berries possesses carminative, stomachic and diuretic qualities.

OLEUM LAVENDULÆ ESSENTIALE. Oil of Lavender is used as a stimulant in hysteric affections, and other nervous disorders.

OLEUM LIMONIS ESSENTIALE. Essential oil of lemons is used as a stomachic and perfume.

OLEUM MACIS. Oil of mace is used in liniments, plasters, &c.

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OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS. Essential oil of peppermint is carminative and stomachic in its properties.

OLEUM MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. It is used as a carminative and stomachic in doses of two or more drops.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ ESSENTIALE. Oil of nutmeg possesses aromatic properties.

OLEUM ORIGANI ESSENTIALE. This is a very stimulating essential oil, and is chiefly used in alleviating pains of the teeth.

OLEUM PALMÆ. See PALM OIL.

OLEUM PETRÆ. See PETROLEUM.

OLEUM PIMENTO. Is an oil possessing aromatic and stimulating properties.

OLEUM PULEGII. This oil is chiefly used in nervous and hysterical disorders.

OLEUM ROSMARINI ESSENTIALE. The essential oil of rosemary is employed in nervous and other affections with considerable benefit.

OLEUM SABINÆ ESSENTIALE. This essential oil possesses considerable emmenagogue properties.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS. This is a grateful carminative oil.

OLEUM SUCCINI. Oil of amber is used as an external stimulant in paralytic affections.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM. Possesses antispasmodic and diuretic properties in doses of ten or more drops.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. This is an acrid and irritating oil: it has been recommended in phthisical affections and other disorders of the breast and lungs.

OLEUM SYRIÆ. See MOLDAVICA.

OLEUM TERRÆ. See PETROLEUM.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. It is chiefly used in rheumatic and other affections.

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OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM. This medicine is generally employed in burns, &c. as an external application. It possesses diuretic and sudorific properties, and is used in rheumatic affections as an internal remedy in doses of ten or more drops. It is also of great efficacy as an anthelmintic and styptic.

OLEUM VINI. Possesses anodyne and stimulating properties.

OLEUM VITRIOLI. See **SULPHURIC ACID.**

OLFACTORY NERVES. See **NEUROLOGY.**

OLIBANUM. It is chiefly considered as an astringent and corroborant, and is not unfrequently used in fluor albus; sometimes in plasters.

OLIVA. The Olive. The oil of the olive is used in numerous ways, but generally in the form of emulsion, linctus, &c.

OLIVE SPERGE. See **MEZEREUM.**

OMENTITIS. A species of peritonitis.

OMENTUM. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

OMO. This word is used in composition to signify the attachment of muscles to the shoulder.

OMOHYOIDEUS. See **MYOLOGY.**

OMOPLATA. The scapula. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

ONEIRODYNIA. Disturbed sleep. There are two kinds of this disease, *Oneirodynia activa* or walking during sleep, and *Oneirodynia Gravans* or night-mare.

ONION. See **LEPA.**

ONION SEA. See **SCILLA.**

ONONIS. Rest-harrow is used as an aperient and diuretic.

ONONIS ARVENSIS. See **ONONIS.**

ONONIS SPINOSA. See **ONONIS.**

ONOSMA ECHIOIDES. It is said to possess emmenagogue properties.

OR

ONOPORDIUM ACANTHIUM. See CARDUUS FORMENTOSUS.

ONYX. An abscess between the laminae of the cornea.

OPHIORRHIZA MUNGOS. It is used as an anthelmintic.
See MUNGOS RADIX.

OPHTHALMIA. Inflammation of the eye. Is characterized by redness, increase of heat, pain and sensation as if a foreign body was present, impatience of light, and copious flow of tears, though not always the latter. The treatment consists in adopting the anti-inflammatory plan with great attention.

OPHTHALMIC GANGLION. A ganglion of the ophthalmic nerve.

OPHTHALMIC NERVE. See NEUROLOGY.

OPHTHALMODYNIA. An intense pain in the eye.

OPHTHALMOPTOSIS. A falling down of the eyeball from its natural situation.

OPIATES. See ANODYNES.

OPISTHOTONOS. See TETANUS.

OPIUM. The virtues of this excellent medicine as an opiate, &c. are too well known to require further description.

OPOBALSUM. See BALSAMUM GILEADENSE.

OPODELDOC. Is applied to the soap liniment with camphor.

OPOPONAX. At present it is only used as antispasmodic.

OPPONENS POLLICIS. See MYOLOGY.

OPTIC NERVES. See NEUROLOGY.

OPUNTIA. This is chiefly used in the form of poultice.

ORACHE, STINKING. See ATRIPLEX FÆTIDA.

ORBICULARE OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

ORBICULARIS ORIS. See MYOLOGY.

ORBICULARIS PALBEBRARUM. See MYOLOGY.

ORBITS. The cavities in which the eyes are situated.

ORCHIS BIFOLIA. See SATYRION.

O R

ORCHIS MASCULA. See SATYRION.

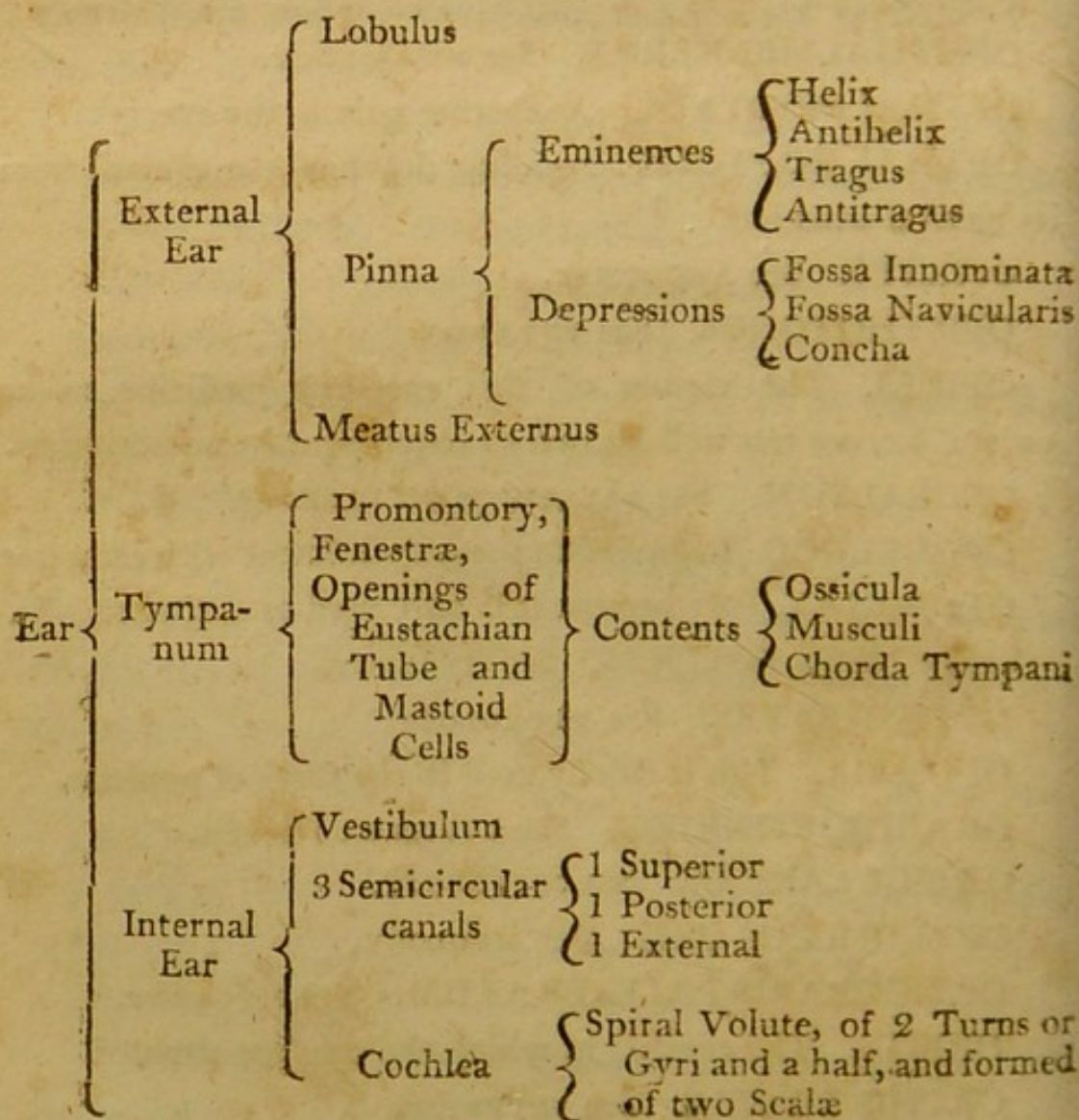
ORCHIS MORIO. See SALEP.

ORCHITIS. Hernia Humoralis. Swelling of the testicle from inflammation. See GONORRHOEA.

ORCHOTOMY. Castration. The removal of the testicle by an operation.

OREOSELINUM. Mountain Parsley. At present it is not employed medicinally.

ORGANS OF SENSE. These are the Ear, Eye, Nose, Mouth, and Skin, &c. The following is a table of their most important parts.



O R

Eye {	External Parts	{	Supercilia	
			Palpebræ	
			Tarsi	
			Cilia	
			Glandulæ Ciliares	
			Glandula Lachrymalis	
			Caruncula Lachrymalis	
			Lacus Lachrymalis	
			Plica Lachrymalis	
			Puncta Lachrymalia	
			Canaliculi Lachrymales	
			Saccus Lachrymalis	
			Ductus Lachrymalis	
	Coats	{	Conjunctiva	} These are very partial
			Cornea	
			Iris	
		{	Sclerotica	} These are less so
			Choroides	
			Retina	
Humours	{	Aqueous	} These two possess Cap- sules	
		Chrystalline		
		Vitreous		

The structure of the Mouth, Nose and the Papillæ of the Skin being extremely simple, require no particular illustration.

ORIGANUM. Wild Marjoram. Is esteemed for its tonic, stomachic and emmenagogue properties.

ORIGANUM MAJORANA. See MAJORANA.

ORIGANUM SYRIACUM. See MARUM.

ORIGANUM VULGARE. See ORIGANUM.

ORLEANA TERRA. It is used in dysenteric affections, as possessing astringent and stomachic qualities.

ORNITHOLOGUM MARITIMUM. A kind of wild onion.

ORNITHOLOGY. The doctrine of birds.

O S

ORTHOPNÆA. Laborious respiration, during which the person is compelled to sit upright.

ORRIS, COMMON. See **IRIS NOSTRAS.**

ORRIS, FLORENTINE. See **IRIS FLORENTINA.**

ORYZA. Rice.

ORYZA SATIVA. See **ORYZA.**

OSCHEOCELE. A tumour of the Scrotum from an accumulation of water or intestine.

OSCITATIO. Yawning or gaping.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. The root possesses astringent and styptic properties.

OS. See **BONE.**

OSSA SPONGIOSA. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

OSSICULA AUDITUS. The small bones of the internal ear.
See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

OSSIFICATION. Formation of bone.

OSTEOCOPUS. A violent pain in a bone.

OSTEOGENY. The growth of bone.

OSTEOGRAPHY. The description of bone.

OSTEOLOGY. The doctrine of the bones, of which the following is an accurate table.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

Bones of the Head	Bones of the Cranium	{ Os Frontis Ossa Parietalia Os Occipitis Ossa Temporum Os Sphenoides Os Ethmoides Mallei Inci Orbicularia Stapedes
	Bones of the Face	{ Ossa Maxillaria Superiora Ossa Nasalia Ossa Lachrymalia Ossa Malarum Ossa Palatina Ossa Turbinata Inferiora Vomer Os Maxillare Inferius Dentes Incisivi ——— Cuspidati ——— Bicuspides ——— Molares

Bone of the Tongue..... Os Hyoides

Bones of the Trunk	Bones of the Spine	{ Vertebrae Cervical ——— Dorsal ——— Lumbar { Os Sacrum Os Coccygis
	Bones of the Thorax	{ Sternum Ribs, True ——— False
	Bones of the Pelvis	{ Ossa Ilium Ossa Ischium Ossa Pubis

O V

Bones of the Upper Extremities	Bones of the Shoulders	{ Claviculæ Scapulæ
	of the Arm	Ossa Humeri
	Bones of the Fore-arm	{ Ulnæ Radii
	Bones of the Carpi	{ Ossa Scaphoidea Lunaria Cuneiformia Pisiformia Trapezia Trapezoidea Magna Unciformia
	Metacarpi	
	Phalanges of the Fingers	
Bones of the Lower Extremities	Bones of the Thighs	{ Ossa Femorum
	Bones of the Legs	{ Patellæ Tibiæ Fibulæ
	Bones of the Carpi	{ Ossa Calcum Astragali Ossa Cuboidea Ossa Navicularia Ossa Cuneiformia Interna Media Externa
	Metacarpi	
	Phalanges of the Toes	

OTALGIA. The ear-ache.

OTITIS. Inflammation of the internal ear.

OVARIUM. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

O X

OVIDUCT. The Fallopian tube.

OXALATS. Salts formed by the union of the oxalic acid with different bases.

OXALIC ACID. Acid of Sugar.

• OXALIS. Wood Sorrel.

OXALIS ACETOCELLA. Wood Sorrel.

OX-EYE DAISY. See BELLIS MAJOR.

OXYACANTHA GALENI. See BERBERIS.

OXYD. A combination of oxygen with a basis.

OXYDATION. The combining of oxygen in a certain proportion with various bodies.

OXYDUM ARSENICI ALBUM. It is used internally in cutaneous affections, agues, &c. with great success, but it cannot be too cautiously used.

OXYDUM CUPRI VIRIDE ACETATUM. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

OXYDUM FERRI LUTEUM. See RUBIGO FERRI.

OXYDUM FERRI RUBRUM. Colcothar Vitriol.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. This is used internally as an anthelmintic, alterative, deobstruent, antisyphilitic and cutaneous remedy.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI. A red oxyd of mercury. See HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

OXYDUM PLUMBI ALBUM. See CERUSSA.

OXYDUM PLUMBI RUBRUM. Minium or red lead. It is chiefly used in dressing ulcers and cutaneous affections.

OXYDUM PLUMBI SEMIVITREUM. This preparation contributes to form the Aqua Lythargyri Acetata. See AQUA LYTHARGYRI ACETATI.

OXYDUM STIBII ALBUM. Antimonium Calcinatum.

OXYDUM STIBII SEMIVITREUM. Vitreum Antimonii. Antimonial wine is made from this preparation.

P Æ

OXYDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM. At present it is not much in use.

OXYDUM ZINCI ALBUM. See **TUTIA**.

OXYDUM ZINCI SUBLIMATUM. See **ZINCUM CALCINATUM**.

OXYDUM ZINCI VITRIOLATUM. See **ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM**.

OXYGEN. One of the simple airs.

OXYLOPATHUM. It is used abroad in the cure of the itch.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. It is used externally to keep down proud flesh, and in venereal and other ulcers.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. It has been used as an expectorant, and in dropsical cases.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. It is used as an expectorant with considerable success.

OXYOPIA. Acuteness of vision.

OXYPHÆMION. See **TAMARINDUS**.

OYSTERSHELL. This shell is used as an absorbent.

OZÆNA. A malignant ulcer in the nostrils secreting a fetid discharge.

P.

P. In a contracted state of the word pugillus signifies pugil or eighth part of a handful.

P. Æ. Partes Æquales. Equal parts.

PABULUM. Food.

PADUS. The wild cluster cherry. It is chiefly used in the cure of intermittents.

PÆONIA. Piony was formerly used in the cure of epilepsy, but at present is not much employed in this disorder.

P A

- PALATE.** The roof of the mouth.
- PALATI CIRCUMFLEXUS.** See MYOLOGY.
- PALATI LEVATOR.** See MYOLOGY.
- PALATI OSSA.** See OSTEOLOGY.
- PALATI TENSOR.** See MYOLOGY.
- PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.** See MYOLOGY.
- PALM OIL.** This is chiefly used in rubbing pained parts, &c.
- PALMA CHRISTI.** See RICINUS.
- PALMARIS BREVIS.** See MYOLOGY.
- PALMARIS LONGUS.** See MYOLOGY.
- PALPEBRÆ.** See ORGANS OF SENSE.
- PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS LEVATOR.** See MYOLOGY.
- PALPITATIO.** Palpitation of the heart, either constant or frequently returning. It may also be sympathetic with some other disorder, which should be investigated, in order to effect a cure.
- PALSY.** See PARALYSIS.
- PANACEA.** A word applied by the antients to those remedies which they thought would cure every disorder.
- PANADA.** Bread boiled in water to a proper consistence for the purpose of feeding children with, or persons labouring under any acute disorder.
- PANARIS.** See PARONYCHIA.
- PANCREAS.** See SPLANCHNOLOGY.
- PANCREATIC DUCT.** See SPLANCHNOLOGY.
- PANDEMIC.** See EPIDEMIC.
- PANOPHOBIA.** A species of melancholy attended with groundless fear.
- PAPAVER ALBUM.** The white poppy is used in fomentations; and in the form of syrop proves a useful anodyne, especially to children. The seeds of them are not unfrequently used in the form of an emulsion in the cases of strangury, &c.

P A

PAPAVER ERRATICUM. The wild poppy possesses mild anodyne properties, and is used in the form of syrop in catarrhal affections, &c.

PAPAVER RHEAS. See **PAPAVER ERRATICUM.**

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM. See **PAPAVER ALBUM.**

PAPILLÆ. The fine termination of nerves are so called.

PAPULA. A small cutaneous eruption not tending to supuration.

PAR VAGUM. See **NEUROLOGY.**

PARACENTESIS. The operation of tapping in order to give outlet to a fluid contained in any cavity.

PARACUSIS. Depraved hearing.

PARALYSIS. The Palsy. This disease is attended with a loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, and often with drowsiness. Cullen notices four species of it. 1. Partial palsy of certain muscles. 2. Palsy of one side of the body. 3. Palsy of one half of the body. 4. Palsy arising from poison externally or internally applied. Paralysis is frequently sympathetic with other disorders. In the treatment of this disease blood-letting either general or local is to be used according to the degree of plethora of the vessels of the head; but it is to be cautiously employed in this disorder, especially in old age. The patient's bowels should be kept open by the use of lenient purges or by means of glysters, his chamber should be of moderate temperature, and his shoulders and head elevated. Blisters, issues, and setons may likewise be used. Emetics do not appear very suitable. In order to restore the diminished power of the muscles, blisters, and other external irritants in the course of the nerves are proper. Friction, electricity, &c. are frequently of great service. The internal use of stimulants may here be employed. When paralysis arises from sympathy, the cause is to be thoroughly investigated before the cure can be effected.

P A

PARAPHYMOSIS. It is a disorder in which the prepuce being drawn behind the glans penis, cannot be returned to recover it, thereby occasioning inflammation and swelling of both. It may frequently be relieved by the application of cold and the tactus eruditus of the practitioner. It is caused by the imprudence of persons who naturally possessing the inner lining of the prepuce too strait have retracted it and omitted to replace it afterwards.

PARAPHONIA. An altered state of the voice.

PARAPHRENITIS. An inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms of this disease are, pain shooting downwards to the lower dorsal vertebræ, accompanied with general febrile affection, respiration difficult, small, quick, and convulsive, involuntary laughter, sickness and hiccough, small, frequent, and irregular pulse. The treatment of this disorder consists in paying strict attention to the anti-inflammatory plan in all its forms, as it is a disease that frequently in spite of all our exertions terminates fatally.

PARAPLEGIA. Palsy of one half of the body taken transversely. See **PARALYSIS**.

PARASITIC. Plants, &c. are so called that receive their nourishment from the trunks or branches of other plants that produce them, and will not grow in any other situation.

PARATHENAR. Is applied to a muscle situated near the sole of the foot.

PARATHENAR MINOR. Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis. See **MYOLOGY**.

PAREGORICS. See **ANODYNES**.

PARENCHYMA. The spongy substance connecting parts.

PARESIS. Imperfect paralysis.

PARIETAL BONES. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

P E

PARIS. It is a narcotic medicine, and should be used with great caution.

PARONYCHIA. A whitloe. A collection of pus at the extremity of the fingers, and is frequently difficult to cure. There are three kinds of it; 1. Paronychia Ossea. 2. Paronychia Tendinosa; and 3. Paronychia Ungualis.

PARORCHIDIUM. A detention of the testicle in the groin causing a tumour.

PAROTID GLAND. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

PAROXYSM. A fit of a disease.

PARULIS. A gum-boil.

PARTHENIUM. See **MATRICARIA.**

PARTHENIUM MAS. See **TANACETUM.**

PASTINACEA. Parsnip. It possesses diuretic qualities, and is used in affections of the urinary organs.

PATELLA. Rotula. The knee-pan. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

PATHETICI, TROCHLEARES. See **NEUROLOGY.**

PATHOGNOMONIC. It is an epithet applied to a certain set of symptoms that are peculiar to a disease.

PATHOLOGY. The doctrine of diseases.

PECHURIM CORTEX. It is an aromatic bark resembling cinnamon in its virtues.

PECTINALIS. See **MYOLOGY.**

PECTINATI MUSCULI. Certain muscles of the heart are so called.

PECTINÆUS. See **PECTINALIS.**

PECTORALIS MAJOR. See **MYOLOGY.**

PECTORALIS MINOR. See **MYOLOGY.**

PECTORALS. Medicines that relieve affections of the breast.

PECTUS. The breast. See **THORAX.**

P E

PEDES HIPPOCAMPI. See CEREBRUM.

PEDICULARIA. See STAPHISAGRIA.

PEDILUVIUM. A bath for the feet.

PELLITORY BASTARD. See PTARMICA.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. See PYRETHRUM.

PELVIS. The cavity situated below the belly containing certain viscera, &c.

PELVIS, LIGAMENTS OF. See SYNDESMOLOGY.

PEMPHIGUS. It is a disease not common in this country. It is a fever of a typhoid kind, attended with an eruption of vesicles about the size of a hazel nut, which takes place successively as the former ones disappear.

PENGUIN. See BROMELIA KARATAS.

PENIS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

PENIS ERECTOR. See MYOLOGY.

PENNYROYAL. See PULEGIUM.

PENTAPHYLLUM. Common cinquefoil. It is chiefly used at present in the cure of diarrhœas, &c.

PERFORANS. Flexor profundus perforans. See MYOLOGY.

PERFORATUS. Flexor sublimis perforatus. See MYOLOGY.

PERIBLEPSIS. The wild stare of those affected with delirium.

PERIBROSIS. An ulcer that happens about the canthi or corners of the eyelids.

PERICARDITIS. Inflammation of the pericardium. The symptoms of this disease are, deep seated pain in the thorax, respiration not much affected, acute fever, very quick pulse, sense of burning heat, and syncope. The anti-inflammatory treatment is to be strictly pursued in this disease, and that without the least delay.

PERICARDIUM. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

PERICHONDRIUM. The membrane that covers cartilage.

PERICRANIUM. The membrane that closely adheres to the bones of the head.

PERINÆUM. The space between the anus and genitals.

PERIOSTEUM. The membrane that covers the external surface of bones.

PERIPNEUMONIA. See **PNEUMONIA**.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA. This is a disease that usually attacks old people, and those of any age who are addicted to drink spirituous liquors, or who are subject to catarrhal affections. The symptoms of it are vertigo, chilliness, frequent cough, anxiety, heat and pain in the chest, ejection of fluids taken into the stomach, wheezing noise in coughing, fulness of the face and lips, deep sleep and small pulse. In this disease copious blood-letting is to be avoided, but local blood-letting by means of leeches may be requisite. Emetics, purgatives, and blisters are useful. Expectorants and decoctions of Rad. Senek. are said to be of considerable benefit.

PERISTALTIC MOTION. The vermicular motion of the intestines, whereby they expel their contents.

PERISYSTOLE. The interval between the systole and diastole of the heart.

PERITONEUM. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

PERITONITIS. Inflammation of the peritoneum. The symptoms are, general febrile affection, pain and distension of the abdomen with great tenderness, so that the patient is unable to bear the weight of the bed-clothes: the pain is increased by an erect posture. There is a species of peritonitis called Perpetual Fever; this disease comes on soon after child-birth, and is attended with rigors, pain in the head, nausea and vomiting, great anxiety, restlessness, pain and tumefaction of the

P E

abdomen, quick pulse, respiration quick, dry skin, tongue furred, lochia and milk altered and sometimes suppressed, tenesmus, &c. In the treatment of the former, copious blood-letting, general and local and other evacuants are to be employed. Blisters and fomentation of the abdomen are likewise to be used. The patient should abstain from animal food and other stimulants. Large emollient glysters prove very beneficial. Diluent liquors, antimonials and saline medicines are to be exhibited, and rest of body is to be attended to. The treatment of puerperal fever differs from that of peritonitis, in not requiring such copious evacuation by blood-letting, but the remainder of the treatment with the use of gentle emetics should be strictly observed, until an inflammation is allayed.

PERNIO. A chilblain.

PERONEUS BREVIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PERONEUS LONGUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PERONEUS TERTIUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PERSICA. The peach. The flowers possess a cathartic and anthelmintic quality.

PERSICARIA. Arsmart. At present it is not much used in medicine.

PERSPIRATION. A secretion that takes place from the extremities of the exhalant arteries on the surface of the body, and is divided into sensible and insensible.

PERTUSSIS. The whooping cough is a contagious disease, characterized by a convulsive strangulating cough with a whooping noise and vomiting. It is a disorder that will take its course, and does not appear to be much under the control of medicine.

PERUVIANUS CORTEX. See **CINCHONA**.

PERVIGILIUM. Watching, or want of sleep.

PES LEONIS. See **ALCHEMILLA**.

P E

PESSARY. An instrument that is introduced into the vagina in order to support the uterus.

PESTIS. The plague is an extremely contagious disease attended with violent typhus, great debility, buboes, carbuncles, petechiæ, &c. Sydenham recommends bleeding in this disorder, but at the present day this mode of treatment is highly objectionable; the appearance of buboes, &c. is said to be a favourable symptom; the patient's strength is to be supported, cleanliness strictly observed, and the ventilation of the patient's chamber, which should be of a low temperature, is to be attended to. Acid drinks afford considerable relief to the patient. See **TYPHUS**. It is a disorder that rapidly destroys, and too frequently proves the most active of our remedies unavailing.

PETASITES. Butterbur. Pestilent wort. The roots of it are aperient and alexipharmic.

PETECHIÆ. Spots like flea-bites that generally occur in contagious diseases.

PETROLEUM. Rock oil. It is a liquid bituminous substance that distils from rocks, is highly inflammable, and of less specific gravity.

PETROLEUM BARBADENSE. Barbadoes tar. It is a species of petroleum of a thicker consistence than the former, and is used in paralytic affections.

PETROLEUM RUBRUM. Red Petroleum. It is of a dark red colour and thick consistence, and more disagreeable in smell than any of the former.

PETROSELINUM. Common parsley. It is chiefly used in disorders of the urinary organs.

PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHILINUS. Levator palati. See **MYOLOGY**.

P H

PEUCEDANUM SULPHUR WORT. Hog's fennel. It is used as an aperient and antihysteria.

PEYERI GLANDULÆ. Peyer's glands. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

PEZIZA AURICULA. See AURICULA JUDÆ.

PHAGEDÆNA. An ulcer that spreads rapidly.

PHAGEDÆNICS. Applications that destroy luxuriant formations of flesh.

PHALANX. A row. It is chiefly applied to a row of bones, as the bones of the fingers and toes, which are divided into the first, second and third phalanx.

PHARMACY. The art of preparing medicines.

PHARMACOPŒIA OR DISPENSATORY. The book containing directions for making medicinal preparations.

PHARYNX. The muscular tube through which the food passes into the stomach.

PHIMOSIS. It is a term given to a contracted state of the inner layer of the prepuce, during which the prepuce cannot be retracted over the glans penis, and thereby causes considerable inconvenience to the patient. It is to be relieved by an operation similar to that practised by the Jews, called circumcision.

PHLEBOTOMY. The opening of a vein.

PHLEGM. A tenacious mucus secreted in the lungs, &c. In chemistry it signifies the watery part obtained from bodies in distillation.

PHLEGMASIA. Inflammation.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS. It is a disease that attacks childbed women, commencing with general febrile affection. It generally happens on one side, and is attended with violent pain that gradually extends itself downwards to the knee or foot. The swelling of the limb becomes considerable. The

P H

limb is extremely tense and tender, and the pain is aggravated upon attempt at motion. In the treatment of this disease a horizontal position of the limb is to be attended to. The febrile symptoms are to be allayed by the usual remedies. Fomentations are beneficial, together with the use of cathartic, diuretic, and other medicines.

PHLEGMON. Inflammation of a bright red colour tending to suppuration, and attended with a sensation of throbbing.

PHLOGISTON. The inflammable principle.

PHLOGOSIS. Inflammation.

PHLYCTENÆ. Small vesicles containing a serous fluid.

PHLYXACION. A pustule or vesicle produced by fire.

PHOSPHATS. Salts formed by the union of the phosphoric acid with different bases.

PHOSPHITES. Salts formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid with different bases.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. See **ACIDS.**

PHOSPHORUS. A very combustible substance obtained from urine, &c.

PHOTOPSIA. Lucid vision.

PHREN. The Diaphragm.

PHRENITIS. It is known by very acute fever, violent head-ache, fulness of the head, flushed countenance, redness of the eyes, impatience of light and noise, strong full pulse, and furious delirium. It is frequently sympathetic with some other disorder. The cure of this disease depends upon copious evacuations, and a strict observance of the antiphlogistic regimen.

PTHIRIASIS. A disease in which lice are generated in different parts of the body. The cure depends upon cleanliness and a good diet, &c.

PTHISIS. Pulmonary Consumption. It is a disease at-

P H

tended with great emaciation and debility of the body, cough, hectic fever, purulent expectoration, diarrhœa, &c. It is for the most part an inveterate disorder, and resists the best of our endeavours towards a cure. The remedies used in it are, venesection, cupping, leeches, issues, setons, blisters, saline medicines, gentle purges, nitre, squills, myrrh, digitalis, opium, &c. &c. A light diet, with good air and exercise, is also beneficial, together with the use of proper clothing.

PHYGETHLON. A species of inflammatory tumour attacking the glands, in the groins, &c. It is variously described by different authors.

PHYMA. Tumours that occur in any external part of the body.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI. See **ALKEKENGI**.

PHYSCONIA. Enlargement of the abdomen, arising from a number of causes, and is said to be incurable.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS. See **AMBERGRIS**.

PHYSIOGNOMY. The art of knowing the disposition of a person by the countenance.

PHYSIOLOGY. The doctrine of the functions, &c. of the human body.

PHYSIOLOGY OF DEGLUTITION. An account of the process of deglutition.

PHYSIOLOGY OF GENERATION. An account of the generative process.

PHYSOCELE. A windy tumour.

PHYSOCEPHALUS. Emphysematous affection of the head.

PHYSOMETRA. A tympany of the womb, known by constant elastic swelling in the hypogastric region.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRIA. Red nightshade. The

leaves possess anodyne qualities, but the juice of the root is of a very cathartic nature.

PHYTOLOGY. The doctrine of plants, &c.

PIA MATER. See CEREBRUM.

PICA. Depraved appetite, common to pregnant women, &c.

PIG NUT. It possesses styptic qualities.

PIGMENT. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

PILES. See HÆMORRHOIDS.

PILE WORT. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. The usual dose is from fifteen to twenty grains, which proves mildly cathartic.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHÆ. The dose is from ten to twenty grains. This medicine is particularly well adapted to the uterine complaints of delicate females.

PILULÆ CUPRI. This is a useful tonic medicine.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. It proves a good medicine in hysterical and hypochondriacal diseases in a dose of twenty or more grains two or three times a day. It is also a useful emmenagogue.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. It is an excellent alterative and antivenereal.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS COMPOSITÆ. It is similar to the former in its effects.

PILULÆ OPII. Five grains of this medicine contain one of opium.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. This is a good aperient and stomachic medicine in doses of half a scruple or more.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ. This is an excellent diuretic and expectorant.

PIMENTO. Jamaica Pepper. It possesses a warm, pleasant, aromatic taste.

PI

PIMPERNEL. See ANAGALLIS.

PIMPINELLA. The roots are said to possess stomachic properties; gargles are also made from them, and used in paralytic affections of the tongue.

PIMPINELLA NIGRA. It has fallen at present into disuse.

PIMPINELLA NOSTRAS. See PIMPINELLA.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA. See PIMPINELLA.

PINASTELLUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

PINEAL GLAND. See CEREBRUM.

PINE APPLE. See ANANAS.

PINE THISTLE. See CARLINA GUMMIFERA.

PINEUS PURGANS. See RICINUS MAJOR.

PINGUEDO. Fat.

PINUS ABIES. See BURGUNDY PITCH.

PINUS BALSAMEA. See BALSAMUM CANADENSE.

PINUS LARYX. See AGARICUS ALBUS.

PINUS PICEA. See TEREBINTHINA COMMUNIS.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. See PIX LIQUIDA.

PIPER. Pepper.

PIPER HISPANICUM. See PIPER INDICUM.

PIPER INDICUM. Cayenne Pepper. It possesses very aromatic and stimulating properties.

PIPER JAMAICENCE. See PIMENTO.

PISIFORM BONE. See OSTEOLOGY.

PISSAPHALTUS. A thicker sort of rock oil.

PISTACHIA TEREBINTHUS. See CHIO TURPENTINE.

PITCH. It is extracted from the fir-trees by means of incisions made in the bark.

PITUITA. Phlegm or viscid mucus.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE. The mucous membrane that lines the cavity of the nostrils, &c.

P L

PIX BURGUNDICA. See BURGUNDY PITCH.

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar. It is chiefly used in the form of ointment in tinea capitis, &c.

PITYRIASIS. It is a cutaneous disease resembling bran in appearance.

PLACENTA. The placenta is a flat vascular and seemingly fleshy substance, of considerable size, attached to the uterus of pregnant women, by means of which a communication between the parent and child exists. It is formed of arteries, veins, &c. connected by cellular substances. See SECUNDINES.

PLANTAGO. Plantain. It is said to possess refrigerant and diuretic qualities.

PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA. See PLANTAGO.

PLANTARIS. See MYOLOGY.

PLATINA. A metal resembling silver in colour.

PLATYSMA MYOIDES. A thin cutaneous muscle on the side of the neck.

PLETHORA. A plenitude of vessels.

PLEURA. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

PLEURITIS. Inflammation of the Pleura, or Pleurisy. The symptoms are, acute pain in the side, which is increased upon inspiration, general febrile affection, cough, full, strong, hard and frequent pulse, &c. The treatment consists in copious evacuations and adopting the antiphlogistic regimen with great attention.

PLEURODYNIA. A pain in the side.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA. Inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

PLEXUS. A network of vessels or nerves is so called.

PLICA POLONICA. It is a contagious disease in which the hairs become thicker than usual, and are entangled in such a manner with each other as to render it impossible to extri-

P O

cate them. This disease is endemic to Poland, and for which it is said no mode of relief is known.

PLUMBUM. See METALS.

PLUMS. They possess refrigerant and laxative properties.

PNEUMATOCELE. A windy tumour.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS. An umbilical hernia formed of wind.

PNEUMATOSIS. A windy swelling rendering the skin tense and elastic.

PNEUMONIA. Inflammation of the Lungs. The symptoms are, general febrile affection, pain in the chest, difficulty of breathing and cough. The treatment consists in endeavouring to subdue all inflammation by the usual means, as copious blood-letting general and local, evacuants of all kinds, blisters, issues and setons, saline medicines, &c. &c. and a spare diet, avoiding all kinds of stimulants.

PODAGRA. The Gout. It is an hereditary disease, occurring without any evident cause, but generally preceded by an affection of the stomach; there is pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, hands and feet, which returns at intervals, pyrexia, &c. This disorder is divided into, first, Podagra Regularis: the Regular Gout. Second, Podagra Atonica: the Atonic Gout. Third, Podagra Retrograda: Retrocedent Gout. Fourth, Podagra Aberrans: Wandering Gout. The remedies used in the treatment of this disease are those medicines that increase the digestive power, the use of a light vegetable diet, proper air and exercise, and strict abstinence from all kinds of intemperance is also to be enforced.

POLEY MOUNTAIN. See POLIUM CRETICUM.

POLIUM CRETICUM. It is used as an aperient and corroborant.

P O

POLLEX. The thumb; and when *Pedis* is added it signifies the great toe.

POLYDIPSIA. Vehement thirst.

POLYGDA. Common Milkwort. The leaves are said to possess gentle purgative properties.

POLYGDA AMARA. It is not much used in this country.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. See *BISTORTA*.

POLYPODIUM. Polypody. It possesses demulcent properties, and is therefore used in catarrhal affections.

POLYPUS. It is a tumour that forms in some of the cavities of the body, having one or more slender attachments to the part upon which it grows. They happen in the nostrils, uterus, &c.

POLYSARCIA. Great corpulency.

POMA. See *APPLE*.

POMEGRANATE. It possesses astringent properties.

POMPHOLYX. See *TUTIA*.

POMUM ADAMI. The protuberance in front of the thyroid cartilage.

PONS VAROLII. See *CEREBRUM*.

POPLAR. See *POPULUS*.

POPLES. The ham.

POPLITEAL ARTERY. See *ARTERIES*.

POPLITEUS. See *MYOLOGY*.

POPPY RED CORN. See *PAPAVER ERRATICUM*.

POPPY, WHITE. See *PAPAVER ALBUM*.

POPULUS. It was formerly used in an ointment, but at present is not much noticed.

POPULUS BALSAMIFERA. See *TACAMAHACA*.

POPULUS NIGER. See *POPULUS*.

P R

PORRIGO. A disease among children in which the skin of the scalp becomes dry, and desquamates in scales like bran.

PORRUM. The Leek. It possesses diuretic properties, and is used in dropsical and nephritic complaints.

PORTÆ. The part of the liver at which the vessels enter.

PORTÆ VENA. See VEINS.

PORTIO DURA. See NEUROLOGY.

PORTIO MOLLIS. See NEUROLOGY.

PORTULACA. Purslane. It possesses cooling and aperient properties.

PORTULACA OLERACEA. See PORTULACA.

POSTERIOR ANNULARIS. See MYOLOGY.

POSTERIOR INDICIS. See MYOLOGY.

POSTERIOR MEDII. See MYOLOGY.

POTASH. See ALKALI.

POTASSA. See POTASH.

POTENTILLA. Wild Tansy. It possesses slight astringent and corroborant properties, but is seldom used at the present time.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. See SYNDESMOLOGY.

PRECIPITATE, RED. See HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

PRECIPITATE, WHITE. See CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

PRÆCORDIA. The parts in front of the THORAX.

PREPUCE. An elongation of the integuments, forming a covering to the glans penis.

PRECIPITATION. The operation whereby bodies are recovered from their solutions, by means of the addition of some other substance, with which the menstruum or body dissolved has a greater affinity than they have with each other. It is of two kinds; one where the substance superadded unites with the menstruum, and occasions that which was before dissolved

P R

to be thrown down; the other, in which it unites with the dissolved body and falls along with it to the bottom.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE. That which disposes the body to disease.

PRESBYOPIA. Defective vision, in which objects close appear confused, but at a greater distance seem more distinct. It occurs in aged people, and arises from numerous causes.

PRIAPISM. A constant erection of the penis.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The stomach and alimentary canal.

PRIMARY TEETH. See **TEETH**.

PRIMULA VERIS. The flowers are said to possess corroborant and antispasmodic qualities.

PRIOR ANNULARIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PRIOR INDICIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PRIOR MEDII. See **MYOLOGY**.

PROBE. A slender metallic instrument used by surgeons.

PROCATARCTIC CAUSE. See **EXCITING CAUSE**.

PROCESS. A name applied to protuberances of bones.

PROCIDENTIA. A falling down of a part, as the uterus, fundament, &c.

PROCTALGIA. Pain and inflammation of the anus.

PROCTITIS. See **PROCTALGIA**.

PROFLUVIA. Fluxes. Increased excretions.

PROFUSIO. Loss of blood.

PRONATION. The rotation of the radius upon the end of the Os Brachii, by which the palm of the hand is turned downwards.

PRONATOR RADII QUADRATUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PRONATOR RADII TERES. See **MYOLOGY**.

PROPHYLACTICS. The method of preserving health.

PROPTOMA. Relaxation of parts.

P S

PROSTATE GLAND. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

PRUNA. See PLUMS.

PRUNE. See PLUMS.

PRUNELLA. Self-heal. It possesses astringent virtues, and is chiefly employed as such in fluxes and hæmorrhages.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS. See PRUNELLA.

PRUNUS AVICEM. See CERASA NIGRA.

PRUNUS CERASUS. See CERASA RUBRA.

PRURIGO. It is a genus of disease in the order Papulous Eruptions of Dr. Willan's Cutaneous Diseases, which see. He divides it into Prurigo Mitis, Prurigo Formicans, and Prurigo Senilis.

PRURITUS. See PRURIGO.

PRUSSIATS. Salts formed by the combination of the prussic acid with different bases.

PSALTERIUM. See CEREBRUM.

PSSELLISMUS. Defect of speech.

PSEUDO ACORUS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

PSEUDOBLEPSIS. False vision.

PSEUDOPYRETHRUM. See PTARMICA.

PSIDIUM POMIFERUM. It possesses astringent qualities, and is serviceable in diarrhoeas.

PSOAS MAGNUS. See MYOLOGY.

PSOAS PARVUS. See MYOLOGY.

PSORA. The itch. This disorder usually attacks the flexures of the various joints of the body, commencing with the wrists and fingers, afterwards appearing on the arms, legs, thighs, &c. attended with violent itching. It is a contagious complaint, and may be cured in twenty-four hours by a proper use of sulphur ointment.

PSORIASIS. A species of itch which affects the scrotum. This disease is known by a rough scaly state of the cuticle,

P U

which is continuous or separate and irregular, and generally attended with a chapped state of the skin. See Dr. Willan on Cutaneous Diseases.

PSOROPHTHALMIA. A diseased state of the edge of the eyelids. It is greatly relieved by the application of unguent. hydrarg. nitrat in some measure reduced in strength by the addition of some mild ointment.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. See **IPPECACUANHA.**

PSYLLIUM. Fleawort. A decoction of the seeds is employed in hoarseness and catarrhal affections.

PTARMICA. Sneezewort. The flowers and roots are chiefly used as a sternutatory.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS. See **SANTALUM RUBRUM.**

PTERYGIUM. A web or film that covers part of the eye.

PTERYGO. Names of muscles compounded of this word; signify such as have an attachment to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

PTERYGOIDEUS EXTERNUS. See **MYOLOGY.**

PTERYGOIDEUS INTERNUS. See **MYOLOGY.**

PTERYGOIDEUS MAJOR. See **MYOLOGY.**

PTERYGOIDEUS MINOR. See **MYOLOGY.**

PTERYGOID PROCESS. A wing-like process belonging to the sphenoid bone.

PTILOSI. See **MADAROSIS.**

PTOSIS. See **BLEPHAROPTOSIS.**

PTOSIS IRIDIS. A falling down of the iris.

PTYALISM. Salivation, or increased discharge of saliva from the glands of the mouth.

PUBES. That part of the organs of generation in both sexes upon which the hair grows.

PUBIS OS. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

PUDENDA. The parts of generation.

P Y

PUDICAL ARTERY. See **ARTERIES.**

PUERPERAL FEVER. See **PERITONITIS.**

PULEGIUM. Pennyroyal. It is a good stomachic and emmenagogue medicine, and is commonly used in hysterical complaints.

PULMONARIA MACULATA. Spotted lungwort. It was formerly supposed to possess considerable virtues in the cure of asthmatic and catarrhal complaints, but at present is not much employed with these intentions.

PULMONARY VESSELS. See **ARTERIES.**

PULSATELLA NIGRICANS. This plant possesses a very acrid taste, and has been recommended in diseases of the eye, in the venereal disease, suppression of the menses, paralytic affections, &c.

PULSE. The vibration caused by the impulse of blood into the arteries from the heart.

PULVIS. A powder.

PUNCTA LACRYMALIA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

PUNICA GRANATUM. See **GRANATUM.**

PUPIL. The aperture in the middle of the iris.

PURSLANE. See **PORTULACA.**

PUS. It is a mild whitish cream-like fluid, inodorous and not irritating, secreted on the inside of phlegmonous abscesses, and from the surface of healthy ulcers.

PUSTULA. See **PUSTULE.**

PUSTULES, OR PIMPLES. They are elevations of the cuticle, containing pus or some other fluid. They may be of various sizes, (the largest of them being very small,) and of a red or white colour.

PUTRID FEVER. See **TYPHUS.**

PYLORIC ARTERY. See **ARTERIES.**

P Y

PYLORUS. The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYRAMIDALIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PYRETHRUM. Pellitory of Spain. It is a very stimulating plant, and is chiefly used in relieving the tooth-ach and paralytic affections of the tongue, &c.

PYRETHRUM SYLVESTRE. See **PTARMICA**.

PYRETOLOGY. Doctrine on fevers.

PYREXIA FEVER. See **FEBRES**.

PYRIFORMIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

PYRITES. Fire-stones. They are formed of a union of iron with sulphur.

PYRMONT WATER. It is a strong chalybeate, and of great service therefore in a variety of cases where tonic remedies are required.

PYROLA. Round-leaved wintergreen. It possesses mild astringent properties.

PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA. See **PYROLA**.

PYRO-LIGNEOUS ACID. This acid is obtained from wood, as beech, box, birch, &c.

PYRO-LIGNITES. Salts formed by the union of the pyro-lignic acid with different bases.

PYRO-MUCITES. Salts formed by the union of the pyro-mucic acid with different bases.

PYRO-MUCOUS ACID. Syrupous acid. It is obtained from insipid saccharine farinaceous mucilages.

PYRO-TARTRITES. Salts formed by the union of the pyro-tartrous acid with different bases.

PYROSIS. Called in Scotland the water-brash. It is attended with burning pain in the epigastric region, copious eructation of a thin insipid and sometimes acrid fluid from the stomach; the pain is increased by an erect posture, and there-

Q U

where the patient keeps in a bent position. Opium with æther and other antispasmodic medicines, are the remedies that are chiefly employed in this disorder, but as to the cure little can be done.

PYRUS CYDONIA. See CYDONTUM MALUM.

Q.

Q. P. Is an abbreviation of the words quantum placet, signifying as much as you please.

Q. S. Signifies quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient.

Q. V. Quantum vis, as much as you will.

QUADRATUS FEMORIS. See MYOLOGY.

QUADRATUS LUMBORUM. See MYOLOGY.

QUADRATUS MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES under MYOLOGY.

QUADRATUS RADII. See PRONATOR RADII QUADRATUS.

QUARTAN AGUE. There are several varieties of this species of ague. 1. The double quartan, with two paroxysms on the first and fourth day, and none on the intermediate days. 2. The double quartan, where the third day only is free from fever. 3. The triple quartan, where there are three paroxysms every fourth day. 4. The triple quartan with a slight paroxysm every day, the paroxysms being similar every fourth day.

QUARTZ. A name given to a particular vitrefiable stone.

QUASSIA. It possesses tonic, stomachic, febrifuge, and other virtues, and is usually exhibited in the form of infusion or pills.

QUASSIA AMARA. See QUASSIA.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA. See SIMAROUBA.

R A

QUASSY. See QUASSIA.

QUERCULA. See CHAMÆDRYS.

QUERCUS. The oak. It possesses astringent properties, and has been successfully used in stopping hæmorrhages and other fluxes. A decoction of the bark has proved very useful in cases of prolapsus ani and uteri. Galls reduced to a fine powder and made into an ointment, have been found beneficial in cases of piles.

QUERCUS MARINA. The sea-oak. It is reported to be of great assistance to sea-water in the cure of glandular complaints.

QUERCUS ROBUR. See QUERCUS.

QUERCUS SUBER. See SUBER.

QUICKLIME. See LIME.

QUICKSILVER. See HYDRARGYRUS.

QUINCE. See CYDONIUM MALUM.

QUINCE BENGAL. See BENGAL QUINCE.

QUINSEY. See CYNANCHE.

QUINQUEFOLIUM. Cinquefoil.

QUINQUINA. See CINCHONA.

QUOTIDIAN AGUE. See FEBRIS INTERMITTENS.

R.

R. Is a contraction of the word recipe, signifying take.

RABIES CANINA. Canine madness. The symptoms attending this disease are slight pain in the wound, which gradually extends itself to various parts of the body, as the arms, neck, breast, &c. vertigo, drowsiness, great irritability, convulsions, gloomy countenance, nausea and difficulty of breathing,

R A

thirst, and when the patient sees the fluid is unable to drink, he becomes delirious and soon perishes. There does not appear to be any mode of relief in this formidable disease, but the excision of the part and that to a considerable extent seems most likely to succeed.

RACHIALGIA. A pain in the spine.

RACHITIS. Rickets. The symptoms are a large head with a prominent forehead, protuberant sternum, big hard belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. The cure depends upon letting the child have proper air and exercises, and invigorating the system as much as possible.

RACOSIS. Excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.

RADIAL ARTERY. See **ARTERIES.**

RADIALIS EXTERNUS BREVIOR. See **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIOR** under **MYOLOGY.**

RADIALIS EXTERNUS LONGIOR. See **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGIOR.**

RADIALIS EXTERNUS PRIMUS. See **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGIOR.**

RADIALIS INTERNUS. See **FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS.**

RADIALIS SECUNDUS. See **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIOR.**

RADICULA. A little root.

RADIUS. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

RADIX. A root.

RADIX BENGALE. See **CASSUMINAIR.**

RADIX BRASILIENSIS. See **IPECACUANHA.**

RADIX CALAGUALÆ. See **CALAGUALÆ.**

RADIX CASSUMINAIR. See **CASSUMINAIR.**

RADIX COLOMBO. See **COLUMBA.**

RAMENTA. Chips or filings of any substance.

R A

RANA ESCULENTA. The French frog. It is highly nutritious.

RANCID. It is an epithet chiefly applied to oily substances that have acquired an offensive smell and different taste, by being kept.

RANINAL ARTERY. See **ARTERIES.**

RANULA. A tumour occurring under the tongue, the contents of which are various, resembling saliva in some cases, and of a different appearance in others. They mostly arise from an obstruction of the salivary ducts, and generally require an operation for their removal.

RANUNCULUS. Crowfoot. It is an extremely acrid plant, causing itching, redness, inflammation and blistering of the skin, if applied to it.

RAPA. The turnip possesses laxative and diuretic properties.

RAPHANIA. It is a spasmodic disease, attended with contractions of the joints, convulsive tremors, and pain returning at different periods. It commences with chilliness, languor, anxiety and pain in the head, and is followed by convulsive affections of the muscles, diarrhoea, &c. The remedies chiefly used in this disease are antispasmodics, as Valerian, Camphor, &c.

RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS. Horse radish. It is a powerful stimulant employed either externally or internally, and for this reason may prove serviceable in paralytic and rheumatic affections.

RAPHE. The rough line that divides the scrotum proceeding from the root of the penis towards the perineum.

RAPUS. Garden or sweet navew. The seeds possess virtues similar to mustard.

RASH. It is a cutaneous affection, consisting of red and

R E

different sized blotches of a confluent kind, attended with some constitutional derangement; and desquamation of the cuticle.

RAUCEDO. Hoarseness.

RAUCITAS. See RAUCEDO.

REAGENTS. Chemical tests.

REALGAR. A metallic substance of a red colour formed by a combination of arsenic with sulphur.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. See ABSORBENTS.

RECTIFICATION. Purification of substances by heat, which raises their more volatile parts.

RECTUM. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

RECTUS ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS ANTERIOR BREVIS. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS ANTERIOR LONGUS. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MAJOR. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MINOR. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS CAPITIS LATERALIS. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MAJOR. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MINOR. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS EXTERNUS OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS FEMORIS. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS INFERIOR OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS INTERNUS FEMORIS. See GRACILES.

RECTUS INTERNUS OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS MAJOR CAPITIS. See MYOLOGY.

RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI. See MYOLOGY.

REDDLE. A species of ochre used medicinally as an ant-acid.

RED SAUNDERS. See SANTALUM RUBRUM.

REGIMEN. Regulation of diet during disease for the purpose of restoring health.

REGULAR GOUT. See PODAGRA.

REMITTENT FEVER. See FEBRIS CONTINUA.

R E

RENAL GLANDS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

RENAL VESSELS. See ARTERIES.

RENES. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

RENNET. The gastric juice obtained from the calf.

RESINA FLAVA. Yellow resin. It is said to possess corroborant qualities when used internally.

RESINA FLAVA NOVI BELGII. Botany Bay gum. It is said to be a powerful tonic and stomachic medicine, and is used in those disorders that require strength.

RESOLVENTS. Substances that discuss inflammatory tumours.

RESOLUTION. One of the terminations of inflammations.

RESPIRATION. The act of inspiration and expiration is so called.

RESUSCITATION. The restoration of apparently dead persons to life.

RETE MUCOSUM. It is a thin substance interposed between the dermis and epidermis, and which gives the colour to the skin. It is white in the European and black in the African.

RETICULAR. Net-like.

RETIFORM. See RETICULAR.

RETINA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

RETORT. A chemical vessel made of different materials according to the purpose for which it is intended.

RETRAHENTES AURIS. See MYOLOGY.

RETROVERSION OF THE UTERUS. A displacement of the uterus, which occasionally happens during some of the prior months of pregnancy. It is to be replaced by the introduction of fingers into the vagina endeavouring to draw forward the uterus, while with two fingers in the rectum you try to push up the fundus uteri.*

* The daily introduction of the catheter night and morning becomes necessary, and the bowels are to be kept gently open.

R H

RHABBARBARUM. Rhubarb. The virtues of this useful medicine are too well known to need further description.

RHAGADES. Dry and deep cutaneous clefts or fissures.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY. See **ANTIMONY.**

REGULUS OF ARSENIC. See **ARSENIC.**

RHAPONTICUM. Rhapontic. It is less purgative but more astringent than rhubarb.

RHEUMA. Discharge from the nostrils or lungs, arising from cold, hence the following lines of the school of Salerno:

“ Si fluit ad pectus, dicatur rheuma catarrhus,
Ad fauces branchus, ad nares esto coryza.”

RHEUMATISM. There are two kinds of this disease, the acute and chronic. The acute is known by general febrile affection, heat, thirst, frequent pulse, and pain in the joints, which is increased upon motion. The treatment of the acute consists in an attempt to subdue the inflammatory diathesis by the usual means of evacuating the system, and avoiding all kinds of stimulants. And the chronic rheumatism is to be treated by the use of internal and external stimulants and a good free diet, &c.

RHODIA. Rosewort. Poultices made of the root are said to remove violent pains of the head.

RHODIUM LIGNUM. It affords an essential oil and likewise possesses corroborant and cordial properties.

RHODODENDRON. The Oleander or Rose-bay. It is chiefly used in chronic rheumatism. The leaves have a slight bitter and astringent taste; taken in large doses they prove a narcotic poison, and in a more moderate dose occasion heat, thirst, delirium, &c.

RHOMBOIDEUS. See **MYOLOGY.**

RHUS RADICANS. It is a poisonous plant, and has been recommended as being of considerable efficacy in herpetic affections.

R U

RHYAS. A disease of the caruncula lachrymalis, wherein it becomes diminished, causing a continual epiphora.

RHYTIDOSIS. See **RUTIDOSIS**.

RIBES NIGRUM. The black currant. It possesses considerable diuretic properties.

RIBES RUBRUM. The red currant. It possesses refrigerant and aperient qualities, and is especially serviceable in allaying febrile heat, thirst, &c.

RIBS. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

RICINUS. This plant affords the palm oil, which is now so much used, and is a very excellent oily purgative, operating quickly and without griping the patient.

RIGOR. Coldness, with shivering.

RIMA. A fissure or chink.

RIMA GLOTTIDIS. The aperture through which the air passes to and from the lungs.

RIMULA. A small fissure.

ROBORANTS. Strengthening medicines.

ROCHELLE SALT. See **TARTRIS SODÆ**.

ROS SOLIS. Sun dew. It is chiefly used by the common people in asthmatic and catarrhal affections.

ROSA DAMASCENA. The damask rose is said to possess cordial and analeptic properties.

ROSA RUBRA. The red rose. An infusion of these with vitriolic acid makes an excellent gargle, and is likewise useful in restraining hæmorrhages, &c.

ROSMARINUS. Rosemary is a powerful stimulant and corroborant in nervous affections, and is therefore used in hysterical and other disorders.

ROTULA. See **PATELLA** and **OSTEOLOGY**.

ROUND LIGAMENTS. Ligaments belonging to the womb. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

RUBEDO. A diffused redness of the skin.

R U

RUBEFACIENTS. Applications made to the skin not blistering but producing redness.

RUBEOLA. The measles. This disease usually attacks individuals only once during life. It commences with febrile affection, difficult breathing, dry cough, heaviness, &c. for several days; before the eruption takes place, a watery discharge from the eyes and nose, and frequent sneezing; these symptoms generally last till the third or fourth day, and sometimes considerably later, when the eruption makes its appearance, which first begins upon the forehead and face in little points causing a great roughness, these gradually extend themselves to other parts of the body, as the breast, back, arms, thighs, legs, &c. in some parts they run together and form irregular blotches like a stain; as the eruption commences the fever generally subsides, but sometimes continues its ravages. In the latter stage of the complaint affections of the lungs may come on and lay the foundation of phthisis pulmonalis. Sometimes the fever has a tendency to take on the characters of typhus, and then it goes by the name of putrid measles, and when there is an inflammatory affection of the throat by the name of rubeola anginosa. In the treatment of this disorder during the inflammatory stage, bleeding may be necessary according to the violence of the symptoms, but if there exist any of the typhoid characters, this would be highly improper except locally used, in such a case you would prefer other more gentle evacuants, as mild purgatives, glysters, &c. Blisters are extremely useful if the lungs are affected, with the use of saline medicines, emulsions, and linctuses. Antimonial and diuretic medicines prove beneficial, with abstinence from all kinds of stimulants during the inflammatory stage; the patient should take plentifully of diluents, and be kept quiet in a moderate temperature. When the disease becomes of the typhoid kind, bark and other stimulants are then indicated as in typhus.

S A

RUBIA TINCTORUM. Madder. It is said to possess deobstruent and diuretic properties.

RUBIGO FERRI. It possesses corroborant and stimulating properties, and is used in leucorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. &c.

RUBUS ARCTICUS. See *BACCÆ NORLANDICÆ*.

RUBUS CHAMÆMORUS. See *CHAMÆMORUS*.

RUBUS IDÆUS. The raspberry. It allays heat and thirst.

RUCTUS. A discharge of wind by the mouth.

RUMEX ACETOSA. See *ACETOSA*.

RUMEX SCUTATUS. French sorrel. It resembles sorrel in its virtues. See *ACETOSA*.

RUPTURE. See *HERNIA*.

RUSCUS. Knee holly. The root has been esteemed useful in nephritic complaints, but is not much used at present.

RUSSIA ASHES. Impure potash, as imported from Russia.

RUTA. Common rue. It is a powerful stimulant, and possesses deobstruent and antispasmodic virtues.

RUTIDOSIS. Corrugation of the cornea, such as takes place in dead eyes.

S.

S. A. Stand contracted for *secundum artem*.

S. or SS. Signifies semis or half.

SABINA. Savin. It is recommended as a powerful emmenagogue, and in the form of ointment is a useful application to keep up a discharge from blisters.

SABULOUS. Gritty or sandy.

SACCHARI ACIDUM. Acid of sugar.

SACCHARUM. Sugar. It is obtained from a cane that grows in the East and West Indies, and may also be extracted from a number of plants. It is used in pharmacy in the formation of syrups, &c. and is extremely useful in the solution or suspension of oils and other substances.

S A

SACCHARUM NON PURIFICATUM. Brown sugar. - It possesses laxative properties, and is employed in glysters.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. Loaf sugar.

SACCHARUM SATURNI. Sugar of lead. It possesses astringent qualities, and is exhibited as an internal medicine in hæmorrhagic complaints, in very small doses.

SACCHO-LACTIC ACID. See **ACIDS**.

SACCHOLATS. Salts formed by the union of the saccho-lactic acid with different bases.

SACCUS LACHRYMALIS. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

SACRO-LUMBALIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

SACRUM. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

SAFFRON, MEADOW. See **COLCHICUM**.

SAGAPENUM. Its qualities are very similar to those of asafoetida : which see.

SAGITTAL SUTURE. The suture that unites the two parietal bones.

SAGO. It is demulcent, and being boiled in water affords a pleasant drink in fevers, consumptive complaints, &c.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE. See **ERISIPELAS**.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE. See **CHOREA SANCTI VITI**.

SAL ABSINTHII. Salt of wormwood. See **KALI PRÆPARATUM**.

SAL ACETOCELLÆ. The salt of wood sorrel, now called oxylas potassæ acidulus.

SAL ALKALINUS FIXUS. See **ALKALI, FIXED**.

SAL ALKALINUS VOLATILIS. See **AMMONIAC**.

SAL AMMONIAC. It is a saline substance found in places)
at no great distance from volcanos.

SAL AMMONIACUM ACETOSUM. See **AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATA**.

S A

SAL AMMONIACUM MARTIALE. See FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

SAL AMMONIACUM SECRETUM GLAUBERI. See SULPHAS AMMONIACÆ.

SAL AMMONIACUM TARTAREUM. See TARTRIS AMMONIACÆ.

SAL AMMONIACUM VEGETABILE. See AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATA.

SAL AMMONIACUS FIXUS. See LIME and MURIAS CALCIS.

SAL AMMONIACUS NITROSUS. See NITRAS AMMONIACÆ.

SAL CATHARTICUS AMARUS. See MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.

SAL CATHARTICUS ANGLICANUS. See MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.

SAL CATHARTICUS GLAUBERI. See NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

SAL COMMUNIS. See MURIAS SODÆ.

SAL CORNU CERVI VOLATILE. See AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.

SAL CULINARIS. See MURIAS SODÆ.

SAL DIURETICUS. See KALI ACETATUM.

SAL EPSOMENSIS. See MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.

SAL FONTISUM.

SAL FOSSILIS.

SAL GEMINÆ.

SAL MARINUS. See MURIAS SODÆ.

SAL MARTIS. See FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

SAL MARTIS MURIATICUM SUBLIMATUM. See MURIAS FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

S A

SAL MICROCOSMICUS. A saline matter obtained from human urine.

SAL MIRABILIS GLAUBERI. See **NATRON VITRIOLATUM**.

SAL MURIATICUS. See **MURIAS SODÆ**.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS. See **KALI VITRIOLATUM**.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS SEIGNETTI. See **TARTRIS SODÆ** and **SEIGNET SALT**.

SAL RUPELLENSIS. See **TARTRIS SODÆ**.

SAL SATURNI. See **CERUSSA ACETATA**.

SAL SEDLICENSIS. See **MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA**.

SAL TARTARI. See **CARBONAS POTASSÆ**.

SAL VOLATILE. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS**.

SAL VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACA. See **AMMONIA PRÆPARATA**.

SALEP. It is a farinaceous powder imported from Turkey, possessing demulcent and mucilaginous qualities, and may therefore be used as aliment in diarrhœa and other disorders of the intestinal canal.

SALINE SUBSTANCES. Are a compound of acids with earths, metals, &c.

SALIVA. The fluid secreted by the salivary glands into the cavity of the mouth.

SALIVATION. An increased secretion of the saliva.

SALIX. The Willow. Its properties are astringent, and it is recommended by some in the cure of intermittents, &c. instead of bark.

SALPINGO PHARYNGEUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

SALPINGO STAPHILINUS INTERNUS. Levator Palati. See **MYOLOGY**.

SALT, CATHARTIC. See **MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA** and **NATRON VITRIOLATUM**.

S A

SALT, COMMON. See MURIAS SODÆ.

SALT, EPSOM. See MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.

SALTPETRE. See NITRAS POTASSÆ and NITRE.

SALT, ROCHELLE. See TARTRIS SODÆ.

SALT, SEA. See MURIAS SODÆ.

SALTS. See SALINE SUBSTANCES.

SALVATELLA. See VEINS.

SALVIA. Sage. It is not much used at present; it possesses tonic and aromatic properties.

SALVIA SCLAVIA. Garden Clary. The leaves and seeds are used as tonics and antispasmodics in leucorrhœa and hysterical affections.

SAMBUCUS. The Elder Tree. The flowers are aperient if taken internally, and are likewise used in fomentations. The properties of the berries are similar to those of the flowers.

SANGUIFICATION. The conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY. See APOPLEXY.

SANGUIS DRACONIS. Dragon's Blood. It has been much employed in hæmorrhages and alvine fluxes, on account of its astringent qualities.

SANGUISUGA. The Leech.

SANICULA. Sanicle. It possesses mild astringent virtues, but is not much employed at present.

SANIES. A thin discharge that takes place from sores, being sometimes tinged with blood.

SANTALUM. Saunders.

SANTALUM CITRINUM. Yellow Saunders. It is a very fragrant wood, and has been esteemed for its corroborant virtues.

S A

SANTALUM RUBRUM. Red Saunders. The chief use of it is in colouring other substances.

SANTOLINA. See **ABROTANUM FEMINA.**

SANTONICUM. Worm Seed. The seeds are said to be stomachic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge, for which last-mentioned property they are mostly used.

SAPHENA. See **VEINS.**

SAPIENTIÆ DENTES. See **TEETH.**

SAPO. Soap. It is much used in medicine and surgery in the formation of pills, plasters, &c.

SAPONARIA. Soap Wort. It is used in gout, rheumatism, jaundice and syphilis.

SAPONARIA CUCULA. Soap Berries. They are said to be of great efficacy in chlorosis.

SAPONULES. The volatile or essential oils combined with different bases.

SAPONULES, ACID. The volatile or essential oils combined with different acids.

SAPPHIRE. A gem of a sky-blue colour.

SARCOCELE. A disease of the testicle.

SARCOCOLLA. Flesh Glue. It has been used to agglutinate wounds.

SARCOLOGY. The doctrine of the Muscles.

SARCOMA. A growth of flesh.

SARCOMPHALUS. A fleshy growth about the navel.

SARCOSIS. See **SARCOMA.**

SARDONIC LAUGH. A laugh with a peculiar distortion of the countenance.

SARSAPARILLA. It is at present regarded for its antisyphilitic properties, and is also employed in rheumatic, cutaneous and scrofulous diseases.

S C

SARSAPARILLA GERMANICA. It is said to be of service in catarrhal, rheumatic, and arthritic affections.

SARTORIUS. See MYOLOGY.

SASSAFRAS. It has a fragrant smell and a sweet aromatic taste, but is not much used at present.

SATELLITE VEINS. Veins that accompany the arteries.

SATURATION. The power that one body possesses of dissolving another only to a certain limit, beyond which it cannot act.

SATURNUS. The chemical name of lead.

SATYRIASIS. Vehement desire for coition in men.

SATYRION. Dog Stones. It is recommended as a demulcent, and is extremely nutritious.

SAUNDERS, RED. See SANTALUM RUBRUM.

SAUNDERS, YELLOW. See SANTALUM CITRINUM.

SAVIN. See SABINA.

SAXIFRAGA ALBA. White Saxifrage. It does not appear to be worthy of much notice.

SAXIFRAGA VULGARIS. English or Meadow Saxifrage. The roots, leaves and seeds, have been recommended as aperient, carminative, and diuretic, but are not much used at present.

SCAB. An encrustation of discharge upon the surface of small ulcers.

SCABIES. The itch.

SCABIOSA. The common scabius. It was formerly used in leprous affections, &c.

SCALA TYMPANI. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

SCALA VESTIBULI. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

SCALD HEAD. See TINEA CAPITIS.

SCALE. A desquamation of the cuticle in the form of laminae.

S C

SCALENI MUSCULI. See MYOLOGY.

SCALENUS PRIMUS.

SCALENUS SECUNDUS. } See MYOLOGY.

SCALENUS TERTIUS. }

SCAMMONIUM. Scammony. It possesses purgative properties. It is not exhibited alone, but generally in combination with another purgative.

SCAPHA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

SCAPHOID BONE. See OSTEOLOGY.

SCAPHOIDES OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

SCAPULA. See OSTEOLOGY.

SCARBOROUGH WATER. In its natural state it is a mere alterative.

SCARIFICATION. Superficial incisions made with a lancet or scarificator.

SCARLATINA. The Scarlet Fever. This disease is known by contagious synocha, attended with a bright red efflorescence over the surface of the body, and an affection of the throat, but the efflorescence may take place without any affection of the throat, and vice versa: the spots are large and irregular, and after a few days desquamate and fall off. The treatment of this disease consists in allaying the febrile symptoms by the use of saline medicines, saline purgatives, antimonials, and low diet, encouraging the eruption by the use of warm pediluvia, and a warm chamber. Emetics also are to be used; but blood-letting is improper, as spontaneous hæmorrhage frequently proves injurious. If there is considerable affection of the head, local bleeding by means of leeches, &c. may be requisite, together with the application of a blister. When the disease assumes more of a typhoid form, bark, wine, and other stimulants are to be employed in order to support the patient. Acids are of

S C

considerable benefit where the bowels will bear them. The throat is to be frequently washed with Infus. Rosar. or other gargles, and to be kept constantly clean, &c. This disease has a great tendency to terminate in dropsy.

SCHEROMA. A dryness of the eye from a deficiency of the lachrymal fluid.

SCHIRRUS. A hard tumour of a glandular part, indolent, and not tending to suppurate.

SCIATICA. A rheumatic affection of the hip joint.

SCIATIC ARTERY. See **ARTERIES.**

SCIATIC NERVE. See **NEUROLOGY.**

SCIATIC NOTCH. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

SCILLA. Squill or Sea Onion. It possesses diuretic, emetic and expectorant properties, and is a very useful medicine. Its diuretic powers are very considerable.

SCINCUS. The Skink. The flesh of this animal is diuretic, alexipharmic, &c. and is of service in leprous disorders.

SCLAREA. See **SALVIA SCLAREA.**

SCLEROTIC COAT. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

SCOLOPENDRIA. See **CETERACH.**

SCOLOPENDRIUM. Hart's Tongue. It was formerly used as an astringent in stopping hæmorrhages, &c. and as a demulcent and pectoral.

SCORBUTUS. The Scurvy. Its symptoms are great debility, pale bloated face, shortness of breath upon taking exercise, stiffness of the skin, fetid breath, spongy gums with hæmorrhage from them, petechiæ of different colours, stiffness of the joints, swelling of the legs, with great induration, and ulcers form, which secrete a bloody sanies. In the treatment of this disease cleanliness and ventilation of the patient's chamber are to be attended to, with a regular light diet, and a tranquil state of mind;

S C

acids, with tonic medicines, as bark, &c. are very useful. The carbonic acid in spruce, and warm clothing, likewise afford great relief.

SCORDIUM. Water Germander. It is not used at present.

SCORIÆ. Dross. The useless remains of any substance.

SCORZONERA. Viper's grass. The roots are considered as alexipharmic, and are likewise used in hypochondriacal affections.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS. The pit of the stomach.

SCROPHULA. The King's Evil. Its symptoms are enlargement of the absorbent glands, and chiefly of the subcutaneous glands of the neck, with induration and unattended with pain, tumid abdomen, soft skin, florid countenance, and large upper lip. The disease may continue for years, when at length the skin becomes distended, owing to a greater degree of inflammation coming on in the glands, and openings form, from which a thin flaky matter oozes, and are often long in healing.—Treatment:—The patient's residence should be on some dry part about the sea side. Cold bathing, and especially sea bathing, should be used, and under these circumstances a great amendment of the ulcers will take place. Tonic medicines, as bark, iron, myrrh, &c. and occasional doses of calomel, are to be employed; mineral acids are of great service, and more particularly the nitric; light diet and moderate exercise should be taken; electricity may likewise be employed with success. Local applications to the ulcers seem to be of no great service, but they are considerably amended by the situation of the patient and the use of acids.

SCROTAL HERNIA. See HERNIA.

SCROTUM. The integuments that cover the testicles.

SCURF. Desquamation of the cuticle.

SCURVY. See SCORBUTUS.

S E

SCUTIFORM CARTILAGE. See THYROID CARTILAGE.

SEA ONION. See SCILLA.

SEA SALT. See MURIAS SODÆ.

SEA WATER. It is used as a discutient in scrophulous affections, either internally or externally.

SEBESTEN. Its properties are aperient, and it is used in the form of decoction in catarrhal affections.

SECRETION. The separation of fluids from the blood.

SECUNDINES, OR AFTER-BIRTH. The placenta and membranes are so called, which are expelled from the uterus after the delivery of the foetus.

SEDATIVES. Medicines that have a power of allaying animal actions.

SEDATIVE. Salt of Homberg. See BORACIC ACID.

SEDIMENT. The heavy parts of liquids which fall to the bottom.

SEDLITZ WATER. It possesses purgative properties, and is used in hypochondriacal, hæmorrhoidal, and scorbutic complaints, and likewise in amenorrhœa, &c.

SEIGNETTE'S SALT. It is a neutral salt formed of soda and tartareous acid, prepared by a Frenchman of the name of Seignette.

SELENITES. A white kind of stone.

SELENE. A white spot in the nail.

SELLA TURCICA. A hollow part of the sphenoid bone which contains the pituitary gland.

SELTZER WATER. It is a saline, alkaline water, and is used in scorbutic, phthisical, eruptive, bilious, nephritic, and other complaints.

SEMEIOSIS. See SEMIOTICE.

SEMEN. The fluid secreted in the testicles of male animals.

SEMICIRCULAR CANALS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

S E

SEMILUNAR VALVES. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS. See MYOLOGY.

SEMISPINALIS COLLI. See MYOLOGY.

SEMISPINALIS DORSI. See MYOLOGY.

SEMINIS EJACULATOR. See MYOLOGY.

SEMITENDINOSUS. See MYOLOGY.

SENEKA. The rattlesnake root. It was formerly esteemed as a specific against the bite of the rattle snake, and was also used in pleuritic and pneumonic disorders, but is not much employed at present.

SENNA. The leaves possess purgative qualities, and is a medicine that is very often employed at the present day, in various forms, as powder, tincture, &c.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA. See SENNA.

SENNA ITALICA. See SENNA.

SENSIBILITY. The capability that a nerve possesses of conveying sensation.

SENSORIUM. See CEREBRUM.

SENSORIUM COMMUNE. See CEREBRUM.

SEPIA OFFICINALIS. The name of the fish whose shell enters into the composition of many kinds of tooth powder.

SEPTIC. Relating to the putrefactive process.

SEPTUM CEREBELLI. Falx Cerebelli. See CEREBRUM.

SEPTUM CEREBRI. Falx Cerebri. See CEREBRUM.

SEPTUM CORDIS. The partition between the two ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM. See CEREBRUM.

SEPTUM NARIUM. The partition between the nostrils.

SEPTUM PELLUCIDUM. See SEPTUM LUCIDUM.

SEPTUM THORACIS. See MEDIASTINUM.

SEPTUM TRANSVERSUM. See DIAPHRAGM.

S E

SEROUS APOPLEXY. See APOPLEXY.

SERPENTARIA HISPANICA. Viper's Grass. See scor-
ZONERA.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA. Virginian Snake Root.
It possesses tonic, stimulant, diuretic and antiseptic virtues, and
is occasionally employed at the present day.

SERPIGO. See HERPES.

SERPILLUM. Wild Thyme. See THYMUS.

SERRATUS ANTICUS, Pectoralis Minor. See MYO-
LOGY.

SERRATUS MAGNUS. Serratus Major Anticus. See MYO-
LOGY.

SERRATUS INFERIOR POSTICUS. See MYOLOGY.

SERRATUS SUPERIOR POSTICUS. See MYOLOGY.

SERUM. See BLOOD.

SESAMOID BONES. These bones are very small, and are
occasionally met with at the joints of the thumbs and toes in the
course of the flexor tendons.

SESELI. Hartwort. The seeds and roots of this plant have
a warm aromatic taste, together with an agreeable smell, but are
not made any use of at present.

SESQUI. This term, joined with weight, measure, &c. signi-
fies one integer and a half; thus, sesqui drachma, a drachm and
a half, &c.

SETACEUM. A seton.

SETON. An artificial mode of keeping up irritation. It is
made by means of a needle for the purpose, armed with thread
or silk, to any quantity the operator chuses, and passed through
a portion of integuments which are elevated between the thumb
and finger.

SEXUAL ACTION. The functions that are peculiar to each
sex.

S K

SEXUAL SYSTEM. The Linnæan system of Botany is so denominated.

SIALOGOGUES. Medicines that excite a copious flow of saliva.

SIGMOID. Having a resemblance to the Greek letter Σ .

SILER MONTANUM. See **SESELI**.

SILK WORM, ACID OF. See **BOMBIC ACID**.

SILQUA DULCIS. Sweet pod. It is used in form of decoction in asthmatic and catarrhal affections.

SILVER. It is a very malleable metal of a white colour, and very brilliant.

SIMAROUBA. It is used in dysenteric affections, and promotes secretion.

SINAPI. Mustard. It possesses very stimulating properties, and increases the urinary discharge, and hence it has been found serviceable in paralytic and dropsical complaints; it likewise assists digestion, and is frequently used externally in the form of a poultice mixed up with vinegar.

SINAPISM. A mixture of mustard and vinegar in the form of a poultice.

SINCIPUT. The fore-head.

SINE PARI. See **AZYGOS**.

SINGULTUS. The hiccough.

SINUS. A cavity or depression.

SINUSES. The veins of the Dura Mater. See **VEINS**.

SISYMBRIUM. The water cress.

SITIOLOGY. A doctrine on aliment.

SKELETON. The bones of the body preserved in their natural situation and deprived of the flesh. Skeletons may be natural or artificial: artificial when the bones are retained in their proper situation by means of wire; natural when they are connected together by means of their proper ligaments.

S O

SKIN. The common integument of the body, consisting of the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera.

SCARF SKIN. See **CUTICLE**.

SMALLAGE. See **APIUM**.

SMALL POX. See **VARIOLA**.

SNAKE ROOT, VIRGINIAN. See **SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA**.

SNEEZEWORT. See **PTARMICA**.

SOAP. See **SAPON**.

SOAPWORT. See **SAPONARIA**.

SODA. See **NATRON**.

SODA ACETATA. Its virtues are similar to the kali acetatum.

SODA BORAXATA. See **BORAX**.

SODA MURIATA. See **MURIAS SODÆ**.

SODA PHOSPHORATA. Phosphat of Soda. It possesses cathartic properties.

SOL. An old name for gold.

SOLANUM. Garden nightshade. Its virtues are very similar to those of Belladonna.

SOLEUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

SOLUTION. Is an intimate commixture of solid bodies with fluids into one seemingly homogeneous liquor. The dissolving fluid is called a menstruum or solvent, and the body dissolved, the solvend.

SOLVENT. See **MENSTRUUM**.

SONCHUS. The sow thistle. It is said to possess diuretic virtues.

SOPHISTICATION. The counterfeiting or adulterating any medicine.

SOPOR. Profound sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS. See **ANODYNES**.

S P

SORDES. A dirty discharge from ulcers, &c.

SORE THROAT. See **CYNANCHE**.

SORREL, COMMON. See **ACETOSA**.

SOUR DOCK. See **ACETOSA**.

SPA WATER. This mineral water is a very strong chalybeate, and contains more iron than any other mineral spring. It is serviceable in a great number of disorders where chalybeates may be required.

SPANISH FLY. See **CANTHARIDES**.

SPANISH LIQUORICE. See **GLYCYRRHIZA**.

SPASM. See **CONVULSION**.

SPASMI. Spasmodic diseases.

SPASMOLOGY. A doctrine on convulsions.

SPASMUS CYNICUS. It is a term given to a distorted kind of grin occasioned by a convulsive action of certain muscles of the face and lips. It is sometimes attendant on apoplexy.

SPEARMINT. See **MENTHA SATIVA**.

SPECIFICS. Such medicines as have an infallible efficacy in the cure of diseases.

SPECULUM OCULI. An instrument for keeping the eye fixed and the eyelids open, used by oculists.

SPERMA CETI. It is used in catarrhal and nephritic complaints, and is likewise employed by surgeons in form of ointments.

SPERMATOCELE. A swelling of the epididymis or testicle from an accumulation of semen.

SPHACELUS. Mortification of a part.

SPHENOID BONE. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

SPHENOIDAL SUTURE. The suture that connects the sphenoid bone to the surrounding bones.

S P

SPHENO-SALPINGO-STAPHILINUS. Circumflexus. See **MYOLOGY.**

SPHENO-STAPHILINUS. Levator Palati. See **MYOLOGY.**

SPHINCTER. The name of muscles whose office it is to close cavities.

SPHINCTER ANI. See **MYOLOGY.**

SPHINCTER LABIORUM. See **MYOLOGY.**

SPHINCTER ORIS. See **MYOLOGY.**

SPHINCTER VAGINÆ. See **MYOLOGY.**

SPHINCTER VESICÆ. See **MYOLOGY.**

SPICA, An ear of corn.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. It is said to possess anthelmintic properties.

SPINA ACIDA. See **BERBERIS.**

SPINA BIFIDA. See **HYDRORACHITIS.**

SPINA CERVINA. Buck thorn. It is used as a drastic purgative.

SPINA VENTOSA. Vulgarly called white swelling. It is a scrophulous disease attacking the spongy ends of bones which enter into the formation of joints, as the extremities of the radius and ulna, os brachii, os femoris, tibia and fibula, bones of the carpus, tarsus, &c. This disease is attended with an enlargement of the bone, and the whole joint swells out to a very considerable size, with no great degree of external inflammation till the disease has become far advanced; the pain also is not very great but constant, and the tumour has a spongy feel. The treatment during the inflammatory state consists in taking blood from the part by means of leeches, &c. keeping the part cool with evaporating washes, attending to the state of the stomach and bowels, and preserving the limb perfectly motionless. Where cold applications disagree

with the patient, you must lay aside their use and employ fomentations and poultices. After you have subdued all inflammation, it then becomes an object of consideration how you are to reduce the unnatural bulk of the joint, and this is best to be effected by the use of external irritants, as blisters, issues, setons, stimulating liniments, dry friction, electricity, mercurial ointment, &c. Blisters do not agree with some persons, but produce mischievous consequences; here you are compelled to forbear their use and try other counter-irritants, but before these remedies are had recourse to, all inflammation should have entirely subsided, or they will prove highly prejudicial. Where blisters are desired to be kept open, (and this is a frequent desideratum in this disease) the savin cerate is a useful application for the purpose. The patient should take a light diet, and the addition of country air may tend to reinstate his health. If by the already-mentioned means you have succeeded in your views and anchylosis is to be expected, it then becomes a duty to endeavour to place the limb in a straight position if it be the thigh, and in a bent one if the elbow joint has been the seat of the disorder, in order that it may afterwards be useful to the patient. Sometimes all our efforts turn out unavailing, and the removal of the limb by amputation is necessary.

SPINACIA. Spinage. It is employed in the cure of phtisical complaints, and as an emollient poultice in other disorders.

SPINAL MARROW. See **MEDULLA SPINALIS**.

SPINALIS CERVICIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

SPINALIS DORSI. See **MYOLOGY**.

SPINE. The bony column that supports the head, and consists generally of twenty-four vertebræ. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. This medicine possesses

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diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and is mostly used in nephritic and various other disorders.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI. Its virtues are antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and tonic.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI AROMATICUS. It is a useful stimulant and stomachic.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS. It possesses stimulant and anodyne qualities, known also by the name of Hoffman's anodyne.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic, and is used in nervous cases, &c.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS. It is a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, and is used in hysteria and other nervous affections. It is also much employed by persons to smell at on different occasions.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. Eau de Luce. It is a powerful stimulant, and is used in nervous disorders, fainting, cephalalgia, &c.

SPIRITUS ANISI. It is used as a stimulant, carminative, and stomachic medicine, for the expulsion of flatus from the stomach and bowels.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS. It is a stimulant, and used as such applied externally in rheumatic and paralytic affections, and in cases of chilblains.

SPIRITUS CARUI. It is used as a carminative.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. It is a carminative and stimulant.

SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI. See LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI.

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SPIRITUS EBORIS. It possesses similar properties to the
SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. It is also used as a perfume.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS. It is a very useful medicine, possessing stimulant and antispasmodic virtues, and is frequently used in nervous and other disorders, dropped on a lump of sugar.

SPIRITUS LUMBRICORUM. Spirit obtained by the distillation of the earth-worm, and greatly resembles hartshorn.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS. This is a stimulating medicine.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. It possesses carminative qualities, but is seldom used uncombined with any other medicine.

SPIRITUS MILLEPEDARUM. It resembles hartshorn.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. See **AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATA.**

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. Spirit of nutmeg. It is an agreeable stimulating medicine.

SPIRITUS NITRI DULCIS. See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.**

SPIRITUS NITRI DUPLEX. See **ACIDUM NITROSUM.**

SPIRITUS NITRI FUMANS. See **ACIDUM NITROSUM.**

SPIRITUS NITRI SIMPLEX. See **ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.**

SPIRITUS NITRI VULGARIS. See **ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.**

SPIRITUS PIMENTO. It is mostly used with other astringents and carminatives.

SPIRITUS PULEGII. It is chiefly used as an emmenagogue.

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SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS. It possesses very stimulating properties, and is used in gout, rheumatism, &c.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI. It is rarely used alone, but generally combined with other stimulants as an external application.

SPIRITUS SALIS GLAUBERI. See **ACIDUM MURIATICUM.**

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI. See **ACIDUM MURIATICUM.**

SPIRITUS VINOSUS RECTIFICATUS. It is chiefly used to dissolve resinous substances, &c.

SPIRITUS VINOSUS TENUIOR. Proof spirit. This is mostly employed in making tinctures of different substances.

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI. See **ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.**

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI DULCIS. See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.**

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS FŒTIDUS. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS.**

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS AROMATICUS. It is an agreeable stimulant.

SPLANCHNOLOGY. The doctrine of the Viscera. These are, according to their situation, divided into Thoracic, Abdominal and Pelvic.—The cavity of the Thorax is divided into five lesser cavities, viz. the *Anterior cavity of the Mediastinum*, the *Posterior Cavity of the Mediastinum*, the *Cavity of the Pericardium* and the *Right and Left Cavities of the Thorax*.—The CONTENTS of the Thorax are the *Pleura*, *Pericardium*, *Heart*, *Lungs*, and *Bronchiæ*, *Thymus Gland*, *Œsophagus*, *Thoracic Duct*, *Arch of the Aorta*, *Descending Cava*, *Vena Azygos*, *Par Vagus*, and *Great Inter-costal Nerve*.—The **PLEURA** is, from its situation, divided into *Pleura Pulmonalis* and *Costalis*. The *Pericardium* exhales from its internal surface a vapour which in the dead subject forms

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See *Aqua Pericardii*. The HEART consists of a *Base*, *Sides*, and an *Apex*, its *right* side being also *anterior*, and its *left* *posterior*; the *Auricles* are placed towards its base, the *Ventricles* extend to its apex; the last mentioned cavities contain the *Columnæ Corneæ* and *Chordæ Tendineæ*, give exit to the *Great Arteries*, and are separated from the *Auricles* by the *Tricuspid Valves*, while the mouths of the arteries are protected by the *Semilunar Valves*; the *Right Auricle* contains the *Musculi Pectinati*, *Tuberculum Corverii*, *Fossa Ovalis*, *Eustachian Valve*, and *Opening of the Coronary Vein*, as well as the *Terminations of the Venæ Cavæ*; the *Left Auricle* contains the *Openings of the Pulmonary Veins*; the *Auricles* are separated by the *Septum Auriculorum*, the *Ventricles* by the *Septum Ventriculorum*. The LUNGS consist of a *right* and *left*; the *right* having *three Lobes*, the *left* only two; the *Bronchia*, continued from the *Trachea* and consisting of smaller cartilaginous circles, divide into *Capillary Tubes*, which terminate in the *Vesiculæ Bronchiales*; the combination of these *Vesicles* form the *Lobuli*, which are connected by the *Interlobular substance*. The THYMUS GLAND is peculiar to the Fœtus, nor has its duct been discovered. The ŒSOPHAGUS requires no particular description; and the *Thoracic Duct*, *Arch of the Aorta*, &c. are described elsewhere. The MAMMÆ on the *External* part of the *Thorax* consist of a *Body* containing the *Mammary Gland* and *Lactiferous Ducts*, an *Areola*, and a *Papilla* or *Nipple*.

Before describing the *Abdominal Viscera*, we may enumerate the *SALIVAL GLANDS* as they also are referable to the article *Splanchnology*. They are the *Parotid*, *Maxillary*, *Sublingual*, *Thyroid*, *Molar*, *Buccal*, *Labial*, *Lingual*, *Amygdaline*, *Palatine*, *Uvular*, *Arytenoid*, &c. the names of most of which explain their situation. The *Mouth*, *Fauces*, *Pharynx* and *Œsophagus* are the continuations of one cavity.

The ABDOMEN is divided into the *Epigastric*, *Hypochondriac*,

Umbilical, Epicholic, Hypogastric and Inguinal Regions.—Its contents are the *Peritoneum* and its *Productions*, the *Stomach*, the *Small* and *Large Intestines*, the *Liver* and *Gall-bladder*, the *Spleen* and the *Pancreas*, the *Kidneys*, *Ureters*, &c.—The chief productions of the PERITONEUM are the *Great* and *Small Omentum*, and the *Mesentery*. The STOMACH consists of a *Great* and *Small Curvature*, a *Great* and *Small Extremity*, one *Orifice* named *Cardiac*, and another termed *Pylorus*. The SMALL INTESTINES consist of the *Duodenum* distinguished by its *Valvula Conniventes* and *Glandula Brunneri*, the *Jejunum* remarkable from its *Ligamentary Band*, *Valvula Conniventes* and *Plexus Glandulosi Peyeri*, and the *Ileum* distinguished also by its *Ligamentary Band*, but having less prominent Valves and Glands. The GREAT INTESTINES consist of the *Cæcum* which possesses an *Appendix*, and has upon it the commencement of three *Ligamentary Bands*; of the *Colon* consisting of an *Ascending*, *Transverse*, and *Descending Portion*, and having externally *Appendices Epiploicæ* and *Strong Ligamentary Bands*, and internally *Valvula Conniventes* forming between them the *Cells of the Colon*, and that Valve which has been called the *Great Valve* of the *Colon*, *Cæcum* or *Ileum*; and of the *Rectum* terminating in the *Anus*. The LIVER consists of two *Great* and one *Small Lobe* termed *Lobulus Spigelii*; it has a *middle*, *right*, *left* and a *round ligament*; its internal structure is composed of the *Penicilli* or terminations of the *Vena Portæ*, the *Pori Biliarii* in which the *Bile* is secreted, and the *Hepatic Ducts* which terminate in one trunk, and convey the *Bile* from the *Liver*. The GALL-BLADDER consists of a *Fundus*, a *Body*, and a *Neck*, which terminates in the *Duct* called *Cysticus*, and this joining the *Hepatic* they form together the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*. The SPLEEN is not properly understood either in its structure or uses. The PANCREAS resembles in structure the *Salivary Glands*, and possesses a *Duct* which ter-

terminates together with the Ductus Communis Choledochus in the Duodenum. The KIDNEYS are placed between the Peritoneum, and consist internally of a *Papillary* and externally of a *Cortical* substance, while their middle part is *Striated*; their internal cavity is called *Pelvis* and opens into the *Ureter*. The RENAL CAPSULES are placed at the upper part of the Kidney, and their uses are unknown.

The PELVIC VISCERA consists of the *Urinary Bladder* and the *Male and Female Organs of Generation*. The BLADDER consists of a *Fundus* or *Bottom*, a *Body* and a *Neck*; its coats are a *Muscular*, a *Cellular* and a *Villous*.—The MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION consist of the TESTIS, which has three coats, the *Tunica Vaginalis*, the *Cremaster* and the *Tunica Albuginea*; and the internal structure of which consists of delicate *Tubes*, membranous *Septa*, *Cells*, and *Semeniferous Ducts* which terminate in the *Epididymis*. This convoluted vessel afterwards assumes the name of *VAS DEFERENS*, and opens within the Prostate Gland along with the *VESICULÆ SEMINALES*, which are apparently cellular, but in reality tubular bodies, placed between the Rectum and inferior part of the Bladder. The PROSTATE GLAND is situated between the neck of the bladder and the bulb of the urethra; the small projection on its inner surface is named *Caruncle* or *Verumontanum*, and on each side of it several *ducts* open from the gland. The PENIS itself consists of the *Corpora Cavernosa* on each side, the *Urethra* inferiorly, the *Corpus Spongiosum* surrounding the former, the *Glans Penis* terminating the *Corpus Spongiosum*, and the *Integuments* and *Preputium* which invest the whole.—The FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION consist of the *Pubes* or *Mons Veneris*, the *Labia*, the *Clitoris* consisting of two *Crura* and a *Body*, the *Nymphæ* internal to the *Labia*, the *Urethra* much shorter than that of the male, and

having similar *Lacunæ*, and the *Vagina*, which in virgins contains the *Hymen* or *Circulus Membranosus*, and in married women its remains called *Carunculæ Myrtiformes*. These are the external parts of generation in the female. The internal are the *Uterus* and its *Appendages*. The *UTERUS* consists of a *Neck*, a *Body* and a *Fundus*, and has a triangular cavity within it; its inferior aperture is called *Os Tincæ*. The *Ligamenta Lata* tie the uterus to the sides of the Pelvis. The *Ovaria* are fixed by the Round Ligaments to the corners of the Uterus, and the Fallopian Tubes proceed from the fundus of the Uterus toward the sides of the Pelvis, terminating in a fimbriated manner, and being enveloped as well as the Ovaria in the broad ligaments.

SPLANCHNIC NERVE. See **NEUROLOGY**.

SPLEEN. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

SPLEENWORT. See **CETERACH**.

SPLENITIS. Inflammation of the Spleen. It comes on with febrile affection, tension, heat and tumour in the left hypochondrium, and pain increased by pressure. The treatment of this disease is the same as in other violent inflammations where the object is to prevent suppuration taking place. There is also an enlargement of the spleen arising from chronic inflammation, which often happens after agues, to which the name ague-cake is applied.

SPLENIUS. See **MYOLOGY**.

SPLENOCELE. A rupture of the spleen.

SPONGIA. Sponge. Burnt sponge is used in the cure of bronchocele, scrofula, and cutaneous disorders. Sponge is likewise used in making tents for the dilatation of wounds, and stopping hæmorrhage.

SPORADIC. Is a term applied to such diseases as attack particular persons at the same time or season.

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SPRAIN. See SUBLUXATIO.

SPURGE, OLIVE. See MEZEREUM.

SQUAMOUS SUTURE. See OSTEOLOGY.

SQUILL. See SCILLA.

STANNUM. Tin. The powder of tin is esteemed as a vermifuge; the dose is from ten to thirty grains twice a day.

STAPEDIUS. See MYOLOGY.

STAPES. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

STAPHILINUS EXTERNUS. Circumflexus. See MYOLOGY.

STAPHISAGARIA. Staves acre. It is at present chiefly used as an external application, in cutaneous diseases, and in destroying lice, &c.

STAPHYLINUS. Azygos Uvulæ. See MYOLOGY.

STAPHYLOMA. A disease of the cornea wherein it becomes of unusual thickness and opacity, owing to effusion between its laminæ from chronic inflammation.

STARCH. See AMYLUM.

STATICE LIMONICUM. See BEHEN RUBRUM.

STEATOCELE. A tumour of a suetty consistence in the scrotum.

STEATOMA. An encysted tumour, whose contents resemble suet.

STEMLESS MILKVETCH. See ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS.

STERNO. Names of muscles compounded of this word signify such as have an attachment to the sternum.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTIOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

STERNO-COSTALIS. See MYOLOGY.

STERNO-HYOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

STERNO-MASTOIDEUS. Sterno Cleido Mastoideus. See MYOLOGY.

STERNO-THYROIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

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STERNUM. See **OSTEOLOGY**.

STERTOR. Noisy respiration, such as takes place in apoplexy.

STIBIUM. See **ANTIMONIUM**.

STIGMA. A small red spot in the skin without an elevation of the cuticle.

STIMULANTS. Substances that excite the nervous energy. Stimulants have been divided into, a. Stimulantia Topica, as mustard, cantharides, mercurial preparations. b. Stimulantia Defusibilia, as volatile alkali, heat, and electricity. c. Stimulantia Cardiaca, as cinnamon, wine, &c.

STIMULUS. That which irritates.

STÆCAS CITRINA. See **ELYCHRYSUM**.

STOMACACE. Hæmorrhage from the gums with fetor of the mouth.

STOMACH. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

STOMACHICS. Medicines that excite and strengthen the action of the stomach.

STONE. See **CALCULUS**.

STORAX. See **STYRAX**.

STRABISMUS. Squinting. Cullen mentions three species of it: 1st, Strabismus habitualis, arising from a habit of using only one eye; 2d, Strabismus commodus, when one eye cannot accommodate itself to the other owing to greater weakness or mobility; 3d, Strabismus necessarius, from a change of situation or figure of the eye or some part of it.

STRAMONIUM. Thorn Apple. The seeds of this plant are said to possess powerful narcotic qualities. An extract made of them has been recommended in the cure of epileptic, convulsive and maniacal affections. The leaves have been used externally in cases of burns, tumours, &c.

STRANGURY. See **DYSURIA**.

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STROPHULUS. A papulous eruption appearing in a variety of forms. It is a disease peculiar to infants. For an account of which see Dr. Willan's book on cutaneous diseases.

STRUMA. See SCROPHULA.

STUPOR. Insensibility.

STYLIFORM. Resembling a style in shape.

STYLO. Names of muscles compounded of this word signify such as have an attachment to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. See MYOLOGY.

STYLO-HYOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

STYLO-MASTOID FORAMEN. A hole situated between the styloid and mastoid process of the temporal bone.

STYLO-PHARYNGEUS. See MYOLOGY.

STYPTICS. Medicines that have a power of stopping hæmorrhage.

STYRAX. Storax. It has been employed in catarrhal and asthmatic complaints, and likewise in obstructed menstruation, but is not at present much used.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY. See ARTERIES.

SUBCLAVIUS. See MYOLOGY.

SUBCUTANEOUS GLANDS. The sebaceous glands of the skin.

SUBER. The Cork Tree. Burnt cork is used in stopping the bleeding of piles, and as a topical application in the form of ointment for allaying the irritation of them.

SUBLIMATION. It is the process whereby the fumes of bodies are raised and collected in proper vessels by the application of a certain degree of heat.

SUBLIMATE. See HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

SUBLINGUAL GLANDS. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

SUBLUXATIO. A sprain or subluxation.

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SUBMERSION. Drowning.

SUBSCAPULARIS. See MYOLOGY.

SUBSULTUS TENDINUM. A cronic affection of the tendons, as observed in typhus.

SUCCINAS AMMONIACÆ. See SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATES. Salts formed by the combination of the succinic acid with different bases.

SUCCINIC ACID. See ACIDS.

SUCCINUM. Amber.

SUCCORY. See CICHORIUM.

SUCCUS ACONITI SPISSATUS. See ACONITUM.

SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ SPISSATUS. See BELLADONNA.

SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS. Extractum Cicutæ. See CICUTA.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS. It possesses aperient and diuretic properties, and is used in scorbutic disorders.

SUCCUS GASTRICUS. See GASTRIC JUICE.

SUDAMINA. An eruption of pimples which appear after profuse perspiration in the summer time without fever.

SUDATIO. See EPIDROSIS.

SUDORIFICS. See DIAPHORETICS.

SUGAR. See SACCHARUM.

SULCUS. A groove or furrow as observed in bones.

SULPHAS ALUMINOSUS. See ALUMEN.

SULPHAS AMMONIACÆ. See AMMONIA MURIATA.

SULPHAS CUPRI. Sulphat of Copper. It is internally used as a tonic, emetic, and astringent; externally as a styptic, escharotic, &c.

SULPHAS CUPRI AMMONIACALIS. This medicine possesses tonic and astringent properties, and is used in the cure of intermittents, hysteria, &c.

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SULPHAS FERRI. See **FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.**

SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI. Turpethum Minerale. Mercurius Emeticus Flavus. It acts as a powerful emetic in a dose of two grains, but as an alterative in smaller doses. It is employed as an errhine, and in cutaneous diseases.

SULPHAS MAGNESIÆ. See **MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.**

SULPHAS POTASSÆ. See **KALI VITRIOLATUM.**

SULPHAS SODÆ. See **NATRON VITRIOLATUM.**

SULPHAS ZINCI. See **ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.**

SULPHATES. Salts formed by the combination of the sulphuric acid with different bases.

SULPHITES. Salts formed by the union of the sulphureous acid with different bases.

SULPHUR. Brimstone. It is in constant use in cutaneous and other diseases, and is a specific in the cure of itch. Its combinations with other substances are numerous, each of which deserves notice. Sulphur is purified by sublimation, and then it is called Flores Sulphuris; the impure remains or dross going by the name of Sulphur Vivum.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM. Sulphur Auratum Antimonii. The Hydro-Sulphuret of Antimony. It is in high esteem combined with calomel as an alterative, and in the cure of cutaneous diseases.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. Lac Sulphuris. It greatly resembles the flowers of sulphur in its properties, and is chiefly preferred to it on account of its greater purity.

SULPHURATED HYDROGEN. See **HEPATIC AIR.**

SULPHUREOUS ACID. See **ACIDS.**

SULPHURES or SULPHURETS. Sulphur combined with different bases.

SULPHURETUM AMMONIACÆ. Sulphuret of Ammoniac. It is used internally in cutaneous, phthisical, and

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other disorders, and externally as a bath in diseases of the skin, &c.

SULPHURETUM CALCIS. Sulphuret of Lime. It is used as a bath in certain cutaneous affections.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. Hydrargyrus cum Sulphure. Æthiops Mineral. It possesses anthelmintic and alterative properties.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM. See **HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.**

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI STIBIATUM NIGRUM. Kermes Mineral. It possesses anthelmintic properties, and is used in cutaneous disorders.

SULPHURETUM POTASSÆ. Sulphuret of Potash. Hepar Sulphuris, which see.

SULPHURETUM SODÆ. See **SULPHURETUM POTASSÆ.**

SULPHURETUM STIBII NATIVUM. Antimonium Crudum. It possesses diaphoretic and alterative virtues, and is frequently used in the cure of cutaneous diseases.

SULPHURIC ACID. See **ACIDS.**

SUMACH. The leaves and berries possess astringent and tonic powers, but more especially the leaves.

SUPERCILIUM. The Eyebrow.

SUPERFÆTATIO. Double conception arising from the presence of two uteri.

SUPINATION. The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards by the rotation of the radius.

SUPINATOR. A name given to a muscle that effects the supination of the hand.

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS. See **MYOLOGY.**

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS. See **MYOLOGY.**

SUPPOSITORIUM. A suppository. Substance introduced into the rectum for various purposes.

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SUPPURATION. The formation of pus.

SUPRACOSTALES. Levatores Costarum. See **MYOLOGY**.

SUPRASPINALIS. See **MYOLOGY**.

SUTURE. See **ARTICULATION**. But in surgery this term is applied to the union of the lips of a wound by means of a needle and ligature. There are five kinds of sutures as they are called, which are made use of in surgery,—1st, The Dry Suture; 2d, The Twisted Suture; 3d, The Interrupted Suture; 4th, The Quilled Suture; and 5th, The Uninterrupted Suture or Glover's Suture. The three last of which scarcely ever appear necessary in any case of surgery especially where position is attended to.

SWEAT. See **PERSPIRATION**.

SYMMETRY. Is an exact and beautiful proportion of parts to one another.

SYMPATHETIC NERVE. See **NEUROLOGY**.

SYMPHYSIS. See **ARTICULATION**.

SYMPHYTUM. It possesses similar virtues to those of *Althæa*.

SYNARTHROSIS. See **ARTICULATION**.

SYNCHONDROSIS. See **ARTICULATION**.

SYNCHONDROTOMIA. The section of the symphysis pubis.

SYNCHYSIS. A confusion of the humours of the eye from a violent blow, or inflammation.

SINCIPUT. The fore part of the cranium.

SYNCOPE. *Leipothymia. Deliquium Animi.* Fainting. The heart's action and respiration become greatly diminished, and there is paleness and coldness of the body. It may be either sympathetic with some other disease, or arise from a disease of the heart itself.

SYNCOPE ANGINOSA. See **ANGINA PECTORIS**.

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SYNDESMOLOGY. See **ARTICULATION.**

SYNDESMO-PHARYNGEUS. Constrictor Pharyngis Medius. See **MYOLOGY.**

SYNDESMOSIS. See **ARTICULATION.**

SYNEUROSIS. See **ARTICULATION.**

SYNIZESIS. Deprivation of sight from a contraction and coalition of the pupil.

SYNOCHA. See **FEBRIS CONTINUA.**

SYNOCHUS. See **FEBRIS CONTINUA.**

SYNOVIA. A fluid secreted in the various joints of the body for the purpose of facilitating their motion.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

SYNTENOSIS. Syneurosis. See **ARTICULATION.**

SYNTHESIS. Combination of parts, as opposed to Analysis.

SYPHILIS. Lues Venerea. The Venereal disease. This disease arises from impure coition, and attacks the hard as well as the soft parts of the body. It usually commences with a sore of a peculiar character (chancre) about the genitals, from which particles of the venereal virus are taken up by the lymphatics occasioning bubo, or being conveyed into the system produce ulcers in the throat, spots on the skin, nodes and pains of the bones, &c. The remedies used in this disease are, Mercury, Mezereum, Sarsaparilla, Guaiacum, Bark, Opium, Nitrous Acid, &c. but Mercury is the only specific.

SYRUPUS. Syrup. It is a watery or other liquor boiled with sugar to the consistence of honey.

SYRUPUS ACETI. It is a pleasant acidulated syrup.

SYRUPUS ALTHEÆ. It is sometimes used to allay tickling coughs, &c.

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SYRUPUS CARYOPHILLI RUBRI. This syrup is of an agreeable flavour and fine red colour, for which purpose it is mostly used.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI. It is a syrup possessing diuretic properties.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII. It is an agreeable syrup, retaining the flavour of the orange-peel if properly prepared.

SYRUPUS CROCI. This syrup is a pleasant cordial, and gives a fine colour to juleps, &c.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS SUCCI. It is a pleasant acidulated cooling syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI. It is a very useful anodyne syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI. It possesses milder properties than the former.

SYRUPUS RIBIS NIGRI. It possesses cooling and diuretic properties, and is chiefly used in juleps, gargarisms, &c.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. It is a gentle laxative.

SYRUPUS ROSARUM. This syrup possesses astringent properties.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. It possesses expectorant and diuretic properties.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ. It has been much employed as a purgative.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. It possesses balsamic properties, and is used to allay tickling coughs, &c.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. It is a gentle laxative usually given to children.

SYRUPUS ZINZIBERIS. This is an aromatic syrup

SYSSARCOSIS. See ARTICULATION.

SYSTOLE. The contraction of the heart.

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TABACUM. Tobacco. See NICOTIANA.

TABES. A wasting of the body known by emaciation, weakness, and hectic fever. There are three species of it according to Cullen: 1. Tabes Purulenta, from an ulcer either external or internal or a vomica. 2. Tabes Scrophulosa, from a scrophulous habit. 3. Tabes Venenata, from poison.

TACAMAHACA. Its chief use is in making stimulating plasters; but it appears worthy of notice as an internal remedy on account of its astringent and balsamic properties.

TACTUS. See TOUCH.

TÆNIA. The tape-worm. See WORMS.

TALCUM. Talc. It is said to possess antacid and aperient properties.

TALUS. See ASTRAGALUS.

TAMALAPATRA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

TAMARINDUS. The tamarind. It possesses cathartic and refrigerant qualities.

TAMARISCUS. Common tansy. It is said to possess tonic, anthelmintic, stomachic, and emmenagogue virtues.

TAPPING. See PARACENTESIS.

TAR. See PIX LIQUIDA.

TARANTISMUS. That desire of dancing which is produced by the bite of the Tarantula.

TARANTULA. A kind of venomous spider whose bite it is said is only to be cured by music.

TARAXACUM. The dandelion. It is esteemed for its aperient and diuretic qualities.

TARSUS. See OSTEOLOGY.

T E

TARTAR. The virtues of tartar are refrigerant, aperient, and diuretic.

TARTAR, ACID OF. It possesses refrigerant and diuretic qualities.

TARTAR EMETIC. See **ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.**

TARTAR, SALT OF. See **KALI PREPARATUM.**

TARTAR SOLUBLE. See **KALI TARTARISATUM.**

TARTAR, SPIRIT OF. Pyrotartareous acid. See **ACIDS.**

TARTAR VITRIOLATED. See **KALI VITRIOLATUM.**

TARTRIS AMMONIACÆ. Tartrite of ammoniac. It is said to possess diaphoretic and diuretic virtues.

TARTRIS POTASSÆ. See **KALI TARTARISATUM.**

TARTRIS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS. *Cremor tartari.* It possesses cooling, eccoprotic, and diuretic virtues.

TARTRIS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS STIBIATUS. See **ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.**

TARTRIS SODÆ. *Sal polychrestus Seignetti.* In a large dose it proves a cathartic, and in smaller quantities acts as a diuretic and deobstruent.

TARTRITES. Salts formed by the union of the tartareous acid with different bases.

TAXIS. The reduction of displaced parts by the hand without the aid of instruments, as in reducing hernias, &c.

TEETH. These are in the adult thirty-two in number, being sixteen in each jaw, viz: eight *Incisores*, four *Cuspidati*, eight *Bicuspides*, and twelve *Molares*. Each tooth consists of a *Head* or *Corona*, a *Neck* or *Cervix*, and one or more *Roots* or *Fangs*.

TEETHING. See **DENTITION.**

TEGUMENTS, COMMON. See **SKIN.**

TELA. The cellular membrane is so called.

TELA CELLULOSA. See **CELLULAR MEMBRANE.**

TEMPERAMENT. The constitution or habit of body pe-

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culiar to every one. Temperaments have been divided into the sanguineous, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic.

TEMPLES. Those parts of the head situated opposite to the squamous portions of the temporal bones.

TEMPORAL ARTERY. See ARTERIES.

TEMPORAL BONE. See OSTEOLOGY.

TEMPORALIS. See MYOLOGY.

TENDON. The white unyielding extremity of a muscle.

TENESMUS. A continual inclination to go to stool without voiding any fecal matter.

TENSOR PALATI. Circumflexus. See MYOLOGY.

TENSOR TYMPANI. See MYOLOGY.

TENSOR VAGINÆ FEMORIS. See MYOLOGY.

TENTORIUM. See CEREBELLUM.

TEREBINTHINA ARGENTORATENSIS. Strasburg turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. Chio turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA CYPRIA. Chian or Cyprus turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. Venice turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. Common turpentine. For the medicinal virtues, see TURPENTINES.

TERES MAJOR. See MYOLOGY.

TERES MINOR. See MYOLOGY.

TERMINTHUS. It is a tumour of a dark colour, attended with considerable pain, said to attack the legs of females.

TERRA CATECHU. See CATECHU.

TERRA JAPONICA. See CATECHU.

TERRA PONDEROSA SALITA. See MURIAS BARYTÆ.

TERTIAN AGUE. See FEBRIS INTERMITTENS.

TESTES CEREBRI. See CEREBRUM.

TESTICLE. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

TESTICULUS. A small testicle.

TESTIS. A testicle.

T H

TETANUS. This name is applied to a tonic contraction of muscles, which is sometimes an idiopathic disease, sometimes sympathetic. The kinds of tetanic affections are, Emprosthotonos, where the body is rigidly bent forward. Pleurosthotonos, where the body is bent to one side. Opisthotonos, where the body is rigidly bent backward; and Trismus, or Lock'd Jaw, where the jaw remains fixed. The remedies used in this disease are opium, which should be given in larger doses than what is common, and in a fluid form, sudorifics, stimulants, hot and cold bathing, bathing in warm oil, mercurial ointment smeared over the body; and where tetanus has arisen from a wound, the wound has been enlarged: but most commonly all our means prove unsuccessful.

TETTERS. See **HERPES**.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS. See **CHAMÆDRYS**.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆPITYS. See **CHAMÆPITYS**.

THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM. See **CEREBRUM**.

THALICTRUM. The root is said to possess aperient and stomachic properties.

THECA. A case or covering.

THENAR. Flexor Brevis Pollicis manus. See **MYOLOGY**.

THERAPEUTICS. A branch of medicine.

THERIACA. Treacle.

THERMÆ. Warm baths.

THLASPI. Mithridate mustard. Its medicinal qualities greatly resemble those of common mustard.

THORACIC DUCT. See **ABSORBENTS**.

THORAX. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**.

THROMBUS. A small tumour that sometimes arises after bleeding, from the blood escaping from the vein into the cellular substance surrounding it.

T I

THUS. See OLIBANUM.

THYMIAMA. Muskwood. It is slightly astringent.

THYMUS. Thyme. It is said to possess emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic properties.

THYMUS GLAND. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

THYREO. Names of muscles compounded of this word signify such as are attached to the thyroid cartilage.

THYREO-ARYTENOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

THYREO-HYOIDEUS. See MYOLOGY.

THYROID CARTILAGE. See LARYNX.

THYROID GLAND. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

TIBIA. See OSTEOLOGY.

TIBIAL ARTERY. See ARTERIES.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS. See MYOLOGY.

TIBIALIS POSTICUS. See MYOLOGY.

TIC DOLOREUX. See DOLOREUX TIC.

TIN. See METALS.

TINCÆ OS. Os internum uteri. The mouth of the uterus. See UTERUS.

TINCAL. See BORAX.

TINCTURE. A solution of any substance in spirit of wine.

TINCTURA ALOES. A stomachic and purgative, used in amenorrhœa, &c.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. It possesses more stimulating properties than the former, and is used in cachectic and icteric cases, uterine obstructions, &c.

TINCTURA ASSAFETIDÆ. Its virtues are antispasmodic.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI. It is a stimulating tincture possessing all the virtues of the Balsam of Peru.

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA. It is chiefly used

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as an external application to wounds and ulcers; but it is internally employed as an expectorant and antispasmodic.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. This tincture possesses very active diuretic and stimulating properties, and should be used with great caution. The usual dose is from ten to twenty drops taken in water or any other liquor, twice a day.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. It is a useful cordial.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. It possesses cordial and carminative properties.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. It is not unfrequently substituted for the Peruvian bark in cases of fever, &c. where that remedy disagrees with the patient.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. It is chiefly used as an antispasmodic.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. An antispasmodic used in nervous and hysteric disorders.

TINCTURA CATECHU. It possesses astringent properties, and is frequently employed in diarrhœas and other disorders where astringent remedies are required.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. It is a useful stomachic and tonic preparation.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. Its medicinal properties are similar to the former.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. A powerful stimulant and carminative.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ. This is a useful tonic and stomachic tincture.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII. It is an agreeable stomachic medicine.

TINCTURA CROCI. It is chiefly used on account of its colouring properties.

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TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI. It possesses tonic and astringent virtues.

TINCTURA GALBANI. Its properties are antispasmodic, and it is employed in nervous and hysterical complaints.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. A useful bitter tonic and stomachic medicine.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. It is chiefly used in cases of chronic rheumatism, as a stimulant and diaphoretic.

TINCTURA GUAIACI COMPOSITA. The qualities of this medicine are stronger than those of the former.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI. It is mostly used in cases of uterine obstruction, where it is said to be particularly serviceable.

TINCTURA JALAPII. A stimulating purgative.

TINCTURA KINO. It possesses astringent properties.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. Its properties are antispasmodic.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. It is employed as a tonic.

TINCTURA OPII. It is a powerful and useful anodyne.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. It possesses slightly anodyne and diaphoretic qualities.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI. A stomachic purgative.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA. The same as the former.

TINCTURA RHEI AMARA. The same.

TINCTURA RHEI DULCIS. An agreeable aperient.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA. A useful emmenagogue.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. It possesses expectorant and diuretic qualities.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. It is a useful carminative and cathartic.

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TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. It is a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. A useful antispasmodic.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ COMPOSITA. A powerful stimulant and antispasmodic.

TINCTURA VERATRI. A powerful alterative and deobstruent.

TINEA CAPITIS. The scald head. It is a disease that begins at the bulbous extremities of the hair of the head, forming crusts, and generally arises from inattention to cleanliness; it is likewise more common with boys than girls. The treatment consists in having the head shaved, and frequently washed with soft soap and water, and in the external use of Unguentum Picis, Zinci, Citrinum, or Cerussæ Acetatæ. Decoction of white hellebore appears to be a useful remedy, as an external application, to prevent the recurrence of the disease.

TINNITUS AURIUM. Ringing in the ears.

TOBACCO. See **TABACUM.**

TOMENTUM. A flock of wool.

TONICS. Medicines that increase the power of system.

TONIC SPASM. A rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation.

TONGUE. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

TONSILS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

TOPHUS. A small intumescence of a bone.

TORCULAR HEROPHILI. See **VEINS.**

TORMENTILLA. It has been highly esteemed for its astringent qualities.

TORMINA. Gripes. Pain in the bowels.

TORPOR. Numbness, or a deficiency of sensation.

TRACHEA. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

TRACHELO. Names of muscles compounded of this word

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signify such as are attached to a part of the vertebræ of the neck.

TRACHELO-MASTOIDEUS, See MUSCLES.

TRACHEOTOMY. It is the making an opening into the trachea in order to afford a passage for air into the lungs in cases of obstructed respiration.

TRACHOMA. A roughness on the internal surface of the eyelids.

TRAGACANTHA. Gum. Its properties are similar to those of Gum Arabic, but in an inferior degree.

TRAGICUS. See MYOLOGY.

TRAGOPOGON. Goat's beard. The root was formerly used for its diuretic qualities.

TRAGUS. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TRANSPIRATION. See PERSPIRATION.

TRANSVERSALIS ABDOMINIS. See MYOLOGY.

TRANSVERSALIS CERVICIS. See MYOLOGY.

TRANSVERSALIS COLLI. See MYOLOGY.

TRANSVERSALIS DORSI. See MYOLOGY.

TRANSVERSALIS PEDIS. See MYOLOGY.

TRANSVERSE SUTURE. The suture which connects the bones of the head to the bones of the face.

TRANSVERSUS AURIS. See MYOLOGY.

TRANSVERSUS PERINEI. See MYOLOGY.

TRANSVERSUS PERINEI ALTER. See MYOLOGY.

TRAPEZIUM OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

TRAPEZIUS. See MYOLOGY.

TRAPEZOIDES OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

TRAUMATIC. Relating to a wound.

TREMOR. An involuntary trembling of parts.

TREPAN. A surgical instrument for the purpose of removing a portion of the cranium.

T R

TRIANGULARIS STERNI. See MYOLOGY.

TRICEPS ADDUCTOR FEMORIS. See MYOLOGY.

TRICEPS EXTENSOR CUBITI. See-MYOLOGY.

TRICHIASIS. An inversion of the eye-lashes towards the eye-ball.

TRICHOMA. See PLICA POLONICA.

TRICHOMANES. Maiden-hair. The leaves have a mucilaginous, sweetish, subastringent taste, and are used in disorders of the chest, being supposed to possess expectorating properties.

TRICHURIS. See WORMS.

TRICUSPID VALVES. See HEART.

TRIGEMINI NERVI. See NEUROLOGY.

TRIQUETRA OSSICULA. Ossa WORMIANA. Small irregularly shaped bones most commonly found in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

TRISMUS. Locked Jaw. See TETANUS.

TRITICUM. Wheat.

TROCAR. A chirurgical instrument, used to give outlet to fluids contained in certain cavities of the body.

TROCHANTERS. Two processes of the thigh bone, one of which is considerably larger than the other.

TROCHISCI AMYLI. A demulcent.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ. They are used in cardialgia and acidities of the stomach.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ. A pectoral and demulcent.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ. They are frequently found useful in heartburn, &c.

TROCHISCI SULPHURIS. They are aperient and antiscorbutic.

T U

TROCHLEA. A kind of cartilaginous pulley through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes.

TROCHLEARIS. See MYOLOGY.

TROCHLEARES. See NEUROLOGY.

TROCHOIDES. See ARTICULATION.

TUBA EUSTACHIANA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TUBA FALLOPIANA. See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

TUBERCLE. A small hard tumour.

TUBERCULA QUADRIGEMINA. See CEREBRUM.

TUMORES. Tumours.

TUNBRIDGE WATER. It is a chalybeate water, and is employed in female disorders, as fluor albus, chlorosis, &c.

TUNGSTEN. A mineral substance of peculiar gravity.

TUNGSTIC ACID. See ACIDS.

TUNICA. A coat or covering, as applied to membranes.

TUNICA ALBUGINEA OCULI. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TUNICA ALBUGINEA TESTIS. One of the coverings of the testis.

TUNICA ARACHNOIDEA. See CEREBRUM.

TUNICA CHOROIDEA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TUNICA CONJUNCTIVA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TUNICA CORNEA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TUNICA RETINA. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

TUNICA VAGINALIS TESTIS. One of the coverings of the testis.

TUNSTATS. Salts formed by the union of the tungstic acid with different bases.

TURBINATED BONES. See OSTEOLOGY.

TURPETH MINERAL. See HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

TURPETHUM, TURBETH. The root possesses purgative

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virtues, but is not much to be depended upon on account of its uncertain operation.

TURPENTINE. The different turpentine employed medicinally are,—the Chian turpentine, the common turpentine, and the Venice turpentine. Turpentine has been used in rheumatic, nephritic, scorbutic and pulmonic complaints; in gleet and fluor albus; and is frequently exhibited as a styptic in cases of internal hæmorrhage, and as a diuretic.

TUSSILAGO. Colt's-foot. It possesses demulcent and pectoral qualities, and is used in catarrhal and pulmonary affections, &c.

TUSSIS. A cough.

TUSSIS CONVULSIVA OR FERINA. See **PERTUSSIS**.

TUTIA. Tutty. An oxyd of Zinc. It is often mixed with some mild cerate to be applied to the eye.

TYMPANI MEMBRANA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

TYMPANITIS. Tympany. A distension of the abdomen with air, with a peculiar sound upon striking it.

TYMPANUM. See **ORGANS OF SENSE**.

TYPHUS. See **FEBRIS CONTINUA**.

TYRIASIS. A species of leprosy.

U.

ULCERUS. An Ulcer. Ulcers have of late been divided into the six following species:—1st, Ulcers in parts that have sufficient strength to carry on the actions necessary for their recovery; 2d, Ulcers in parts that are too weak for that purpose; 3d, Ulcers in parts whose actions are too violent to form healthy granulations; 4th, Ulcers in parts whose actions

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are too indolent; 5th, Ulcers in parts attended with some specific diseased action; 6th, Ulcers in parts attended with a varicose state of the veins of the limb. See Mr. Home's book on this subject.

ULMARIA. Meadow Sweet. The leaves are said to be mildly astringent, and the flowers to possess antispasmodic virtues; but it is not much used at present.

ULMUS. The Elm Tree. The inner bark of this tree has an astringent taste, and has been recommended in nephritic and cutaneous disorders, in the form of decoction.

ULNA. The Ulna or Cubit. See OSTEOLOGY.

ULNAR ARTERY. See ARTERIES.

ULNAR NERVE. See NEUROLOGY.

UMBILICAL CORD. See FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS.

UMBILICAL HERNIA. See HERNIA.

UMBILICAL REGION. See ABDOMEN.

UNCIFORM BONE. See OSTEOLOGY.

UNGUENTUM. An ointment.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS SUILLÆ. The most simple ointment we have in use.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS. It is chiefly used as a stimulating application to ulcers.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ. It is a useful application in cases of tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections incident to children.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. It is employed to keep up a constant discharge from blisters.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ. An emollient application to sores.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ. A cooling emollient ointment.

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UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ. A cooling ointment.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. A stimulating application to ulcers.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. It is chiefly used for mercurial friction in the venereal disease.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. This ointment is weaker than the former.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI. It is a very useful stimulating ointment.

UNGUENTUM PICIS. It is chiefly employed in cutaneous affections, tinea capitis, &c.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. A stimulating ointment.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. A cooling emollient ointment.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. An emollient ointment.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI. An emollient ointment.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. A useful ointment in the cure of the itch, and other cutaneous disorders.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ. A mild astringent ointment.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. A stimulating ointment.

UNGUIS. The nail.

UNGUIS OS. See OSTEOLOGY.

URACHUS. A ligamentous chord that arises from the fundus of the urinary bladder, and is connected with the umbilical chord. In the fœtuses of brute animals it is a hollow tube through which the urine passes from the bladder into the allantois.

UREDIO. An affection of the skin attended with itching and a kind of burning sensation.

URETER. See KIDNEYS.

V A

URETHRA. The canal through which the urine passes from the bladder.

URINARY BLADDER. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

URINE. A fluid secreted by the kidneys.

URTICA. The common nettle. It possesses diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

URTICARIA. The nettle rash. A species of exanthematous fever, characterized by pyrexia and an eruption on the skin, similar to that produced by the sting of the nettle. The treatment consists in an observance of the antiphlogistic regimen, and a moderate temperature.

UTERINE FURY. See **NYMPHOMANIA.**

UTERUS. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY.**

UVA PASSA MAJOR. The raisin. Raisins are chiefly employed in emollient decoctions in pectoral disorders, &c.

UVA PASSA MINOR. The currant. Their virtues are similar to those of the former.

UVA URSI. Bears whortleberry. It possesses astringent qualities, and is a very useful medicine in calculous affections, and disorders of the bladder.

UVEA. See **ORGANS OF SENSE.**

UVULA. A small body of a conical form, hanging from the middle of the velum pendulum palati over the root of the tongue.

UVULARIA. It was formerly used as an astringent remedy in cases of relaxed uvulæ.

V.

VAGINA. The canal which leads from the os externum to the uterus.

V A

VAGINA. A sheath or covering including nerves, tendons, &c.

VAGUM PAR. See **NEUROLOGY.**

VALERIANA MAJOR. The garden valerian. It has been used in rheumatism and epilepsy.

VALERIANA SYLVESTRIS. It is frequently used as an antispasmodic in cases of hysteria, epilepsy, &c.

VALVES. Thin membranous folds situated within certain vessels, whose office is only to admit the flow of the contained fluid in one direction and prevent its return.

VALVULA. A small valve.

VALVULA EUSTACHII. See **HEART.**

VALVULA TULPII. The valve of the colon is so called.

VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES. Semilunar folds of the villous coat of the small intestines.

VALVULÆ MITRALES. See **HEART.**

VALVULÆ SEMILUNARES. See **HEART.**

VALVULÆ TRICUSPIDES, OR TRIGLOCHINES. See **HEART.**

VARI. See **JONTHI.**

VARICELLA. The chicken pox. This disease is characterized by pyrexia; and eruption of pimples having in some degree a resemblance to small-pox, which form into crusts three or four days after their appearance. The treatment consists in the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen, &c.

VARICOCELE. A distension of the veins of the scrotum or spermatic cord. It most commonly arises from immoderate exercise of the lower extremities, or pressure from trusses, &c. For the cure of this disease the operation of tying the spermatic vein has been proposed.

VARIOLA. The small-pox.

VARIOLA VACCINA. The cow-pox.

V E

VARIX. A dilatation of a vein.

VAS DEFERENS. The excretory duct of the testicle.

VASA BREVIA. See **ARTERIES.**

VASA DEFERENTIA. See **VAS DEFERENS.**

VASA VORTICOSA. The contorted veins of the choroid coat of the eye.

VASTUS EXTERNUS. See **MUSCLES.**

VASTUS INTERNUS. See **MUSCLES.**

VEINS. Are membranous canals which either terminate in the Vena Cava Superior, Vena Cava Inferior, or Vena Portæ. Like the arteries they also consist of three tunics, but they have no pulsation, collapse when divided, possess a greater diameter than the arteries, have more numerous branches, a more reticular arrangement, and run more superficially. Except the Veins of the viscera and brain, these vessels also possess valves.

The Veins of the external part of the head and neck are the Frontal, Angular, Temporal, Auricular, Lingual, Occipital and Muscular. All these terminate in the external Jugular which opens into the subclavian.—The Veins or Sinuses of the brain, viz. the Cavernous, Circular, Petrosal, Occipital, Longitudinal Superior and Inferior, the Torcular Herophili and the Lateral, on the contrary, terminate in the Internal Jugular which also opens into the Subclavian. The Vertebral Veins returning from the brain terminate similarly.

The chief veins of the upper extremities are the Axillary in the Axilla, the Brachial on the arm, and the Cephalic on the outside, the Median on the middle and the Basilic on the inside of the fore-arm. The Cephalic and Basilic Veins being joined by the Mediana Cephalica and Mediana Basilica pass up the arm.

The Veins of the Thorax are the Internal Thoracic Veins; the Vena Azygos which returns the blood of the intercostal

V E

Veins; and the two Subclavians, of which the left is longer than the right on account of the situation of the superior Cava toward the right side.

The Vena Portæ which is distributed through the liver, derives its blood from the Mesenteric and Splenic Veins.

Those of the Loins and Pelvis exactly correspond to the Lumbar and Pelvic arteries.

The Veins of the Lower extremities are the Vena Saphena Major which passes up the inside of the leg and thigh, and terminates in the groin; the Vena Saphena Minor which passes up the outside of the leg and terminates in the ham; the Popliteal and the Crural Vein which accompany their corresponding arteries.

It must be observed that both in the leg and in the thigh each deep-seated artery is accompanied by two corresponding Veins, denominated Venæ Sodales.

VELUM PENDULUM PALATI. The soft palate.

VENA AZYGOS. See VEINS.

VENA MEDINENSIS. See MEDINENSIS VENA.

VENA PORTÆ. See VEINS.

VENEREAL DISEASE. See SYPHILIS.

VENTER. The belly.

VENTRICLES. A term applied to cavities of the brain and heart.

VENTRICULUS SUCCENTURIATUS. A portion of the duodenum is so called by some writers.

VENUS. An old term for copper.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White hellebore.

VERATRUM NIGRUM. Black hellebore.

VERBASCUM MULLEIN.

VERBASCUM NIGRUM.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS.

} These plants are mildly
astringent.

V I

- VERBENA. Vervain. It is not much used at present.
- VERDEGRIS. See *ÆRUGO*.
- VERMIFUGE. See *ANTHELMINTICS*.
- VERMILLION. See *CINNABAR*.
- VERONICA. It possesses mild astringent qualities.
- VERRUCÆ. Warts. These are removed by incision, or the application of caustics.
- VERTEBRÆ. See *OSTEOLOGY*.
- VERTEBRAL ARTERY. See *ARTERIES*.
- VERTEX. The crown of the head.
- VERTICALIA OSSA. See *PARIETAL BONES*.
- VERTIGO. Giddiness.
- VESANIÆ. Impaired judgment, without coma or pyrexia.
- VESICA. A bladder.
- VESICA FELLIS. The gall bladder. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.
- VESICA URINARIA. The urinary bladder. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.
- VESICATORIES. Certain irritating substances externally applied, which produce blisters.
- VESICLE. An elevation of the cuticle containing a thin transparent watery liquor.
- VESICULÆ PULMONALES. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.
- VESICULÆ SEMINALES. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.
- VESICULAR FEVER. Pemphigus. It is a disease of very rare occurrence, and no more need be said of it in this place.
- VESTIBULUM. See *ORGANS OF SENSE*.
- VIBICES. Wheals or purple spots under the skin, arising from an effusion of blood.
- VIBRISSÆ. The hairs in the nostrils.
- VIGILANCE. It may be attended with anxiety, pain in

V I

the head, loss of appetite, diminution of strength, and other troublesome symptoms. It may arise from various causes.

VINCA PERVINCA. The periwinkle. This plant possesses bitter and astringent qualities.

VINCETOXICUM. Swallow-wort or tame poison. The root is esteemed sudorific, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

VINEGAR. See **ACETUM**.

VINUM. See **WINE**.

VINUM ALOES. It possesses purgative qualities, and is frequently given in suppression of the catamenia, &c.

VINUM ANTIMONII. In small doses it proves an alterative and diaphoretic, in large doses emetic and cathartic.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI. It is an emetic.

VINUM FERRI. It is a chalybeate, sometimes employed in cases of chlorosis, and where tonics of this species are required.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. In small doses it acts as a diaphoretic; in larger doses as an emetic.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ. It possesses narcotic and diuretic properties, and is said to be given with success in cases of dropsy, dysuria, and certain cutaneous affections.

VINUM RHABARBARI. A warm laxative medicine.

VINUM SCHLITICUM. It possesses expectorant and diuretic qualities.

VIOLA. The violet. A syrup made of the infusion of the flowers proves a useful purgative for children.

VIOLA TRICOLOR. Heart's ease. Pansies. It is said to have been used in cutaneous diseases, with considerable success.

VIPERA. The Viper. The flesh of this animal is perfectly innocent, and is frequently eaten by the common people, in

V I

cutaneous disorders, without deriving much benefit from its use.

VIPERINA VIRGINIANA. See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

VIRGA AUREA. Golden rod. The leaves and flowers of this plant are esteemed useful in nephritic complaints, &c.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCO. See NICOTIANA.

VIRUS. See CONTAGION.

VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ. The healing power employed in extinguishing disease and restoring health. This is often expressed by the words Nature and Natural cure.

VISCUM. Mistletoe. It was supposed to possess anti-epileptic virtues, but has now fallen into disuse.

VISION. See SIGHT.

VITAL PRINCIPLE. See LIFE.

VITILIGO. See ALPHUS.

VITIS. Vine leaves possess an astringent taste, and were formerly employed as a styptic medicine. The juice or sap is said to be a useful application to sore eyes.

VITIS IDÆA. The Red Whortle Berry. It possesses astringent virtues.

VITREOUS HUMOUR. See ORGANS OF SENSE.

VITRIOL, ACID OF. See SULPHURIC ACID.

VITRIOL, SPIRITS OF. See ACIDUM SULPHUREUM DILUTUM.

VITRIOL, SWEET SPIRIT OF. See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

VITRIOLATED KALI. See KALI VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLUM. Vitriol.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM. White Vitriol. See ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLUM CÆRULEUM. Blue Vitriol. See CUPRUM VITRIOLATUM.

W I

WITRIOLUM ROMANUM. Roman Vitriol. See **CUPRUM**
WITRIOLATUM.

WITRIOLUM VIRIDE. Green Vitriol. See **FERRUM VI-**
WITRIOLATUM.

WITRUM ANTIMONII CERATUM. It is chiefly used in
dysenteric affections as a cathartic medicine.

WOMER. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

WOMICA. An abscess of the lungs.

WOMICA NUX. See **NUX VOMICA.**

VOMITUS. A forcible ejection of the contents of the sto-
mach. It is frequently sympathetic with some other disease.

VOMITING OF BLOOD. See **HÆMATEMESIS.**

VULVA. Pudendum Muliebre. The parts of generation in
women.

W.

WAKE ROBIN. See **ARUM.**

WALL FLOWER. See **CHEIRI.**

WATER BRASH. See **PYROSIS.**

WAX. See **CERA.**

WHITE SWELLING. See **SPINA VENTOSA.**

WHITES. See **LEUCORRHÆA.**

WHORTLEBERRY BEARS. See **UVA URSI.**

WINE. The fermented juice of the ripe fruit of the *Vitis*
vinifera of Linnæus. The five following wines are em-
ployed for pharmaceutic and medicinal purposes:—1st, Vi-
num Album Hispanicum or Mountain Wine; 2d, Vinum Al-
bum Gallicum, or French White Wine; 3d, Vinum Canarium,
Canary or Sack; 4th, Vinum Rhenanum, or Rhenish Wine;

Y E

5th, Vinum Rubrum, or Port Wine. Considered as a medicine, wine is a useful cordial, and is used as such in many diseases.

WINTER CHERRY. See ALKEKENGİ.

WINTERIANUS CORTEX. Winter Bark. See CANELLA ALBA.

WOLFSBANE. See ACONITUM.

WOMB, INFLAMMATION OF. See HYSTERITIS.

WORMWOOD. See ABSINTHIUM.

WORMS. The kinds of worms that infest the intestinal canal of the human body are the Ascaris, Trichuris, and Tania or Tape Worm.

WORT. An infusion of malt. It is chiefly used as an antiscorbutic.

X.

XANTHIUM. The Lesser Burdock. It was formerly used in the cure of scrofula.

XERASIA. A downy appearance of the hairs as if sprinkled with powder.

XIPHOID. Bearing some resemblance to a sword.

XYLOBALSAMUM. See BALSAMUM GILIADENSE.

Y.

YAWS. See FRAMBESIA.

YELLOW FEVER. See FEBRIS CONTINUA.

YELLOW SAUNDERS. See SANTALUM CITRINUM.

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Z.

ZEDOARIA. Zedoary. The roots of this plant were formerly esteemed useful in rheumatic affections, but at present are entirely neglected.

ZIBETHUM. Civet. It possesses antispasmodic qualities.

ZINCUM. Zinc. See METALS.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. Flowers of Zinc. **Oxydum Zinci Sublimatum.** This medicine is used in epilepsy, hysteria, and hooping cough, as an antispasmodic.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM. **Oxydum Zinci Vitriolatum.** **Vitriolum Album.** **Sulphas Zinci.** White Vitriol. It possesses styptic, emetic, tonic and astringent virtues, and is likewise used in form of lotion in various cutaneous affections, &c.

ZINGIBER. Ginger. It possesses aromatic, antispasmodic and carminative qualities.

ZONA. Zoster. The shingles.

ZOOLOGY. A treatise on animals.

ZOONOMIA. The laws of animal life.

ZOOTOMY. The dissection of animal bodies.

ZYGOMA. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

ZYGOMATIC PROCESS. See **OSTEOLOGY.**

ZYGOMATIC SUTURE. The suture which unites the zygomatic process of the temporal bone to the cheek bone.

ZYGOMATICUS. Distortor Anguli Oris. See **MYOLOGY.**

NOSOLOGY OF CULLEN.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

Character.—After shivering, a quick pulse, increased heat, with interruption and derangement of functions, diminution of strength, and weakness of the joints.

ORDER I. FEBRES.

Pyrexia after languor, lassitude, and other signs of debility, without any primary local disease.

§ 1. INTERMITTENTS.

Fevers arising from marsh miasmata, consisting of many paroxysms, with intermissions, or at least with evident remission, returning with remarkable exacerbation, and in general with shivering: one paroxysm only taking place each day.

GENUS I. TERTIANA.

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about 48 hours: the accessions taking place at noon.

1. WITH INTERMISSION, differing

A. In the length of the paroxysm.

ORDER I. FEBRES.

- a.* With paroxysms not continuing above 12 hours.
- b.* With paroxysms continuing more than 12 hours.
- B. In the return of the paroxysms.
 - a.* Returning daily, with equal paroxysms, alternately resembling.
 - b.* Returning every second day, with two paroxysms in one day.
 - c.* Returning daily, with two paroxysms one day, and one paroxysm on the next.
 - d.* Returning daily, with a remission, more remarkable between the odd and even day, than between the even and odd.
- C. In the symptoms.
 - a.* Attended with drowsiness.
 - b.* Attended with spasms.
 - c.* Attended with efflorescence of the skin.
 - d.* Attended with inflammation.
- D. In being accompanied with other diseases.
- E. In cause.

2. WITH REMISSION.

II. QUARTANA.

Similar paroxysms after an interval of about 72 hours. The accessions in the afternoon.

1. WITH INTERMISSION, differing.

- A. In type, or period.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

- a. With single paroxysms every fourth day and none on the intermediate days.
 - b. With two paroxysms every fourth day and none on the intermediate days.
 - c. With three paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
 - d. Of the four days, the third only being free from fever and the paroxysms alike every fourth day.
 - e. With daily paroxysms and similar every fourth day.
- B. In Symptoms.
- C. In complication with other diseases.

2. WITH REMISSION.

III. QUOTIDIANA.

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about 24 hours, and the paroxysms taking place in the morning.

1. WITH INTERMISSION. It differs.

- A. In being simple.
- a. Universal, and returning at the same hour in the morning.
 - b. Partial.
- B. In being complicated.

2. WITH REMISSION.

§ 2. CONTINUÆ.

Fevers, without intermission, not produced by marsh miasmata; but with remissions and exacerbations, though not always considerable; continuing and having two paroxysms each day.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

IV. SYNOCHA.

Heat much increased ; pulse frequent, strong, and hard ;
urine red ; the animal functions little disturbed.

V. TYPHUS.

Contagious ; heat little increased ; pulse weak, small, and in
general quick ; urine little changed ; animal functions much
disturbed ; prostration of strength.

The species are,

1. *T. petechialis*, generally attended with spots.

This varies in degree.

a. *T. mitior*.

b. *T. gravior*.

2. *Typhus icterodes*, attended with yellowness of the skin.

VI. SYNOCHUS.

Contagious. A fever composed of synocha and typhus ; at first
a synocha, and towards the end typhus.

HECTICA.

Fever returning daily ; the accessions taking place at noon and
in the evening : with remission, but seldom intermission, in
the morning ; for the most part accompanied by nocturnal
sweats, and the urine depositing a sediment like brick-dust.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

Inflammatory fever ; phlogosis, or pain in some one external part, with some internal function injured ; the blood, when coagulated, exhibiting white coriaceous surface.

VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Pyrexia, with redness, heat, and painful tension of the skin.

The species are,

1. Phlogosis *phlegmone*, inflammation of a vivid red colour; with a circumscribed tumour, generally rising to a point, often terminating in abscess, and accompanied by throbbing pain.

It varies

a. In form.

b. In the part affected.

2. Phlogosis *Erythema* ; of a ruddy colour, disappearing on pressure ; with an irregular circumference ; tumour hardly perceptible, ending in cuticular scales, and in pustules or vesicles ; burning pain.

It varies

a. In intensity.

b. In its remote cause.

c. In being complicated.

Phlogosis is succeeded by

1. APOSTEMA. When the pain and throbbing have ceased, tumour arises whitish, soft, unfixed, and itching.
2. GANGRENA. The part becoming livid, soft, little sensible, and frequently with vesicles full of ichor.
3. SPHACELUS. After gangrene, the part becoming black-

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

ish, flaccid, easily lacerable, without feeling or heat, and with the fætor of putrid flesh; the injury quickly spreading.

VIII. OPHTHALMIA.

Redness and pain in the eye; light offensive; for the most part with effusion of tears.

The species and varieties are,

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Ophthalmia *membranarum*. Inflammation in the tunica conjunctiva, or in the coats of the eye.

It varies.

a. In degree of external inflammation.

b. In the affection of the internal coats.

2. Ophthalmia *tarsi*, with swelling, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsi.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. From disease in the eye.

b. From diseases of the other parts.

IX. PHRENITIS.

Vehement pyrexia; violent headach, redness of the face and eyes; impatience of light and noise; watchfulness; furious delirium.

X. CYNANCHE.

Pyrexia, sometimes of the ardent kind; redness and pain of the fauces: deglutition and respiration difficult, with a sense of tightness in the fauces.

CLASS 1. PYREXIÆ.

The species are,

1. *Cynanche tonsillaris*, affecting the membrane of the fauces, particularly the tonsils, with tumour and redness, accompanied by synocha.
2. *Cynanche maligna*, affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces, with swelling, redness, and mucous crusts, of a whitish or ash colour, covering ulcers; with typhous fever and eruption.
3. *Cynanche trachealis*, difficult respiration, inspiration loud, voice hoarse, cough sharp; hardly any apparent swelling in the fauces, swallowing not very difficult, with synocha.
4. *Cynanche pharyngea*, with redness chiefly at the bottom of the fauces; swallowing exceedingly difficult and painful; respiration easy, with synocha.
5. *Cynanche parotidea*, with great external swelling of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impeded; fever synocha, in general slow.

The symptomatic diseases of this genus arise

- a. From internal causes.
- b. From external causes.

XI. PNEUMONIA.

Pyrexia; pain in some part of the thorax; respiration difficult; cough.

The species are,

1. *Pneumonia peripneumonia*. The pulse not always hard, sometimes soft; dull pain in the breast; respiration always difficult, and, except in an erect posture of the

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

body, sometimes impossible ; the face swollen and of purple colour ; cough, in general moist, often bloody.

1. SIMPLE AND IDIOPATHIC.

2. IDIOPATHIC WITH FEVER.

3. SYMPTOMATIC.

2. Peripneumonia *pleuritis*, pulse hard ; pain, in general of the side, pungent, and encreased, especially at inspiration ; lying on the side troublesome ; very painful cough, at first dry, afterwards humid, and often bloody.

1. SIMPLE AND IDIOPATHIC.

2. COMPLICATED.

a. With fever.

b. With catarrh.

3. SYMPTOMATIC.

4. FALSE.

Pneumonia ends in

VOMICA. After Pneumonia, not terminating in resolution, constant difficult respiration and cough, uneasiness in lying on the sound side, with hectic fever.

EMPYEMA. After pneumonia, ending in suppuration, often after Vomica, a remission of pain, while the difficult respiration, cough, pain in lying on the side, and hectic fever remain, often accompanied with a sense of a fluid in the breast, and with symptoms of hydrothorax.

XII. CARDITIS.

Pyrexia ; pain in the region of the heart ; anxiety ; difficult respiration ; cough ; unequal pulse ; palpitation ; syncope.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

XIII. PERITONITIS.

Pyrexia; pain in the abdomen; increased when the body is erect; but without the symptoms peculiar to other abdominal inflammations.

1. Peritonitis *propria*, in the peritoneum.
2. Peritonitis *omentalis*, in the omentum.
3. Peritonitis *mesenterica*, in the mesentery.

XIV. GASTRITIS.

Pyrexia, of the typhous sort; anxiety; excessive heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by any thing taken into the stomach; inclination to vomit, and the ingesta immediately thrown out; hiccup.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

a. From internal causes.

1. Gastritis *phlegmonodea*, with acute pain, and vehement Pyrexia.

b. From external causes.

2. Gastritis *erythematica*, with slight pain and fever, and erysipelatous redness of the fauces.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

XV. ENTERITIS.

Typhous fever; sharp pain in the abdomen, spreading, and pungent about the umbilicus; vomiting; obstinate constiveness.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Enteritis *phlegmonodea*, with acute pain, vehement pyrexia, vomiting and costiveness.
2. Enteritis *erythematica*, with slight pain and fever, without vomiting, and with diarrhœa.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

XVI. HEPATITIS.

Pyrexia; tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, sometimes pungent as in pleuritis, but oftener dull; pain at the clavicle and the top of the right shoulder; pain in lying on the left side; difficult respiration; dry cough; vomiting; hiccup.

1. Acute; known by the above marks.
2. Chronic. Often affording no signs of distinction.

XVII. SPLENETIS.

Pyrexia; tension, heat, tumour, and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure; without signs of nephritis.

XVIII. NEPHRITIS.

Pyrexia; pain about the kidneys, often extending along the course of the ureter; frequent discharge of urine, either thin and without colour, or of a bright red; vomiting; numbness of the leg; retraction or pain of the testicle of the same side.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

1. IDIOPATHIC. Spontaneous.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

XIX. CYSTITIS.

Pyrexia; swelling and pain in the hypogastric region; frequent and painful discharge of urine, or total suppression of it; tenesmus.

1. From internal causes.

2. From external causes.

XX. HYSTERITIS.

Pyrexia; heat, tension, tumour, and pain in the hypogastric region; pain in the os tincæ when touched; vomiting.

XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

The cause external, and in general known; pyrexia; pain of the joints, along the course of the muscles, attacking the knees and larger joints more frequently than the lesser ones, encreased by heat.

The Rheumatismus acutus, and vulgaris, are idiopathic.

It varies in seat.

a. In the muscles of the loins.

b. In the muscles of the coxendix.

c. In the muscles of the thorax.

Rheumatism is followed by

ARTHRODYNIA. After rheumatism, a violent strain or subluxation succeeds, pains in the joints or muscles, encreased by motion, more or less changing, and moderated by external heat; the joints weak, rigid, readily and often

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

spontaneously growing cold; no pyrexia, and seldom any
pour.

Lumbago and Ischias are occasionally acute diseases; but as they are most generally chronic, they properly belong to this place.

XXII. ODONTALGIA.

Rheumatism or arthrodynia of the jaws, from caries in the
teeth.

XXIII. PODAGRA.

Gouty, arising without apparent external causes, but generally preceded by an affection of the stomach; pyrexia; pain at some one of the joints, generally at that of the great toe; certainly attacking the articulations of the feet and hands chiefly: returning at intervals, and alternating with affections of the stomach, or other internal parts.

1. *Podagra regularis*, with considerably violent inflammation of the joints, continuing for several days, and receding gradually with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the affected part.

2. *Podagra atonica*, debility of the stomach, or other internal part, either without the usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and changing pain in them; and with dyspepsia, or other symptoms of debility, often quickly alternating.

3. *Podagra retrograda*, with inflammation of the joints quickly appearing, soon followed by debility of the stomach, or of some other internal part.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

4. *Podagra aberrans*, with inflammation of some internal part, sometimes preceded by inflammation of the joints, which quickly disappears.

The gout is sometimes accompanied with other diseases.

XXIV. ARTHROPUOSIS.

Pains of the joints, or muscular parts, deep, dull, and of long continuance, often arising from contusion; little or no swelling; no inflammation; fever, at first slight, afterwards hectic, and abscess of the part taking place at the same time.

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

Contagious disease, attacking a person once only during life: commencing with fever; at a definite time eruptions, often numerous and small, take place upon the skin.

XXV. VARIOLA.

Contagious, inflammatory fever, with vomiting, and pain upon pressing the epigastrium.

The eruption of small red pimples takes place on the third day, and ends on the fifth; in the course of eight days they suppurate, and at last fall off in crusts, often leaving little pits in the skin.

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

the species are,

variola discreta; with few distinct pustules, having circular margins, turgid; the fever ceasing upon the eruption breaking out.

variola confluenta, with numerous confluent pustules having irregular margins, flaccid, and little elevation, the fever remaining after the eruption.

XXVI. VARICELLA.

or chicken-pox; pimples after short and slight fever, which run into pustules like the small-pox, seldom suppurating; in a few days ending in crusts, without leaving any scars.

XXVII. RUBEOLA.

A contagious inflammatory fever, with sneezing, a flow of thin humour from the eyes, and a dry and hoarse cough.

On the fourth day, or a little later, the small pimples, hardly elevated, break out in clusters, and after three days fall off in a small mealy desquamation.

Rubeola vulgaris, with small confluent clustering pimples in clusters, and hardly elevated.

It varies,

1. With violent symptoms, and irregular course.

2. Accompanied with cynanche.

3. Accompanied by a putrid diathesis.

4. *Rubeola variolodes*, with distinct and elevated pimples.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

XXVIII. SCARLATINA.

Contagious synocha.

On the fourth day of the disease, the face a little swelled; a florid redness, in large spots, afterwards uniting, spreads over the skin, and in three days falls off in furfureous scales; it is often succeeded by anasarca.

The species are,

1. *Scarlatina simplex*, not accompanied with cynanche.
2. *Scarlatina cynanchica*, with ulcerous cynanche.

XXIX. PESTIS.

Very contagious nervous fever, with extreme debility.

On an uncertain day of the disease an eruption of buboes or carbuncles takes place.

XXX. ERYSIPELAS.

Inflammatory fever for two or three days; in general attended with drowsiness, and often by delirium.

On some part of the skin, generally on the face, there is a *Phlogosis erythema*.

The species are,

1. *Erysipelas vesiculosum*, with erythema, spreading, redness, terminating in some places in large blisters.
- E. *Erysipelas phlyctenodes*, with erythema from many pimples, chiefly occupying parts of the chest, and soon ending in pustules or small blisters.

ORDER III. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

XXXI. MILIARIA.

Synorhus, anxiety, frequent sighing, oily sweats, and a sense of pricking as of pin-points, in the skin.

On an uncertain day of the disease, small, red, distinct, but crowded, pimples break out over the whole skin, except the face; and on the top of these pimples, after a day or two, very small white vesicles, remaining but a short time, appear.

XXXII. URTICARIA.

Quotidian fever.

On the second day appear small red spots, as if the skin were stung by nettles, almost evanescent during the day, but returning at night with fever, and in a few days totally falling off in very minute scales.

XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS.

Contagious nervous fever.

On the first, second, or third day, vesicles of the size of hazel-nuts appear in several places, remaining for several days, and then pouring out a thin ichor.

XXXIV. APHTHA.

Synochus.

The tongue swoln, its colour and that of the fauces inclining to purple; small specks at first appearing on the fauces and edges of the tongue, and afterwards cover-

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

ing the whole internal surface of the mouth; they are of a white colour, sometimes scattered, but often uniting; when rubbed off, quickly growing again, and remaining for an indefinite time.

I know but one species that is idiopathic, viz.

Aphtha infantum.

ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

Pyrexia; discharge of blood without external cause; on venesection, the blood appears as in the cases of Phlegmosiæ, having the gluten separated, or a crust formed.

XXXV. EPISTAXIS.

Pain or a sense of fulness in the head; redness of the face; flow of blood from the nostrils.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

It varies according to the age of the patient.

a. Epistaxis *juniorum*, with signs of arterial plethora.

b. Epistaxis *senum*, with signs of venous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. From internal causes.

b. From external causes.

ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS.

Redness of the cheeks; sense of uneasiness and sometimes of heat in the chest; difficult respiration; irritation in the fauces; blood of a florid colour, and often frothy, being brought up by coughing.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Hæmoptysis *plethorica*, without any external cause and without cough, or suppression of any usual evacuation.
2. Hæmoptysis *violenta*, taking place on the application of external violence.
3. Hæmoptysis *phthisica*, taking place after long-continued cough, with wasting and debility.
4. Hæmoptysis *calculosa*, small calculous particles, often calcareous, being brought up.
5. Hæmoptysis *vicaria*, taking place after the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

Hæmoptysis *pneumonica*.

Hæmoptysis *exanthematica*.

Hæmoptysis *hydropica*.

Hæmoptysis *cachectica*.

The consequence of Hæmoptysis is
PHTHISIS. Emaciation; debility; cough; hectic fever; and in general a purulent expectoration.

The species are,

1. Phthisis *incipiens*, without expectoration of pus.
2. P. *confirmata*, with expectoration of pus.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

Both species vary,

- a. With respect to the remote cause.
- b. With respect to the source from which the pus is derived.

XXXVII. HÆMORRHOIS.

Pain or sense of weight in the head; vertigo; pain in the loins and in the anus; livid painful tubercles round the anus, whence for the most part blood is discharged; blood likewise sometimes, without any apparent tumour, is discharged from within the anus.

The species are,

1. Hæmorrhoids *tumens*, from external tumours.

This varies, in being,

a. Bloody.

b. Mucous.

2. Hæmorrhoids *procidens*, from falling down of the anus.
3. Hæmorrhoids *fluens*, internal, without external tumour, or falling down of the anus.
4. Hæmorrhoids *cæca*, with pain and tumour of the anus without flow of blood.

XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

Pains in the back, loins, and belly, resembling those of parturition; the menses unusually copious, or even a flow of blood from the vagina.

ORDER V. PROFLUVIA.

The species are,

1. Menorrhagia *rubra*, bloody in women not pregnant or in childbed.
2. Menorrhagia *abortus*, bloody in pregnant women.
3. Menorrhagia *lochiælis*, bloody in women in childbed.
4. Menorrhagia *vitiorum*, bloody from topical disease.
5. Menorrhagia *alba*, serous without topical disease in women not pregnant.
6. Menorrhagia *Nabothi*, serous in pregnant women.

HAEMATEMESIS, is in general vicarious of an accustomed Hemorrhage, symptomatic of topical disease of the stomach, of what is called the morbus niger, or lastly of external violence.

HAEMATURIA is generally symptomatic of calculi in the kidneys, and sometimes of putrid fever.

CYSTRIRRHAGIA is in general symptomatic of calculi in the bladder, rarely of any other disease there.

ORDER V. PROFLUVIA.

Pyrexia, with increased excretion, not naturally bloody.

XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

Pyrexia often contagious; increased excretion of mucus from the glands of the pituitary membrane or from those

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

of the fauces or bronchia; an effort at least at such excretion taking place.

The species are,

1. Catarrh from cold.
2. Catarrh from contagion.

XL. DYSENTERIA.

Contagious pyrexia; frequent mucous or bloody stools; the fæces being generally retained; gripes; tenesmus.

It varies,

- a. In being accompanied with worms.
- b. In the evacuation of small masses of a fleshy or sebaceous substance.
- c. In being accompanied with intermittent fever.
- d. In being bloodless.
- e. In being accompanied by the miliary fever.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

Preternatural affection of sense and motion, without idiopathic or primary pyrexia, and also without local disease.

ORDER I. COMATA.

The voluntary motions diminished, with sleep or a suspension of sense.

XLI. APOPLEXIA.

The whole of the voluntary motions almost abolished, with more or less profound sleep, the action of the heart and arteries continuing.

The species of idiopathic Apoplexy are,

1. Apoplexia *sanguinea*, with signs of universal plethora, principally in the head.
2. Apoplexia *serosa*, generally occurring in old men.
3. Apoplexia *hydrocephalica*, gradually approaching; affecting infants or children, first with lassitude, a degree of fever and headach, and afterwards with a slow pulse, dilatation of the pupil, and drowsiness.
4. Apoplexia *atrabilaria*, in a person of the melancholic temperament.
5. Apoplexia *traumatica*, from external violence to the head.
6. Apoplexia *venenata*, from sedatives given internally or externally.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

7. *Apoplexia mentalis*, from affections of the mind.
8. *Apoplexia cataleptica*, the muscles following the motion of the bones when acted upon by external force.
9. *Apoplexia suffocata*, from suffocation by an external cause. Apoplexia is frequently symptomatic.
 - a. Of intermittent fever.
 - b. Of continued fever.
 - c. Of phlegmasia.
 - d. Of exanthema.
 - e. Of hysteria.
 - f. Of epilepsy.
 - g. Of gout.
 - h. Of worms.
 - i. Of suppression of urine.
 - k. Of scurvy.

XLII. PARALYSIS.

Part of the voluntary motions being impaired, often attended by sleep.

I. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Paralysis *partialis*, of some of the muscles.
2. Paralysis *hemiplegica*, of one side the body.

It varies with respect to the habit of body.

- a. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.
- b. Hemiplegia in a leucophlegmatic habit.
3. Paralysis *paraplegica*, of one half of the body transversely.
4. Paralysis *venenata*, from sedatives, applied either internally or externally.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

The involuntary motions, whether vital or natural, diminished.

XLIII. SYNCOPE.

Action of the heart diminished, or during some time suspended.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Syncope *cardiaca*, often returning without evident cause; vehement palpitation of the heart at intervals: arising from affection of the heart, or its great vessels.
2. Syncope *occasionalis*, arising from an evident cause. *Derived from affection of the whole system.*

2. SYMPTOMATIC

of diseases, either of the system, or of other parts, the heart excepted.

XLIV. DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, eructation, rumination, heartburn, pain of the stomach; at least having some or more of these at once mostly with costiveness, and without disease of the stomach or other parts.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

1. From disease of the stomach.
2. From disease of other parts.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Dyspepsia, with languor, dejection of the mind, and fear, arising from unreasonable causes, in persons of melancholic temperament.

XLVI. CHLOROSIS.

Dyspepsia, or desire to eat things that are not nutritious; paleness or discoloration of the skin; defect of blood in the veins, with œdematous swelling of the body; debility; palpitation; retention of the menstrual fluid.

ORDER III. SPASME.

Irregular or preternatural motions of the muscles.

I. IN THE ANIMAL FUNCTIONS.

XLVII. TETANUS.

Spasmodic rigidity of muscles.

It varies

- a. In degree; the half or whole of the body being affected with spasms.

It differs

- b. In its remote cause, arising either from an internal cause, from cold, or from a wound.
- c. In the part of the body affected.

ORDER III. SPASMS.

XLVIII. TRISMUS.

Spastic rigidity, chiefly of the lower jaw.

1. *Trismus nascentium*, attacking infants during the two first weeks after birth.
2. *Trismus traumaticus*, arising from cold or from a wound.

XLIX. CONVULSIO.

Irregular contraction of the muscles; without sleep.

1. IDIOPATHIC.
2. SYMPTOMATIC.

L. CHOREA.

Affecting young persons especially from ten to fourteen years of age, with convulsive motions partly voluntary, for the most part of one side, the motion of the arms and hands resembling that of players; in walking, one foot is rather dragged than lifted.

LI. RAPHANIA.

Spasmodic contraction of the joints, with convulsive motions, and very violent pain being periodical.

LII. EPILEPSIA.

Convulsion of the muscles, with sleep.

1. IDIOPATHIC.
1. *Epilepsia cereбрalis*, suddenly coming on without any evident cause, unpreceded by any troublesome sensation, unless sometimes of vertigo or dimness of sight.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

2. *Epilepsia sympathica*, without evident cause, but preceded by the sensation of a peculiar aura rising from some part of the body to the head.
3. *Epilepsia occasionalis*, arising from evident irritation, and terminating when that irritation is removed.

This varies from the difference of the irritating cause :

- a. From injury done to the head.
- b. From pain.
- c. From worms.
- d. From poison.
- e. From cutaneous eruptions, or acrid humours being repelled.
- f. From crudity in the stomach.
- g. From affection of the mind.
- h. From superabundant hæmorrhage.
- i. From debility.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

3. IN THE VITAL FUNCTIONS.

In the action of the heart.

LIII. PALPITATIO.

Vehement and irregular motion of the heart.

Palpitatio cardiaca, almost constant, at least often recurring without evident disease.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

In the action of the lungs.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

LIV. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration recurring at intervals, with sense of stricture in the breast, respiration with a wheezing noise; difficult cough at the beginning of the fit, sometimes none, but freer toward the end; and often attended by copious discharge of mucus.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Asthma *spontaneum*, without evident cause, or being accompanied with any diseases.
2. Asthma *exanthematicum*, from eruptions or other acrid matters being repelled.
3. Asthma *plethoricum*, from a suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

LV. DYSPNŒA.

Difficult respiration, continual, without sense of stricture in the breast, but rather of fullness and obstruction there. Cough frequent through the whole course of the disease.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Dyspnœa *catarrhalis*, frequent cough bringing up much viscid mucus.
2. Dyspnœa *sicca*, cough generally dry.
3. Dyspnœa *aërea*, increased by every change of the weather.
4. Dyspnœa *terrea*, cough bringing up earthy or calculous matters.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

5. *Dyspnœa aquosa*; urine in small quantity, swelling of the feet, no fluctuation in the breast, or any other characteristic signs of water in the chest.
6. *Dyspnœa pinguedinosa*, in fat persons.
7. *Dyspnœa thoracica*, from the parts inclosing the thorax being hurt or ill formed.
8. *Dyspnœa extrinseca*, from evident external cause.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

1. Of diseases of the heart, or larger vessels.
2. Of abdominal tumour.
3. Of various diseases.

LVI. PERTUSSIS.

Contagious; convulsive, and suffocating cough, with a loud hooping noise at each inspiration; often attended by vomiting.

3. IN THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.

LVII. PYROSIS.

Burning heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of aqueous fluid, generally insipid, sometimes acrid.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

LVIII. COLICA.

Pain in the abdomen, with a sense of twisting round the navel; vomiting; costiveness.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

I. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Colica *spasmodica*, with retraction of the navel and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

It varies from the symptoms attending it.

- a. With vomiting of stercoraceous matter, or of things injected by the anus.
- b. With inflammation.

2. Colica *pictonum*, preceded by a sense of weight or uneasiness in the lower belly, especially round the navel; followed by pain, at first slight, not continual, and generally increased after food; at last more severe and almost perpetual; with pain of the arms and back, terminating at length in palsy.

It varies according to its remote cause:

- a. From metallic poison.
- b. From acids in the intestines.
- c. From cold.
- d. From contusion of the back.

3. Colica *stercorea*, after long-continued constipation.

4. Colica *accidentalis*, from acrid matter in the intestines.

5. Colica *meconialis*, in new-born children, from retention of the meconium.

6. Colica *callosa*, with a sense of constriction in some part of the intestines, and often previously of collected flatus with some pain, the flatus gradually going off; the belly costive, and, at last, the fæces are discharged in a liquid state, and small quantity.

7. Colica *calculosa*, with a fixed hardness in a particular part of the abdomen; calculi being ejected by the anus.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. Hæmorrhoidalis.

b. Catamenialis.

LIX. CHOLERA.

Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour; anxiety; gripes; spasms of the legs.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Cholera *spontanea*, taking place in warm weather, without evident cause.
2. Cholera *accidentalis*, from acrid substances in the stomach or intestines.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

LX. DIARRHŒA.

Frequent purging; the disease not contagious; no pyrexia preceding it.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Diarrhœa *crapulosa*, the fæces discharged more liquid than natural, and in greater quantity.
2. Diarrhœa *biliosa*, a great quantity of yellow fæces being discharged.
3. Diarrhœa *mucosa*, copious discharge of mucus, owing either to acrid matters taken into the stomach, or to cold, more especially of cold applied to the feet.
4. Diarrhœa *coeliaca*, discharge of a milky humour, like chyle.

ORDER III. SPASML

5. *Diarrhœa lienteria*, the food, without any material change, being quickly discharged.
6. *Diarrhœa hepaticorrhœa*, discharge of a bloody matter like serum, without pain taking place.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

LXI. DIABETES.

Immoderate discharge of urine, seldom like the natural; of long continuance.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Diabetes mellitus*, with urine of the smell, colour, and taste, of honey.
2. *Diabetes insipidus*, with limpid urine not sweet.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

LXII. HYSTERIA.

Rumbling of the bowels; sense of a ball rising in the abdomen towards the stomach and gullet, and there producing a sense of strangulation; sleepy; convulsions; copious discharge of limpid urine; the mind, involuntarily, capricious and unsteady.

LXIII. HYDROPHOBIA.

Loathing and horror of liquids, from their exciting painful convulsion of the pharynx, generally arising from the bite of a rabid animal.

1. *Hydrophobia rabiosa*, with desire of biting.
2. *Hydrophobia simplex*, without rage, or desire to bite.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

ORDER IV. VESANIÆ.

Judgment impaired, unattended by pyrexia or coma.

LXIV. AMENTIA.

Imbecility; so that the relations of things are not perceived or not remembered.

1. Amentia *congenita*, from the time of birth.
2. Amentia *senilis*, from decay of perception and memory.
3. Amentia *acquisita*, induced by external causes.

LXV. MELANCHOLIA.

Partial insanity, without dyspepsia.

It varies as the subjects which induce it.

- a. From the state of the patient's health being conceived dangerous from slight causes.
- b. From false perception of the prosperous state of the patient's affairs.
- c. From vehement love, without satyriasis or nymphomania.
- d. From superstitious fears.
- e. From aversion to action and the duties of life.
- f. From inquietude and impatience in any situation.
- g. From weariness of life.
- h. From false conception of the person's species.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

LXVI. MANIA.

Universal insanity.

1. *Mania mentalis*, arising from the mind.
2. *Mania corporea*, arising from corporeal causes.
3. *Mania obscura*, unpreceded by passions of the mind, or bodily derangement.

The symptomatic species of Mania are,

- a. Paraphrosyne from poison.
- b. Paraphrosyne from passion.
- c. Febrile paraphrosyne.

LXVII. ONEIRODYNIA.

Imagination inflamed or disturbed during sleep.

1. *Oneirodynia activa*, inciting persons to walking and to other motions.
2. *Oneirodynia gravans*, a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

Depraved state of all, or of the greater part of the body;
without primary febrile or nervous disease.

ORDER I. MARCORES.

Emaciation of the body.

LXVIII. TABES.

Emaciation, loss of strength, hectic fever.

1. *Tabes purulenta*, proceeding from ulceration either external or internal, or from pulmonary abscess.
2. *Tabes scrophulosa*, in scrophulous persons.
3. *Tabes venenata*, from poison.

LXIX. ATROPHIA.

Emaciation and loss of strength, without hectic fever.

1. *Atrophia inanitorum*, from excessive evacuations.
2. *Atrophia famelicorum*, from improper nourishment.
3. *Atrophia cacochymica*, from bad food.
4. *Atrophia debiliūm*, from bad state of nutrition, without previous evacuation, or bad state of the humours.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

External swelling of all, or of a considerable part, of the body.

1. ADIPOSÆ.

LXX. POLYSARCIA.

Excessive corpulence, depending on the increase of fat.

2. FLATUOSÆ.

LXXI. PNEUMATOSIS.

Swelling of the body, distended, elastic, and crackling to the touch.

1. *Pneumatosiſ spontanea*, without evident cause.
2. *Pneumatosiſ traumatica*, from a wound in the thorax.
3. *Pneumatosiſ venenata*, from poison.
4. *Pneumatosiſ hysterica*, with hysteria.

LXXII. TYMPANITES.

Swelling of the abdomen, tense, elastic, and sounding on being struck; attended by costiveness and emaciation of other parts.

1. *Tympanites intestinalis*, frequently with unequal swelling of the abdomen, and with frequent discharge of wind, giving relief.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

2. Tympanites *abdominalis*, more evidently sounding on the touch, the tumour more equal, the discharge of wind less frequent and giving less relief.

LXXIII. PHYSOMETRA.

Slight elastic tumour in the hypogastrium, resembling the figure and situation of the womb.

3. AQUOSÆ, or DROPSIES.

LXXIV. ANASARCA.

Soft, unelastic swelling of the whole or part of the body.

1. Anasarca *Serosa*, from a retention of serum on suppressing some accustomed evacuation; or from an increase of serum caused by an unusual quantity of water taken into the stomach.
2. Anasarca *oppilata*, from compression of the veins.
3. Anasarca *exanthematica*, succeeding eruptions, especially erysipelas.
4. Anasarca *anaemia*, from thinness of the blood, caused by hæmorrhage.
5. Anasarca *debilium*, in debilitated persons.

LXXV. HYDROCEPHALUS.

Soft inelastic swelling of the head, the sutures of the cranium opening.

LXXVI. HYDRORACHITIS.

Soft, small swelling above the lumbar vertebræ, these vertebræ separating.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

LXXVII. HYDROTHORAX.

Difficult respiration; paleness of face; œdematous swellings of the lower extremities; small quantity of urine; difficulty of lying; sudden starting from sleep with palpitation of the heart; water fluctuating in the chest.

LXXVIII. ASCITES.

Swelling of the abdomen; tense; elastic; fluctuating.

1. Ascites *abdominalis*, with equal tumour of the whole abdomen, and with evident fluctuation.

It varies in its cause.

- a.* From visceral obstruction.
- b.* From debility.
- c.* From thinness of the blood.
- d.* In the nature of the liquid effused.

2. Ascites *saccatus*, with partial swelling of the abdomen, at least at the beginning, and with no very evident fluctuation.

LXXIX. HYDROMETRA.

Tumour of the hypogastrium in females, gradually encreasing, resembling the form of the uterus, yielding to touch and fluctuating, not depending on suppression of urine or on pregnancy.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

LXXX. HYDROCELE.

Tumour of the scrotum, not painful, encreasing gradually, soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

4. SOLIDÆ.

LXXXI. PHYSCONIA.

Tumour chiefly occupying a particular part of the abdomen, encreasing gradually, giving no sound when struck, nor fluctuating.

LXXXII. RACHITIS.

Head large, forehead particularly prominent, joints large, ribs flat, abdomen tumid, other parts emaciated.

It varies,

- a. Unconnected with any other disease.
- b. Connected with other diseases.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.

Depraved habit, producing morbid affections of the skin, or external parts of the body.

LXXXIII. SCROPHULA.

Tumours of the conglobate glands, chiefly in the neck; upper lip and soft part of the nose tumid, face florid, skin soft, abdomen large.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.

1. *Scrophula vulgaris*, simple, external, continuing.
2. *Scrophula mesenterica*, simple, internal, attended by paleness of face, want of appetite, tumour of the abdomen, and uncommon foetor of the fæces.
3. *Scrophula fugax*, simple, merely surrounding the neck, chiefly occurring on absorption from ulcers of the head.
4. *Scrophula Americana*, combined with yaws.

LXXXIV. SYPHILIS.

Contagious; ulcers of the tonsils; disease of the genitals; clustered pimples on the skin, chiefly at the margin of the hair, falling off in crusts or scabby ulcers; pains in the bones, and protuberances of some of their parts.

LXXXV. SCORBUTUS.

In cold countries after living on putrescent, salted animal food, with few fresh vegetables; debility; bleeding of the gums, different coloured spots on the skin, generally livid, particularly at the roots of the hair.

LXXXVI. ELEPHANTIASIS.

Contagious; skin thick, wrinkled, rough, unctuous, without hair; insensibility in the distant joints, face spotted by tubercles, voice hoarse and nasal.

LXXXVII. LEPRO.

The skin rough from whitish, mealy, wrinkled scabs, sometimes, moist below, itching.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

LXXXVIII. FRAMBÆSIA.

LXXXIX. TRICHOMA.

Contagious; the hair uncommonly coarse and matted together.

XC. ICTERUS.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes; fæces whitish, urine of a dull red, and tinging yellow things dipped into it.

1. *Icterus calculosus*, with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after food, with discharge of biliary concretions.
2. *Icterus spasmodicus*, without pain, after spasmodic or mental affections.
3. *Icterus hepaticus*, without pain, after disease of the liver.
4. *Icterus gravidarum*, taking place during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.
5. *Icterus infantum*, taking place in infants soon after birth.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

Affection of a part of the body,

ORDER I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

Depravation or total loss of some sense, from disease of the external organ.

XCI. CALIGO.

Dimness or loss of vision, from an opaque film between the object and the retina; either in the eye itself or in the more external parts.

1. *Caligo lentis*, from an opaque spot behind the pupil.
2. *Caligo corneæ*, from opacity of the cornea.
3. *Caligo pupillæ*, from obstruction of the pupil.
4. *Caligo humorum*, from disease or defect of the aqueous humour.
5. *Caligo palpebrarum*, from disease of the eyelids.

XCII. AMAUROSIS.

Dimness or loss of sight, without evident disease in the eye; the pupil being generally dilated and motionless.

1. *Amaurosis compressionis*, after the causes, and with signs of congestion in the brain.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

2. Amaurosis *atonica*, after the causes, and with signs of debility.
3. Amaurosis *spasmodica*, after the causes, and with signs of spasm.
4. Amaurosis *venenata*, from poison.

XCIII. DYSOPIA.

Depraved vision, so that objects are not clearly seen, except in a particular light, at a particular distance, or in a particular position.

1. Dysopia *tenebrarum*, objects not visible except in a strong light.
2. Dysopia *luminis*, objects not visible except in an obscure light.
3. Dysopia *dissitorum*, distant objects not seen.
4. Dysopia *proximorum*, near objects not seen.
5. Dysopia *lateralis*, objects not visible except obliquely.

XCIV. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

False vision, when a person thinks he sees objects which do not exist, or sees things differently from what they really are.

1. Pseudoblepsis *imaginaria*, objects appearing which do not exist.
2. Pseudoblepsis *mutans*, objects appearing changed.

XCV. DYSECŒA.

Hearing impaired or lost.

ORDER I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

1. *Dysecœa organica*, from defect of the organ transmitting sounds to the internal ear.
2. *Dysecœa atonica*, without apparent defect in the organ transmitting sounds.

XCVI. PARACUSIS.

False hearing.

1. *Paracusis imperfecta*, sounds perceived, but not accurately, or in the usual way.

It varies,

- a. From dull hearing.
 - b. From too exquisite hearing.
 - c. From external sound, doubled from internal causes.
 - d. From sounds, not being heard unless another loud sound be joined with them.
1. *Paracusis imaginaria*, sounds excited by internal causes.

XCVII. ANOSMIA.

Smelling impaired or lost.

1. *Anosmia organica*, from defect of the membrane of the nares.
2. *Anosmia atonica*, without defect of that membrane.

XCVIII. AGHEUSTIA.

Taste impaired or lost.

1. *Agheustia organica*, from defect of the membrane of the tongue.
2. *Agheustia atonica*, without evident defect of that membrane.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

XCIX. ANÆSTHESIA.

Sense of touch impaired or lost.

ORDER II. DYSOREXIÆ.

False or defective appetite.

1. FALSE APPETITE.

C. BULIMIA.

Desire of a greater quantity of food than can be digested.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Bulimia *belluonum*, without disease of the stomach, an appetite for more food than usual.
2. Bulimia *syncopalis*, frequent desire of food, from a sense of hunger threatening syncope.
3. Bulimia *emetica*, desire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up again.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

CI. POLYDIPSIA.

Preternatural thirst.

CII. PICA.

A desire of eating substances not nutritious.

ORDER II. DYSOREXIÆ.

CIIL. SATYRIASIS.

Excessive desire of venery, in men.

1. Satyriasis *juvenilis*, the body being at the same time little disordered.
2. Satyriasis *furens*, the body at the same time much disordered.

CIV. NYMPHOMANIA.

Excessive desire of venery in women.

CV. NOSTALGIA.

A vehement desire of revisiting a native country.

1. Nostalgia *simplex*, without other diseases.
2. Nostalgia *complicata*, with other diseases.

2. DEFECTIVE APPETITES.

CVI. ANOREXIA.

Want of appetite.

1. Anorexia *humoralis*, from fluid oppressing the stomach.
2. Anorexia *atonica*, from want of tone in the stomach.

CVII. ADIPSIA.

Total want of thirst.

CVIII. ANAPHRODISIA.

Want of desire for venery,

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

Obstructed or depraved motions, from defect of the loco-motive organs.

CIX. APHONIA.

Total suppression of voice, without coma or syncope.

1. *Aphonia gutturalis*, from swelling of the fauces.
2. *Aphonia trachealis*, from compression of the trachea.
3. *Aphonia atonica*, from injury of the laryngeal nerves.

CX. MUTITAS.

Incapability of speech,

1. *Mutitas organica*, from loss or injury of the tongue.
2. *Mutitas atonica*, from injury of the lingual nerves.
3. *Mutitas surdorum*, from being born deaf, or from early loss of hearing.

CXI. PARAPHONIA.

Depraved sound of the voice,

1. *Paraphonia puberum*, about the age of puberty the change of voice from an acute and soft, to a grave and harsh tone.
2. *Paraphonia rauca*, the voice hoarse and rough from dryness or flaccid tumour of the fauces.
3. *Paraphonia resonans*, rough voice from obstruction of the nares, with hissing sound in the nose.
4. *Paraphonia palatina*, from the uvula wanting or divided, and commonly attended with hare-lip, the voice rough, obscure and disagreeable.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

5. Paraphonia *clangens*, an acute, shrill and weak toned voice.
6. Paraphonia *comatosa*, a sound emitted at inspiration from relaxation of the velum palati and of the glottis.

CXII. PSELLISMUS.

Defective articulation.

1. Psellismus *hesitans*, words, and chiefly first words, with difficulty uttered; the first syllable only often repeated.
2. Psellismus *ringens*, the sound of the letter R always aspirated, and doubled.
3. Psellismus *lallans*, the sound of L made more liquid, or pronounced instead of R.
4. Psellismus *emolliens*, the hard letters changed into soft ones, and the S much used.
5. Psellismus *balbutiens*, from a large tongue; the labials much used, and often instead of others.
6. Psellismus *acbeilos*, inability or difficulty of pronouncing the labials.
7. Psellismus *lagostomatum*, the guttural letters not justly pronounced from the palate being divided.

CXIII. STRABISMUS.

The optic axes of the eyes not corresponding.

1. Strabismus *habitualis*, from custom of using only one eye.
2. Strabismus *commodus*, from debility or a greater mobi-

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

lity of one eye, so that both cannot be correspondingly employed.

3. Strabismus *necessarius*, from change in the situation or figure of particular parts of the eye.

CXIV. DYSPHAGIA.

Impeded deglutition, without phlegmasia or affected respiration.

CXV. CONTRACTURA.

Rigid and continued contraction of joints.

1. Contractura *primaria*, from muscular contraction and rigidity.
 - a. From inflammation.
 - b. From spasm.
 - c. From paralysis of antagonist muscles.
 - d. From acrimony.
 2. Contractura *articularis*, from rigidity of a joint.
-

ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

Unusual flux of blood or other fluids, without pyrexia, or increased impetus of the fluids.

CXVL PROFUSIO.

Flux of blood.

CXVIII. EPHIDROSIS.

Preternatural perspiration.

ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

CXVIII. EPIPHORA.

Flow of tears.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

CXIX. PTYALISMUS.

Flow of saliva.

CXX. ENURESIS.

Involuntary but not painful flow of urine.

1. Enuresis *atonica*, after disease of the sphincter vesicæ.
2. Enuresis *irritata*, from compression or irritation of the bladder.

CXXI. GONORRHŒA.

In men, a preternatural flow of humour from the urethra, with or without venereal appetite.

1. Gonorrhœa *pura*, without impure coition, flow of humour, like pus, from the urethra, without suppression of urine or venereal appetite.
2. Gonorrhœa *impura*, after impure coition, flow of a puriform humour from the urethra, with difficulty of making water.

This is followed by

Gonorrhœa *mucosa*, or flow of a mucous humour from the urethra, with little or no difficulty of making water.

GLEET.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

3. Gonorrhœa *laxorum*, distillation of a fluid, in general pellucid, from the urethra, without erection, but with venereal appetite when the person is awake.
 4. Gonorrhœa *dormientium*, emission of the seminal fluid in persons asleep, with erection and venereal appetite from impure dreams.
-

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

Suppression of excretion.

CXXII. OBSTIPATIO.

Discharge of fæces seldom or none.

1. Obstipatio *debilium*, in persons of a lax, weak, and commonly dyspeptic habit.
2. Obstipatio *rigidorum*, in persons of a rigid, and often Hypochondriacal temperament.
3. Obstipatio *obstructorum*, with symptoms of the 1st, 2d, 4th, or 7th species of Colica.

CXXIII. ISCHURIA.

Suppression of urine.

1. Ischuria *renalis*, following disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation of weight in the lumbar region, and without swelling of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.
2. Ischuria *ureterica*, succeeding disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation in the ureters, and without

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

swelling of the hypogastric region or desire of making water.

3. Ischuria *vesicalis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire of making water.
4. Ischuria *urethralis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, frequent desire of making water, and pain in the urethra.

It varies in its cause.

CXXIV. DYSURIA.

Painful emission and sometimes obstruction of urine.

1. Dysuria *ardens*, with burning heat in the urine, and without apparent disease of the bladder.
2. Dysuria *spasmodica*, from spasm of parts connected with the bladder.
3. Dysuria *compressionis*, from pressure of the bladder.
4. Dysuria *phlogistica*, from inflammation of contiguous parts.
5. Dysuria *irritata*, with symptoms of stone.
6. Dysuria *mucosa*, with flow of mucus.

CXXV. DYSPERMATISMUS.

In coition, the emission of semen slow, or insufficient for generation.

1. Dyspermatismus *urethralis*, from disease of the urethra.
2. Dyspermatismus *nodosus*, from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

3. Dyspermatismus *præputialis*, from narrow opening of the prepuce.
4. Dyspermatismus *mucosus*, from mucus in the urethra.
5. Dyspermatismus *hypertonicus*, from too great erection.
6. Dyspermatismus *epilepticus*, from spasmodic epilepsy, coming on during coition.
7. Dyspermatismus *apractodes*, from relaxation of the genitals.
8. Dyspermatismus *refluus*, no emission of semen in coition, occasioned by its reflux from the urethra into the bladder.

CXXVI. AMENORRHŒA.

The menses, in women not pregnant, either smaller than usual in quantity, or totally obstructed.

1. Amenorrhœa *emansionis*, in females after the age of puberty the menses not appearing, accompanied by morbid affections.
2. Amenorrhœa *suppressionis*, in adults, suppression of the menses, after their appearance.
3. Amenorrhœa *difficilis*, the menses flowing in small quantity, and with pain.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

Increased bulk of any part, without inflammation.

CXXVII. ANEURISMA.

Soft tumour, with pulsation, in an artery.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

CXXVIII. VARIX.

Soft tumour, without pulsation, in a vein.

CXXIX. ECCHYMOMA.

Diffuse tumour, slightly elevated and somewhat livid.

CXXX. SCIRRHUS.

Hard tumour generally of a gland, without pain.

CXXXI. CANCER.

Painful scirrhus tumour, terminating in a foul ulcer.

CXXXII. BUBO.

A suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

CXXXIII. SARCOMA.

Soft excrescence not painful.

CXXXIV. VERRUCA.

Hard, rough, excrescence.

CXXXV. CLAVUS.

Laminated induration of the cuticle.

CXXXVI. LUPIA.

Moveable tumour under the skin, soft, and not painful.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

CXXXVII. GANGLION.

Hard, moveable swelling, on a tendon.

CXXXVIII. HYDATIS.

Aqueous vesicle upon the skin.

CXXXIX. HYDARTHROS.

Tumour of the joints, generally of the knee, slightly elevated at first, of the same colour with the skin, very painful, and diminishing motion.

CXL. EXOSTOSIS.

Hard tumour, on a bone.

ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.

A part thrust out of its proper place, causing a swelling.

CXLI. HERNIA.

Ectopia of a soft part, still covered with the integuments.

CXLII. PROLAPSUS.

Ectopia of a soft part, uncovered.

CXLIII. LUXATIO.

A bone thrust out of its place.

ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.

ORDER VIII. DIALYSES.

Discontinuity of a part, evident to the sight or touch.

CXLIV. VULNUS.

A recent, bloody solution of the continuity of a soft part, by a hard body.

CXLV. ULCUS.

Purulent solution of a soft part.

CLVI. HERPES.

Numerous clustering pustules, or little ulcers spreading, and difficult to heal.

CXLVII. TINEA.

Small ulcers, at the root of the hair, upon the scalp, discharging a humour, and terminating in a whitish scab.

CXLVIII. PSORA.

Pustules and small itching ulcers, contagious, affecting the hands.

CXLIX. FRACTURA.

The parts of a bone violently separated into large fragments.

CL. CARIES.

Ulceration of a bone.

THE END.

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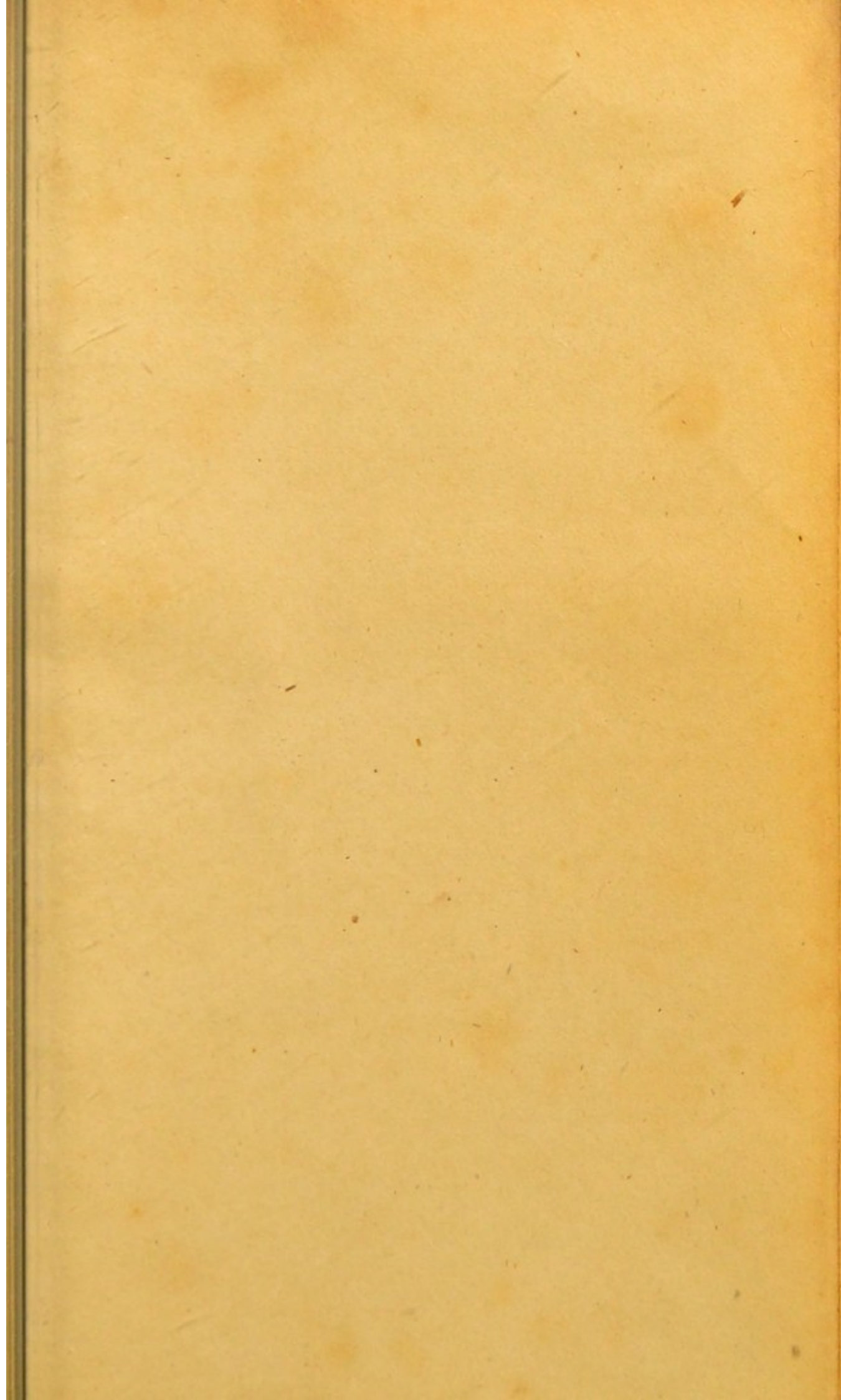
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