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PRINCIPLES

OF

PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

BY

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1805.

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN A

COURSE OF LECTURES.

I. *Of the nature of* ANIMATE MATTER; *of the ſtates,* LIFE, HEALTH, DISEASE, *and* DEATH.

I. PHYSIC, in the moſt comprehenſive ſenſe, ſignifies the art of PREVENTING certain ſtates of *animate Beings*, called diſeaſes; and of *removing* or *changing* ſuch ſtates, for thoſe called healthy ſtates, or health. There may be other objects of phyſic; namely, the *prolongation* of life; the removal of *deformities;* the ſupplying of *defects;* the *propagation* of particular varieties of the different kinds of animate Beings; and, eſpecially, the *palliation* of diſeaſes.

II. An-

II. Animate Beings are divided into two claſſes, called *Animals* and *Vegetables*. The former poſſeſs the faculty of *locomotion*, and of *ſenſation*; in whoſe compoſition, Azote or Nitrogen is a principal ingredient, united to Hydrogen, Carbon, and Oxygen. The latter, namely, *Vegetables*, are things which grow;—in which, a whole vegetable can, for the moſt part, be formed from a part of its root, trunk, branches, and leaves—which poſſeſs conſiderable powers of reproduction of entire parts, which have been cut off, or decayed;—which do not poſſeſs the faculty of locomotion;—which apparently have no power of feeling;—which, for the moſt part, contain no Azote, or only a ſmall proportion of it, in their compoſition; but which, as far as known, are compounded of Carbon (the principal ingredient), Hydrogen, and Oxygen.

III. Diſeaſes are commonly underſtood to be thoſe ſtates, in which the living Being does not produce thoſe actions which the reſt of the

ſame

ſame kind do in general, under the ſame circumſtances; or in which the external and obvious properties are different from thoſe of the reſt of the ſame kind, in general. Further: ſuch unuſual ſtates and properties are eſpecially conſidered to be diſeaſed ones, on account of their apparently producing premature death; and on account of their being attended (in animals) with painful feelings. Hence will be underſtood what is meant by the term Health.

IV. Healthy ſtates are much more commonly preſent than diſeaſed ones. Hence the former are denominated *natural*, and the latter *præternatural*; but with impropriety.

V. Every animate Being is originally formed from *a portion of an animate Being of the same kind*, namely, from a ſeed, root, part of the trunk, &c.; by the agency of which portion of animate matter, upon *dead animal, or vegetable matter, water, oxygen gas*, and *calorific*,

the animate matter is gradually compounded, of which a complete animal or vegetable conſiſts.

VI. It is not demonſtrated, that any of the ſubſtances which are acted upon by animate matter (V.) become animate matter, except inanimate animal and vegetable matter; the reſt may be merely aſſiſtants in the aſſimilation into animate matter, or ſerve other purpoſes in the economy of animals and vegetables.

VII. The compounding of animal and vegetable Beings in *growth*, by the agency of animate matter on inanimate animal and vegetable matter, muſt be referred to laws of attraction of a different kind from thoſe of chemical attraction; or elſe the compoſition of animate animal and vegetable matter is different from that of inanimate animal and vegetable matter; but if the compoſition be different, it is not aſcertained whether the difference conſiſts in the *component ingredients*,

or

or in the *arrangement of them.* Hence, when death happens, there is either a ſeparation of one or more of the component ingredients of the animal and vegetable, or a new arrangement of them takes place.

VIII. Inanimate animal and vegetable matter poſſeſs few of the properties of apparently the ſame matter in an animate ſtate; for except ſome mechanical properties, all the properties of animate matter muſt be explained by laws of a different order from thoſe of Chemiſtry and Natural Philoſophy.

IX. Certain parts of animate Beings are, for the moſt part, gradually changing into the ſtate of dead matter; and animate matter is, for the moſt part, gradually compounded to repair the loſs of dead parts. Hence an animate Being conſiſts of animate matter, to which is conſtantly attached a quantity of dead matter. The compoſition of animate matter in this repairing proceſs, muſt be referred to the

the agency of what may be called *vital attractive power*, and not to chemical attraction; of which the beſt proofs are the digeſtion of food in the ſtomach, the compounding of inteſtinal chyme, of chyle, and of blood. The decay of certain parts muſt be referred either merely to the exhauſtion of the vital powers, or to chemical and mechanical attractions, counteracting the vital powers.

X. The power of compounding animate matter in each ſpecies of Being, is deſtroyed or exhauſted after a limited time: and death, from mere age, perhaps, moſt frequently takes place on this account.

XI. If any of the ſubſtances from which animate matter is produced (V.) be wholly, or even in a great degree, withdrawn, animation under moſt circumſtances ſpeedily ceaſes; and theſe ſubſtances (V.) may be called *vital excitants* or *ſtimuli*.

XII. Any

XII. Any one, or ſeveral of a great number of other *ſubſtances*, change the ſtate of the animal and vegetable economy, on being applied to them. Some of theſe changes have no influence on the duration of life;—others induce more vigorous health, and perhaps, prolong life;—others induce diſeaſed ſtates, and abridge the term of life, or more immediately deſtroy it;—and others remove diſeaſed ſtates, and produce healthy ones. Theſe may be called *extraneous excitants* or *ſtimuli*.

XIII. The ſtate of many of the organs of the animal and vegetable economy is directly influenced by various *ſtates* of certain other organs and parts, viz. by the ſtomach, the brain; the blood, and other fluids; the emotions, the paſſions; muſcular exerciſe; watching, and ſleep; ſo that life, health, diſeaſe, and death, may depend on the agency of ſuch ſtates. Theſe may be called *internal excitants* or *ſtimuli*.

XIV. The

XIV. The properties of animate matter ſeem to be principally referable to capability of actions or motions, from the agency of *vital excitants* (XI), the *extraneous excitants* (XII.), and *internal excitants*, or the different parts of animate Beings on one another (XIII.) This capability may, perhaps, be moſt properly termed EXCITABILITY. It has been called *irritability*, *mobility*, *living principle*, *ſpirit of animation*, *ſenſorial power*, *&c.* The ſubſtances and ſtates (XI. XII. XIII.) which excite theſe actions, are called EXCITANTS, or STIMULI. The ſtate of the parts thus excited to action, is called EXCITEMENT, *excitation*, *ſtimulation*, and *irritation*.

XV. The actions and motions from *excitability*, (XIV.) do not appear to be reducible to the laws of inanimate matter, belonging to natural philoſophy, chemiſtry, electricity, magnetiſm, cryſtallization, &c.

XVI. If *excitability* (XIV.) be deſtroyed, all the

the properties peculiar to *animate matter* alſo diſappear. Hence *animation, or life,* either conſiſts in excitability, or is eſſentially connected with it.

XVII. *Excitability* may exiſt, perhaps, for an unlimited time in certain ſtates of ſome living things, provided the peculiar actions of animate matter (XIV.) be not excited; as in ſeeds of plants, roots, eggs, animals rendered torpid, by abſtracting calorific; in which caſes, the *vital ſtimuli* (XI.) are not applied, or only weakly ſo. Hence, the *animate ſtate* is not neceſſarily ſupported by *vital ſtimuli;* nor is it, as hath been affirmed, a *forced ſtate.*

XVIII. Although animation, or excitability, ceaſes on withdrawing the *vital excitants* (XI), if the motions and actions peculiar to animate Beings have been repeatedly excited; yet *excitability* ſubſiſts in ſuch Beings for a limited time only, although the vital excitants are applied: hence active animate Beings are neceſſarily *mortal.*

XIX. The *duration*, and *ſtates* of excitability (XIV), in Beings of the ſame ſpecies, are liable to vary according to:—

(A.) The kind, degree, and duration, of excitation by the *vital excitants* (XI.)

(B.) The kind, degree, and duration, of excitation by the *external excitants* (XII.)

(C.) The kind, degree, and duration, of excitation by the *internal excitants* (XIII).

(D.) Aboriginal excitability.

XX. Individual animate Beings of the ſame ſpecies differ from one another in their *ſize* and *form*, on account of the different excitants (XI, XII, XIII.): and on account of the *aboriginal excitability of the portion of animate matter* from which thoſe Beings were formed (V.) The propagation of certain *ſorts*, or *varieties*, of animals or vegetables, is effected on theſe principles.

XXI. The

XXI. The *ſame* kinds, and degrees of *action*, in different individuals of the ſame ſpecies, in many inſtances, are produced by *different kinds* and *degrees of force*, of the *excitants* (XI, XII, XIII); and *different* kinds and *degrees of action* are frequently produced by the *ſame* kinds and degrees of the excitants (XI, XII, XIII); either on account of the different ſtates of excitability produced (XIX), or from the *aboriginal excitability* (XIX. D.) being different in degrees of power. Hence will be underſtood the principle of the *different* ſtates of health, and diſeaſe, from the *ſame* excitants; and the *ſame* ſtates of health and diſeaſe from *different excitants*, in many caſes. And hence, each of the vital excitants may produce diſeaſes, and cure them.

XXII. Certain *ſtates of excitability* take place, in which *diſeaſed actions*, or motions, are always produced: either by excitants in general, or by particular kinds of them.

XXIII. Certain *kinds of excitants* always produce *diſeaſed actions*, or motions.

XXIV. All the organs of animate Beings can be excited to certain motions, of perhaps the ſame kind, by excitants in general; theſe may be called *common vital motions*, and *common excitants*; and ariſe from the ſame kind of *excitability*, which may be called *common excitability*.

XXV. Each of the organs of animate Beings is, perhaps, alſo capable of having motions excited, of a peculiar kind, by certain kinds of excitants only; as well as by excitants of ordinary motions in other parts. Hence there are *ſpecific excitants*, and *ſpecific ſtates of excitability*.

XXVI. The excitability, and action, of ſome organs are neceſſary to the excitability and action of all the reſt. The *action of the abſorbents* is eſſential to vegetable life: and the

action

action of the ſtomach in digeſtion is eſſential to animal life. But according to the particular ſpecies, there are other organs whoſe actions are alſo neceſſary to life.

XXVII. Peculiar motions, both of health and diſeaſe, are excitable by peculiar excitants in different ſpecies of Beings.

XXVIII. The *time* or *term*, for which *excitability* or *life* can be preſerved by the due application of excitants (XI, XII, XIII) is immenſely different in different ſpecies of animals and vegetables; it is at leaſt as 36,000 to 1.

XXIX. The properties of excitability are referable, principally, to—1, Reſiſtance to compoſition, or decompoſition, with any other kind of matter, except with animal or vegetable matter which has loſt its power of producing the peculiar motions of life (XIV);—2, Capability of motions, and of producing certain

certain actions, explicable by laws of a distinct order (XV).

XXX. Excitants (XIV.) in animals, produce excitation directly; 1st, In the muscular fibres, *with or without sensation;* 2d, In the nerves producing *sensation*; 3d, In the *mind* or *brain*, producing volition, thought, imagination, memory, &c.; 4th, In producing *associate motions*, or *motions*; from one part being excited, other parts, which have been previously excited at the same time with such parts, are again excited.

XXXI. The phœnomena of actions from excitability, are—locomotion—contraction and relaxation—-involuntary muscular motion—motion from association—emotions and passions—thought, or mental operations—actions of the economy upon itself—secretions and exertions—actions from chyle, blood, absorbent system—sensation—actions from volition, association, habit, irritation—actions in the stomach,

ſtomach, and alimentary canal from food and drink, &c. &c.

XXXII. Among the ſtates of excitability indicated by common excitants (XXIV.), in which the mode of action is ſuppoſed to be known, may eſpecially be diſtinguiſhed thoſe which occaſion differences in the *force of action* —the *duration of action*—*inverted action*—*irregular action*—in the *diſpoſition to produce action*; *irritability* and *torpor*—the diſpoſition to *loſe excitability*---the diſpoſition to *acquire excitability*—the proceſs of compounding animate matter during *growth*; and of *repairing* the loſs from decaying parts during the whole of life—the *formative proceſs in morbid growth*, and in ſupplying the *loſs of parts by accidents*.

XXXIII. The different actions (XXXI.) may be concomitants of *ſpecific* ſtates of excitability in which the mode of action is not known.

XXXIV. The ſtates (XXXII, XXXIII) are produced

produced and regulated by the aboriginal excitability (V.) and the ſubſequent agency of excitants (XI, XII, XIII.)

XXXV. Health is known to be preſent by certain actions and motions taking place (III.) from excitants (XI, XII, XIII.); and theſe take place when the excitants can be applied, be duly proportioned, and be adapted to the degree and kind of excitability: when they cannot, diſeaſe is preſent, or death is occaſioned. To duly adapt or proportion the excitants to the various ſtates of excitability, and excitation of animate matter, the laws of them ſhould be inveſtigated much farther than has hitherto been done.

XXXV. (A.) The excitability can only yield a limited quantity of motion or action, to an excitant.

(B.) When action can no longer be excited by a given excitant, the ſame, or a different one

one, in many inſtances, can be excited by a different excitant.

(C.) A part, whoſe excitability has been exhauſted by excitants of every kind, perhaps, never recovers its excitability, but is in the ſtate of dead matter.

(D.) If the excitability of a part, by certain excitants only, be exhauſted in a healthy ſtate; on partially or wholly abſtracting ſuch excitants, the excitability returns in ſome inſtances in leſs than a ſecond of time, as in the cavities of the heart during the circulation of the blood; and in other inſtances, not till after eight or nine hours, as in the ſtomach after a meal, or in the voluntary muſcles after labour. The animal and vegetable economy in a healthy ſtate exhibit ſtates of action of all the organs from excitants, and of ceſſation or diminution of action from the abſtraction of excitants in the ordinary courſe of nature. Motion is diminiſhed alſo by *ſedatives*.

(E.) The

(E.) The excitability will, *for the moſt part*, be inverſely as the excitation.

(F.) In ſome parts, the power of acquiring excitability is increaſed by diminiſhing it duly by excitants.

(G.) The excitement of a part will be (within certain limits) as the degree of the excitant, and inverſeley as the previous excitement in ordinary life.

1ſt, Parts, which from their age, have been little excited by the *excitants of life* (XI.) have their actions *readily excited;* but they are weak and not of long duration.

2dly, By repeated excitation, parts become leſs readily excitable, except habit and aſſociation, but for a time in life the actions are more powerful.

3dly, By ſtill further repeated excitation, the parts gradually loſe their power of acquiring excitability.

Delicacy of fibrous ſtructure is connected with

with the 1ſt ſtate; *firmer ſtructure* with the 2d; and *rigidity* with the 3d: and theſe different ſtates are occaſioned by the varying ſtate of excitability from the repeated agency of excitants, which alter the power of compounding animate matter, *i. e.* of growth.

(H.) If ſeveral different excitants be applied at the ſame time, in many inſtances one of them only excites motion; in other caſes, perhaps, a different motion from that of any of them *ſingly* is produced;—but it is doubtful, whether or not more than one kind of action, or motion, can be excited in the ſame part at the ſame time.

(I.) Actions or motions may be excited by actions or motions in diſtinct parts, without any known direct connection of nerves or like parts; ſuch are called ſympathetic actions or motions.

(K.) In *different* parts, *different kinds* and *degrees of action* may be excited at the ſame time by *different* kinds of excitants.

(L.) Motions, excited by a given excitant, in many inſtances, *may be removed* by exciting *different motions* by a different excitant, either applied to the ſame, or a different part.

(M.) An excitant may produce no excitement perceiveable for ſome time; but on the excitability being increaſed by other excitants being withdrawn, or by other means, the action from it may become evident.

(N.) A ſpecific excitant (XXV.) or a common excitant (XXIV.) may exhauſt the ſpecific excitability of a part, and then excite common excitation.

(O.) In ſome inſtances, the excitant *exhauſts permanently* the peculiar excitability by *once* exciting motion; in others, it does ſo for a certain time only.

(P.) Organs not excited duly to motion, become ſo excitable, that diſeaſes ariſe from the ordinary excitants to healthy motions (XXXV.)—*weakneſs* of action often attends

ſuch

ſuch a ſtate, which has been called *direct debility.*

(Q.) If the organs be excited too violently, or for too long a time, the excitability becomes ſo far diminiſhed, that the ordinary excitants to healthy motions (XXXVI) cannot produce them; —ſuch a ſtate has been called *indirect debility.*

(R.) Excitability in apparently the ſame part may be *increaſed* with reſpect to certain excitants, and *diminiſhed* with reſpect to others.

(S.) Peculiar ſtates of excitability exiſt in certain individuals, called *idioſyncraſies.*

(T.) New ſtates of excitability ariſe at certain periods of life in individuals.

(U.) Various ſtates of excitability with reſpect to certain excitants, may be induced by repeatedly exciting motion of the eye, ear, ſtomach, &c. or by cuſtom. A ſtate ſo acquired is termed *habit* and *aſſociability.*

(V.) As the excitability of certain parts is neceſſary to that of the others (XXVI.) the health,

health, diſeaſe, and life of the whole economy may depend on the excitability of a ſingle part.

(W.) Excitability is eſſentially connected with not only due excitement (XXXIV.) but with a certain figure, magnitude, ſituation, number, texture, and connection of the different organs of the vital economy; and theſe *mechanical properties* depend on the aboriginal excitability (V.) and the ſubſequent agency of the excitants (XI, XII, XIII.)

XXXVII. *Death* may be produced by *gradual* exhauſtion of excitability, by exceſſive excitement (XXXVI. Q.)—by exhauſtion ſuddenly of exceſſive excitability (Ibid)—by exceſſive excitement, induced by defective application of excitants (XXXVI. P.)—by incapability of due excitement attending the ſtructure or mechanical properties (XXXVI. W) —by, perhaps, ſpecific excitement (XXV.)—by parts loſing their power of reproducing due

due excitability (XXXVI. D.)—by ſedatives (XXXVI. D.)

XXXVIII. Diſeaſed ſtates are preſent when certain motions are not produced at all, or different ones from thoſe of health are produced (III.) by the excitants (XI, XII, XIII): to know when theſe diſeaſed ſtates are preſent, and to underſtand in what they conſiſt, and how they may be prevented and removed.

(A.) The number, figure, ſize, weight, texture, connection, colour, &c. of the different parts of which each ſpecies of animate Beings conſiſts, ſhould be inveſtigated in healthy, and diſeaſed ſtates, by *anatomy*.

(B.) The various kinds and properties of the *vital excitants* (XI), and of the *external excitants* (XII.), ſhould be inveſtigated by *natural hiſtory, natural philoſophy, and chemiſtry*.

(C.) The agency of the excitants (XI, XII.)

on

on the various ſpecies of animate Beings in the healthy and diſeaſed ſtates; as well as in the dead ſtate; which belongs to the department of *phyſiology* and *pathology*; ſhould be inveſtigated.

(D.) The agency of the different organs in animate Beings on one another, or of the *internal excitants* (XIII.) in health and diſeaſe, as well as in the dead ſtate, ſhould be inveſtigated; which is another branch of *phyſiology* and *pathology*.

XXXIX. From the inveſtigations (XXXVIII) muſt be derived the knowledge of,

(A.) The *hiſtory*, or phænomena of each diſeaſe.

(B.) Their *remote* and *immediate cauſes*.

(C.) The judgment of their danger, duration, progreſs and termination; or *prognoſtics*.

(D.) The means of *preventing diſeaſes*, or of *preſerving health*.

(E.) The

(E.) The means of *removing* or *curing* them.

(F.) The means of *palliating* diſeaſes.

XL. It is evident (XXXV.) that every diſeaſed ſtate muſt belong to one of *three* claſſes.

I. *Diſeaſes of excitability*, in which the excitants, which ordinarily in the ſame habit produce healthy actions, do not produce them.

II. *Diſeaſes from certain excitants*, which produce diſeaſed motions in ſtates of uſual healthy excitability.

III. *Diſeaſes of excitability*, and *from certain excitants* (XL, I, II,) *conjointly*.

XLI. (a) Diſeaſes of the 1ſt *Claſs*, (XL, I,) may be divided into,

I. *Diviſion*. Thoſe of excitability in the nerves.

II. Thoſe of excitability in the muſcular fibres.

III. Thoſe

III. Thoſe of excitability referred to mind.

IV. Thoſe of excitability in the nerves, muſcular fibres, and mind, conjointly.

(b) Diſeaſes of the 2d *Claſs* (XL, II,) may be divided into,

I. Thoſe from excitants which produce diſeaſed motions in the nerves.

II. ——————————————————
in the muſcular fibres.

III. ——————————————————
in the mind.

(c) Diſeaſes of the 3d *Claſs* (XL, III,) may be divided according to XL. (a.) (b.)

XLII. (a) Diſeaſes of the 1*ſt Claſs* may be arranged into *orders*, according to *the kinds of excitability*, which can only be known from the effects of excitation; and probably many of theſe ſtates exiſt, which have not yet been diſtinguiſhed.

Order

Order I. That of the nerves, mind, or muſcular fibres; in which motions are excited with unuſual facility, by ordinary excitants, which ſtate is called *Irritability*.

Order II. The reverſe ſtate of the former, which is called *Torpor*.

Order III. That ſtate, in which ordinary excitants produce extraordinary ſtrong motions, called *Morbid Strength*, or *Phlogiſtic Diatheſis*.

Order IV. The reverſe ſtate of the former, called *Weakneſs* or Debility.

Probably certain ſtates of excitability exiſt, either locally or more generally, which yield to ordinary excitants, *inverted motions*, *retrograde motions convulſions*, *ſpaſmodic contractions*, *erroneous growth*, *exceſſive decay*, and many *peculiar motions*, belonging to certain diſeaſes.

(b) Diſeaſes of the 2d *Claſs* (XL, II.) may be divided into *orders*, according to *the kinds of excitants*.

Order I. Diſeaſes, from exceſſive, or deficient, *ordinary extraneous excitants.*

Order II. Diſeaſes from *extraneous morbific excitants.*

Order III. Diſeaſes, from exceſſive, or deficient, ordinary *internal excitants*, or from the agency of the different organs of the human animal economy on one another.

Order IV. Diſeaſes from *morbific internal* excitants.

(c) Diſeaſes of the 3d *Claſs* (XL. III.) may be arranged into orders, according to the kinds of excitability, and kind of excitants which are conjoined (XLI. a, b.)

XLIII. The orders may furniſh *genera* according to the particular organs on which the excitants *primarily* operate in producing diſeaſes, viz. of the ſanguiferous ſyſtem, of the abſorbent ſyſtem, of the nervous ſyſtem, of the mind, &c.

XLIII. The

XLIV. The *ſpecies* ariſe from the *genera* (XLII.) divided according to *the different aſſemblages of ſymptoms.*

XLV. The *varieties* may be according to ſome *particular ſymptoms* or *excitant*, or the *degree* of the diſeaſe.

XLVI. The preceding arrangement (XXXIX, XLIV) ſeems the beſt calculated for rendering practice certainly efficacious, being founded upon the cauſes of diſeaſed ſtates; but it is impracticable, in the preſent ſtate of knowledge; theſe cauſes not being inveſtigated, and practice according to this plan, muſt be hypothetical, to the excluſion of rules from experience. It is proper, however, to preſerve this arrangement, as the beſt guide to farther improvement by inveſtigation; and alſo to furniſh reſources in caſes of failure of evidence from experience.

XLVII. To avail ourſelves in practice of the preſent

preſent ſtate of knowledge of facts, the fitteſt arrangement ſeems to be that which proceeds chiefly according to the *ſymptoms;* and ſometimes according to the *evident remote cauſes;* 1, becauſe this method conveys moſt inſtruction concerning the hiſtory, and particularly the differences of diſeaſes;—2, is the ſafeſt ground for reaſoning;—and, 3, leads to the uſe of remedies on the foundation of analogy, and experience, in ſimilar caſes.

XLVIII. The names of diſeaſes, in many inſtances, do not denote their nature, but have an erroneous import, and the example of chemical philoſophers in the fabrication of a new nomenclature, might be followed with great benefit; but the execution of ſuch a work requires the medical erudition, and philological judgment of a number of Phyſicians conjointly: and conſequently, cannot here be attempted.

XLIX. In Natural Hiſtory, the ſpecies of

Things

Things are arranged according to certain properties, which are conſtantly preſent, of which, what are called *definitions*, are formed. This method has been adopted for diſeaſes, and is named *methodical Noſology*. But as there are many diſeaſed ſtates, which do not afford conſtantly any peculiar ſet of ſymptoms, yet produce an infinite variety, although they are all conſidered to ariſe from the ſame ſpecies of morbid affection; and as the knowledge of merely the definitions of Noſology is inſufficient for forming a juſt judgment of the nature of diſeaſe in practice, a ſyſtem of methodical Noſology ſhould only be eſteemed uſeful in giving a view of ſome of the more frequently attending and characteriſtic ſymptoms, and is not intended to be here fully delivered.

L. Under the following Heads, Diseases will be treated.

HEADS OR CLASSES OF DISEASES.

1. *Recurrent Fevers; or Fevers conſiſting of Paroxyſms.*

2. *Continued Fevers; or Fevers which neither conſiſt of Paroxyſms, nor depend upon any evident local diſeaſe.*

3. *Inflammations or Phlegmons, ſometimes attended with a conſtitutional Symptomatic diſorder.*

4. *Exanthematic Fevers; which are generally occaſioned by a ſpecific poiſon introduced into the animal economy, which terminate generally in eruptions; and, in ſome of this claſs, in inflammation of the Viſcera.*

5. *Fevers which produce critical diſcharges of Blood; or Hæmorrhagic Fevers.*

6. *Fevers*

6. *Fevers accompanied by a ſpecific inflammation of an external ſecreting ſurface, which are occaſioned by a ſpecific poiſon.*

7. *Common local Inflammation or Phlegmaſiæ attended by Fever.*

8. *Febrile conſtitutional diſorders, attended by ſpecific local painful affections; apparently of an inflammatory nature.*

9. *Diſeaſed States of the Secretory organs, not referable to other Claſſes.*

10. *Diſeaſes principally ſeated in the mind.*

11. *Diſeaſes principally affecting the Nerves; attended with diſorders of the internal and external Senſes; Convulſions; Spaſms; Irregular Motions; Palſy, &c.*

12. *Diſeaſes of excitability, particularly in the Stomach, Bowels, Urinary Organs, Organs of Locomotion, &c.*

13. *Diſeaſes from pulmonary Tubercles.*

14. *Diſeaſes from indurated and enlarged Glands, viz. of the Liver, Meſentery, &c. and of the external parts.*

15. *Diſeaſes from concretions in the urinary paſſages; bile ducts; alimentary canal, &c.;* and *from a number of irritating ſubſtances, viz. Acid and undigeſted matter in the Stomach; Indurated alvine excrement, &c.*

16. *Jaundice, or Diſeaſes not belonging to other claſſes, which occaſion Bile to paſs into the Sanguiferous Syſtem.*

17. *Dropſies.*

18. *Diſeaſes from Worms.*

19. *Diſeaſes from morbid ſtructure, or erroneous ſituation.*

20. *Idio-*

20. *Idiophatic Cutaneous Diſeaſes.*

21. *Diſeaſes from the Venereal infection.*

L. 1. *Recurrent Fevers* conſiſt of a repetition of paroxyſms, or of a ſimilar concourſe of ſymptoms—occaſioned only by a ſpecific infection, generated in putrefying ſubſtances, principally, in bogs and marſhes.

1 *Sect. Intermittents* conſiſt of paroxyſms, between each of which, there is an interval, or abſence, entirely, or nearly, of the ſymptoms. Frequently change into Remittents.

1 *Species. Tertian;* ſimilar Paroxyſms recur every 48 hours.

2 *Sp. Quartan;* ſimilar Paroxyſms recur every 72 hours.

3 *Sp. Quotidian;* ſimilar Paroxyſms recur every 24 hours.

4 *Sp. Erratica:* conſiſts of diſſimilar Paroxyſms, or of recurrences at uncertain periods.

If Paroxyſms intervene between theſe periods, they may conſtitute *double* and *triple* Tertians, and Quartans. Other varieties are according to the peculiarity of ſymptoms.

The above are called *Regular Intermittents;* but thoſe in which the Paroxyſms recur at uncertain times, are called *Irregular*, and *Anomalous.*

2 *Sect. Remittents* conſiſt of a repetition of ſimilar or diſſimilar Paroxyſms, in which the ſucceeding Paroxyſm comes on before the preceding has entirely terminated; or in which there is an interval of very ſhort duration between each of the Paroxyſms. Frequently change into Intermittents.

1 *Sp.*

1 *Sp. Tertian;* or Tritæophya.

2 *Sp. Quartan;* or Tetartophya.

3 *Sp. Quotidian;* or Amphimerina.

The varieties are very numerous. A remarkable one is the *Yellow Fever.*

LI. 2. *Continued Fevers;* diſeaſes affecting all or many of the functions, in infinitely various ways, but moſt frequently producing relative accelerated circulation: with diminiſhed power of the organs of loco-motion; or with increaſed power of theſe organs with delirium—Heat, often attended by a higher temperature than can be excited by external means—no local affection uniformly characteriſtic—not conſiſting of a repetition of Paroxyſms—not produced by the ſpecific poiſon which produces Recurrent Fevers—very rarely terminate in Recurrent Fevers, or ariſe from them. Certain aſſemblages of ſymptoms have been

been conſidered to denote as many different ſpecies of Fevers; the moſt popular are under the following denominations; but they are only a ſmall proportion of thoſe which occur in nature; but which have not hitherto been denominated.

1 *Sp. Inflammatory Fever*, or Synocha; in which the ſanguiferous Syſtem is originally principally affected—not occaſioned by infection.—Not attended with debility.

2 *Sp. Acute Nervous Fever*, or Typhus gravior: in which there is conſiderable action of the heart and arteries; and great diſorder in the nervous ſyſtem; but for the moſt part the ſanguiferous Syſtem is not originally more affected than the mind, and ſenſes—Produced by matter compounded in conſtitutions ill of the ſame diſeaſe or contagion; and by morbific matter engendered by Animal, and Vegetable Subſtances; alſo by other agents.

Varieties are very numerous, viz. Petechial —Miliary—Erythematous—Aphthous—Hæmorrhagic—Ardent—Endemial—Jail, Hoſpital, Garriſon—Malignant—Putrid—Peſtilent—Spotted Fevers, &c.

3. *Sp. Slow Nervous Fever*, or Typhus mitior; in which the nervous ſyſtem is principally affected, and the ſymptoms in general are leſs violent: in which the action of the ſanguiferous ſyſtem is weaker, and of longer duration, but often more frequent than in the former ſpecies—not produced by infection, nor by any other morbific matter. The aſſemblages of ſymptoms are extremely various, but ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed into *varieties*.

4 *Sp. Non-deſcript Fevers*, in which the characteriſtics of the above ſpecies are abſent —attended with violent ſymptoms, which affect principally, in different caſes, each of the functions—not infectious—of ſcarce more than three weeks duration—more than $\frac{99}{100}$ of modern

con-

continued Fevers in London belong to this head.

The aſſemblages of ſymptoms are infinitely different, but not yet diſtinguiſhed into *varieties*.

LII. 3. *Inflammations, or Phlegmons*, occupy a ſmall part of the body only; ſeldom more than one part at the ſame time—ſeated principally in the ſmalleſt *arteries*, but ſometimes in the *veins*, and *lymphatics*.

Cauſes—occaſioned moſt frequently by extraneous applications to the part affected; alſo by the paſſions; the ſtate of the ſtomach; other preceding or exiſting diſeaſes.

Symptoms. Redneſs: Senſation of heat: augmentation of temperature: painful ſenſations: ſwelling: increaſed common ſenſibility: often increaſed excitability, or irritability of the

the blood veſſels: capacity of performing the function of the part affected, altered, or deſtroyed: increaſed exhalation, or perhaps diminiſhed abſorption.

Terminations in reſolution: adheſions: indolent tumors: ſuppuration: dropſy: morbid ſecretions: gangrene.

Not concomitant of fever, nor dependent upon it: Sometimes excites fever-like ſymptoms, or ſymptomatic fever from irritation.

Species are 1, according to the ſeat of the veſſels affected; 2, the form.

Varieties are according to the occaſional cauſes.

LIV. 4. *Exanthematic* or *eruptive Fevers*, occaſioned by peculiar morbific poiſons.

1 *Sp. Small-pox,* or Variola: conſiſts of four ſucceſſive different diſeaſed ſtates. 1. A continued fever of about three whole days, or 72 hours duration, terminating in eruptions. 2. A period uſually of Apyrexia, for about four whole days, in which the pimple eruptions come out, enlarge, and become veſicles. 3. The ſtate in which the ſymptoms ariſe principally from ſuppuration of the veſicular eruptions, and inflammation of their baſes, for about three days, uſually from the 8th or 9th to the 11th or 12th. 4. The ſtate in which the ſymptoms of febrile irritation ariſe partly from the inflammation on the ſurface of the body; the ſcabbing ſtate of the eruptions; and various affections, principally, inflammations of the interior parts.

Occaſioned by effluvia; or by inoculation of a peculiar morbific matter; which does not affect perſons who have undergone the Cow-pock, or the Small-Pox—is contagious—In the way of effluvia, the morbific matter

remains

remains in the conſtitution about fourteen days before it produces any ſenſible fever: in the way of inoculation it excites it in about nine days.

Varieties are principally, 1, The diſcrete or diſtinct Small-pox. 2. The confluent. Of each of theſe there are numerous varieties, according to the appearance of the eruptions; the ſubſiſtence of the fever during the eruptive ſtage; the particular ſymptoms; and duration of the ſtages.

2 *Sp. Cow-pock*, or Vaccina: produced by a ſpecific morbific matter, originally engendered by the udders of cows—affects the human conſtitution only by inoculation—conſiſts of three different morbid ſtates, in three ſucceſſive periods. 1, Inflammation of the ſkin, in the form of a pimple, which gradually 2, becomes a veſicle, arriving at its full growth in about nine days. In one out of four caſes, a continued fever, commonly ſlight; and of

but a few hours to two days duration, uſually on the 10th day. 3. Symptoms from inflammation of the ſkin around the veſicle; and from the deſiccation into a hard blackiſh peculiar ſcab, which leaves a permanent ſcar—affects the ſame perſon conſtitutionally but once—does not affect thoſe who have been conſtitutionally affected by the Small-pox.

Varieties are according to: 1, The period of the pock; 2, its becoming a puſtule; 3, its figure; 4, the abſence of eruptions; 5, The appearance of eruption during the pock, or at a ſubſequent period.

3 *Sp. Chicken-pox*, or Varicella; conſiſts of a continued fever (often ſcarce perceivable) for about one to three days, ſucceeded by ſmall round conical eruptions, often in cluſters, in a day or two, not unlike the Small-pox, but at firſt often larger, which becomes ſmaller veſicles than the variolous ones—ſeldom ſuppurating—leave no pits, or only ſhallow

ones;

ones; in about three days from the eruptions, they begin to ſcab—produced by a ſpecific morbific matter—is contagious—affects the ſame perſon only once.

Varieties: 1, according to the eruptions being veſicles or ſuppurating; 2, their duration; 3, their leaving ſcars.

4 *Sp. Meaſles*, or Morbilli, or Rubeola. 1. A catarrhal fever for about four days. 2, Eruptions like flea-bites, without relieving the fever, and not filling with any fluid. 3, About the 8th or 9th day, the eruptions become like branny ſcales; the catarrh often remaining, at leaſt locally. 4, Frequently angina, peripneumony, or opthalmia, ſupervene, eſpecially from the 8th to 12th day. 5, Diarrhœa remains frequently ſeveral months, with hectic affection—affects the ſame perſon only once—produced by a ſpecific morbific matter—is contagious.

Varieties. 1, From the appearance and ſitu-

ation

ation of the eruptions. 2, From the fever. 3, From other viſceral affections, beſides of the lungs. 4, From other concomitant eruptions. 5, From the number of crops of eruptions.

5. *Sp. Miliary Fever*, or Miliaria. A continued fever, in which ſupervene, except on the face, diſcrete eruptions, reſembling millet ſeeds; eſpecially with a previous diſordered ſtate of the ſtomach—Sweat with a peculiar ſmell—Eruptions of but a few days continuance, and ſeveral crops often occur in the ſame patient;—perhaps ariſes from a ſpecific poiſon.

Varieties. 1. Red eruptions. 2. White eruptions.

6 *Sp. Veſicular Fever*, or Pemphigus. Fever continued of different kinds (*Hippocrates* and *Galen*, Epid 6to.) with veſicular eruptions, large often as a hazle nut; not ſuppurating; ſometimes

ſometimes contagious; probably occaſioned by a ſpecific poiſon.

Varieties. 1. Contagious. 2. Epidemic. 3. Kind of Fever.

7 *Sp. Idiophatic Scarlet Fever*, or Scarlatina. Fever of continued kind for about four days, with diſorder of the ſtomach. 2, Scarlet broad efflorescences, eſpecially on the face and breaſt, not above the ſurface of the ſkin. 3. Deſquammation of the cuticle. A diſeaſe particularly of children.

8 *Sp. Eryſipelatous Eruptive Fever*, or Eryſipelas. 1, A continued fever for a day or two. 2. An eruption of Erythema, at firſt of ſmall extent. 3, Spreading inflammation of the ſkin; diſpoſed to produce Veſicles or Gangrene. 4, Deſquammation of the cuticle—is perhaps contagious.

9 *Sp. Plague*, or Peſtis. A moſt contagious

continued

continued fever, in which ſupervene carbuncles and buboes—occaſioned by a peculiar morbific matter.

LV, 5. *Hæmorrhagic Fevers*, producing critical diſcharges of blood: or Active Hæmorrhagies.

1 *Sp. Epiſtaxis*, or Naſal Febrile Hæmorrhagy. 1, Symptoms of inflammatory fever, particularly of plethora of the head. 2, Diſcharge of arterial blood from the noſtrils.

2 *Sp. Hæmoptyſis*, or Hæmoptoe. 1, Symptoms of plethora in the lungs, with ſlight fever. 2, Expectoration of arterial blood. 3, Returns often by paroxyſms, eſpecially in the night time, or very early in a morning. 4, Blood buffy.

3 *Sp. Metrorrhagia*, or Uterine Hæmorrhage. 1, Symptoms of plethora of the uterine region, with

with febrile ſymptoms. 2, Diſcharge of arterial *blood;* or of menſtrual *fluid*, from the uterus.

4 *Sp. Hæmorrhois*, or Bleeding Piles. 1, Symptoms of plethora, or inflammatory congeſtion in the rectum, with febrile ſymptoms. 2, Diſcharge of arterial blood, or of venous blood.

N. B. The Hæmatemeſis; the Hæmaturia; the Stomacace; the Hepatirrhæa; the Hæmorrhagia Cerebri, &c. do not ſeem properly to belong to this head, but to chronical non-febrile diſeaſes.

LVI. 6. Fevers attended with inflammation of a ſecreting ſurface, and occaſioned by a ſpecific morbific matter.

1 *Sp. Ulcerous Sore Throat*, or Angina Maligna. 1, A fever of the typhus kind, more

or leſs ſevere, with, at firſt, ſlight affection of the fauces. 2, Increaſing affection of the throat frequently goes on, producing aphthous eruptions; although the fever abates, eſpecially, in about five to ſeven days. 3, Eruptions ſlough off, leaving ulcers. 4, Secondary fever, or from inflammation.—Infectious—affects the ſame perſon, perhaps, only once—eſpecially affects infants and children.

Varieties. 1. Without eruptions. 2. With ſcarlatina. 3. With eruptions like meaſles. 4. With ſubjacent inflammation. 5. With affection of the Trachea; Trachealis.

2 *Sp. Influenza*, or Infectious Catarrh. A continued Fever of a peculiar kind, with affection of the membrane of the noſtrils, fauces, trachea, or bronchia—Membranous affections increaſe often, although the fever abates—copious ſecretion from the membrane affected—propenſity to ſweating;—great debility----

pro-

produced by infection, but doubtful whether contagious.

Varieties. 1. According to part affected. Coryza; Angina; Trachitis; Bronchitis. 2. Kind of fever. 3. As attended with Diarrhœa. —As accompanied with affection of parts ſubjacent to the membranes.

3 *Sp. Infectious Dyſentery*, or Dyſenteria Contagioſa. A fever of a peculiar kind (frequently with exacerbations), attended with purging, *firſt* of alvine excrement: next of blood, watery fluid and bile; frequent and in ſmall quantity—teneſmus—ſevere gripings—at the cloſe of it, alvine dejections, without teneſmus—occaſioned by, eſpecially, marſh miaſmata, and infectious dejections.

Varieties. 1. According to kind of alvine diſcharge. 2. Kind of fever. 3. Source of the morbific poiſon.

4 *Sp. Croup*, or Cynanche Stridula; Trachealis. Continued fever, attending difficult reſpiration—ſenſe of ſuffocation—painful ſenſation of the Trachea—ſonorous inſpiration—hoarſe voice—clangoſe cough—no affection in general of the fauces—occaſioned probably by a ſpecific poiſon, the ſource of which is unknown—in certain ſituations is endemic.

Varieties. 1. Endemic. 2. Sporadic.

LVII. 7. Inflammations or Phlegmaſiæ, attended by fever: the two affections ariſing from the ſame, or common cauſes.

Diviſion I. *Membranous Inflammations.*

1 *Sp. Phrenzy Fever*, or Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain. Inflammatory fever—acute pain within the head—increaſed ſenſibility to light and ſound—redneſs of the eyes—redneſs of the face—Delirium often of the

the furious kind—exertions of voluntary organs, much exceeding in ſtrength thoſe in health.

Varieties. 1. According to part affected. 2. Occaſional cauſes; but not yet diſtinguiſhed.

2 *Sp. Pleuriſy*, or Pleuritic Fever. 1. Symptoms of inflammatory fever, preceding, concomitant, or ſhortly ſupervening to acute pain, eſpecially of one ſide—difficulty of breathing, dry cough—Pulſe frequently hard, and blood remarkably buffy—Pain and difficulty of breathing increaſed in certain poſtures—In ſevere caſes orthopnæa—Frequently goes off by ſpitting.

Varieties. 1. Very different, owing to the degree of diſeaſe, as well as from the part of the Pleura affected, as dorſalis, ſternalis, pericardina, diaphragmatica; but theſe are too numerous to diſtinguiſh, except the pleuritis pulmonum,

pulmonum, and pleuritis coſtalis. 2. From the kind of fever, as epidemic, ſporadic, &c.

3 *Sp. Hepatitis,* or Inflammation of the Membrane of the Liver---Fever preceding, concomitant, or ſoon ſucceeding, acute pain and tenſion of the hypochonder;—hard pulſe —ſhortneſs of breath—ſenſe of weight, and increaſed pain on lying, eſpecially on the left ſide—dry cough—pain of right ſhoulder or of right clavicle—ſometimes jaundice.

4 *Sp. Gaſtritis,* or Inflammation of the Peritoneal Membrane of the Stomach—Fever preceding, concomitant, or ſoon ſucceeding acute and burning pain of the region of the ſtomach—much increaſed by almoſt all kinds of ingeſta- —ſickneſs---vomiting----frequently hiccough----immenſe anxiety---proſtration of ſtrength.

Varieties. 1. From the *Cardia,* eſpecially affected, producing conſiderable hiccough; regur-

regurgitation of ingeſta into the fauces; faintings. 2. From the Pylorus affected, pain eſpecially of the Pylorus region—rejection of ingeſta by vomiting.

5 *Sp. Enteritis*, or Inflammation of the Bowels—Fever preceding, concomitant, or ſoon ſucceeding the acuteſt pain of the abdomen, eſpecially in the umbilical region—obſtinate conſtipation: ſometimes dyſenteric purging—tenſion of the belly; ſometimes diſtention—ſoreneſs to the touch—pulſe ſmall, quick, and hard—proſtration of ſtrength—nauſea—vomiting—liable to terminate in gangrene.

Varieties according to, 1, The gut affected. 2. The occaſional cauſe.

6 *Sp. Nephritis*, or Nephritic Fever—Fever attending pain in the region of the kidneys—pain extending along the courſe of the ureters—frequent efforts to diſcharge urine—bloody urine

urine—iſchuria—dyſury: vomiting: ſickneſs: drowſineſs.

7 *Sp. Hyſteritis*, or Inflammation of the Uterus—Fever attending pain in the region of the uterus: ſenſe of weight of that organ: pain extending to the groin, thighs, right ſhoulder and clavicle: dyſpnœa—ſickneſs: vomiting-—hiccough-—dyſury or iſchury—-much pain and heat on preſſure of the os uteri with the finger—fainting.

8 *Sp. Cyſtitis*, or Inflammation of the Urinary Bladder—Fever attending pain, very acute of the hypogaſtric region—dyſury: iſchury—frequent efforts to diſcharge urine—tenſion—ſwelling of the hypogaſtrium---frequently teneſmus.

Analogous to the above are the *Splenitis*; the *Pancreatica*; the *Meſenteritis*; the *Epiploitis*; the *Peritonitis*; but their hiſtory is ſo little

little known, that it ſeemed not neceſſary to inſert them in this arrangement.

Diviſion II. *Febrile Inflammations of Subſtances of Parts.*

1 *Sp. Inflammation of the Subſtance of the Brain,* or Cephalitis Parenchymatoſa.

Symptoms of the ſame kind as in the Phrenitis, but delirium leſs violent, or merely coma—very apt to terminate in water in the ventricles, or in ſuppuration of the brain, producing palſy—dilatation of the pupils—loſs of ſight—obſtinate coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs; vomiting—ſlow pulſe.

Varieties. 1. Continued brain fever. 2. Inflammation of the brain in children, producing dropſy of the head.

2 *Sp. Peripneumonia,* or Inflammation of the Parenchyma, or Subſtance of the Lungs—

Continued fever immediately preceding, concomitant, or ſucceeding the phlegmon—Dyſpnœa, eſpecially intolerable in a recumbent, or in other poſtures—hot breath—more or leſs painful ſenſation of a peculiar kind, particularly under the ſternum—ſenſe of ſuffocation, eſpecially in warm air—great anxiety—reſtleſſneſs—pulſe quick: often during inſpiration intermitting—cough: expectoration—prone to terminate in vomica, or empyema, hydrothorax, and adheſions.

Varieties. 1. Kind of fever. 2. Conjunction with pleuriſy. 3. Parts of the lungs affected.

3 *Sp. Inflammation of the Parenchyma, or Subſtance of the Liver.* Continued Fever—dull pain, or uneaſy ſenſation, or ſenſe of weight in the region of the liver: increaſed by preſſure or deep inſpiration or coughing, or by certain poſtures—pain of right ſhoulder or clavicle—ſometimes hardneſs and ſwelling of the

the right hypochondriac region—dry cough, induced eſpecially by circumſtances, which occaſion pain—dyſpnœa—coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs—altered colour of the ſkin—prone to ſuppuration.

Varieties. 1. According to part of viſcus affected. 2. Kind of fever. 3. Diſpoſition to enlargement. 4. Conjunction with membranous inflammation. 5. Occaſional cauſe, particularly climate.

4 *Sp. Carditis*, or Inflammation of the Heart. Continued fever—ſtrong pulſation of the heart: very frequent: obſtructed feel—ſhort and frequent reſpiration—reſtleſsneſs—anxiety—uneaſy ſenſation, or dull pain of the region of the heart—often intermittent pulſe—dry cough—uneaſy ſenſation, increaſed in certain poſtures—ſometimes involuntary convulſive motions of the limbs, with privation of the internal ſenſes—much diſpoſed to terminate in

ſecretion of puriform matter, or water into the pericardium.

Note. Continued fever, with inflammation of the ſubſtance of the *ſpleen*, *pancreas*, *kidneys*, *uterus*, *inteſtines*, of the *fauces*, &c. occur, but their characteriſtic ſymptoms are only in part known, and will eaſily be imagined from their ſituation, functions, and analogy, with other inflammations of this head.

LVIII, 8. *Febrile conſtitutional diſorders, attended by ſpecific local painful affections; apparently of an inflammatory nature.*

1 *Sp. Acute Rheumatiſm*, or Rheumatic Fever. Febrile ſymptoms, or of ſynocha frequently not very evident, although local affection pretty ſevere: blood almoſt always buffy—painful ſenſation of one or more of the larger joints: ſtiffneſs: immobility: tumor:

mor: redneſs: ſoreneſs, or acute pain on preſſure—pains diſappearing in certain joints, as they take place in others: all the large joints frequently, ſucceſſively, affected—propenſity to ſweating, and relief from it—ſtomach ſeldom affected—ſometimes the local affection ſeems to be in the brain, producing delirium; and lungs producing peripneumony—occaſioned either by ſudden abſtraction of calorific from the conſtitution; or by ſudden introduction of it after ſuch abſtraction; but no other aſſignable cauſe in general—rarely or never terminates in ſuppuration; but ſometimes in rigidity; tumors; and thickening of the joints—affects very young perſons, as well as others—attacks temperate and laborious perſons.

2 *Sp. Gout*, or Arthritis, and Podaga. Gnawing, or lacerating pain, eſpecially of the joints of the toes and feet, preceded by diſorder of the ſtomach—eſpecially attacking the feet or toes, ſucceſſively—after repeated attacks,

tacks, affecting the large joints, hands, and fingers—occurs generally in middle-aged perſons: who have lived indolently, or intemperately: eſpecially in thoſe whoſe parents have had the diſeaſe: Labourers, Children, and abſtemious perſons are almoſt exempt.—Excited by emotions and paſſions; by diſordered ſtomach; by ſtrains, cold, &c.—Apt to recur throughout life by paroxyſms—may affect the head, lungs, ſtomach, and viſcera in general—may terminate in knotty joints: tophi; and rigidity: never in ſuppuration.

Varieties. 1. According to joints affected. 2. Other parts. 3. Inflammation; or atony. 4. Fixed or wandering. 5. As attending or ſupervening to other diſeaſes. Hence *regular gout; irregular; anomalous; atonic; erratic.*

LIX, 9. *Diſeaſed ſtates of ſecretory organs.*

1 *Sp. Diarrhœa from Cold.* Pains of the bowels

bowels—copious and frequent dejections of alvine excrement; ſometimes mixed with bile, mucus, &c.—frequently nauſea, or failure of appetite—ſometimes ſlight fever—not ſymptomatic of any other diſeaſe—not contagious.

2 *Sp. Diarrhœa from, apparently, irritability of the ſecreting membrane of the bowels:* only diſtinguiſhed from the former ſpecies by the occaſional cauſe.

3 *Sp. Epidemic Cholera Morbus,* or Autumnal Gall Flux. Griping pains, attended by febrile ſymptoms—loathing of food: nauſea; vomiting of bilious fluid—frequent dejections, containing bile—teneſmus—ſoreneſs of the belly: tenſion—anxiety—ſometimes ſpaſmodic contractions of the muſcles of the legs.

4 *Sp. Catarrhal Fever from Cold,* or Non-contagious catarrh.—Febrile affection ſeldom ſevere, or attended with proſtration of ſtrength, as in the influenza: attacks more gradually:

more

more frequently conjoined with inflammation of the ſubſtance of the lungs, and with buffy blood —cough—voice affected—ſmell affected—ſneezing—rheum from the eyes and noſe: expectoration of mucous matter—often pains of the ſide, or other parts of the cheſt—ſometimes hearing affected—more apt to produce pulmonary conſumption, than the Influenza.

Varieties. 1. Bronchitis. 2. Raucedo. 3. Coryza. 4. Epidemic. 5. Sporadic.

5 *Sp. Catarrh of the Urinary Bladder*, or Cyſtirrhæa. Frequent inclination to diſcharge urine: ſmall quantity at a time: dyſuria: pain of hypogaſtrium after urine: ardor urinæ—urine on ſtanding depoſits very commonly mucus, which rediſſolves on heating it: ſometimes depoſit of blood—reſt diſturbed by micturition—pain of the hypogaſtrium; pains of the hips and thighs—laſſitude—of long duration—at length emaciation and hectic fever.

6 *Sp.*

6 *Sp. Simple Gonorrhœa.* Sometimes begins with febrile ſymptoms—ſymptoms ſevere at the very attack—mucus, or purulent diſcharge from the urethra, or vagina: heat of the parts—dyſuria: ardor urinæ—ſwelling—ſoreneſs: pain—not occaſioned by infection: often from other evident cauſes—leſs apt to produce inflamed lymphatics and buboes; ſwelled teſticle; and diſeaſed proſtate, than infectious gonorrhœa—may be occaſioned by the venereal gonorrhœa—of ſhorter duration in general than Ven-gonorrhœa.

Varieties. 1. Of the urethra. 2. Of the vagina.

7 *Sp. Fluor Albus*, or Whites, or Leucorrhœa. A diſcharge of yellowiſh white mucous fluid from the vagina or uterus—no inflammation—diſeaſe frequently of many years duration—ſometimes occurs in the beſt general health—not infectious—ſometimes from other diſeaſes of the uterus.

Varieties. 1. According to health of the patient. 2.—Diſeaſes of the uterus.

8 *Sp. Gleet.* A diſcharge of whitiſh thin mucous fluid from the urethra: eſpecially after exerciſe, or certain kinds of ingeſta—no inflammation—occurs in good general health, as well as often in bad habits—occaſioned frequently by venereal gonorrhœa—not infectious.

9 *Sp. Morbid ſecretion of Bile.* Perhaps occaſions ſeveral diſorders of the bowels and ſtomach, not yet diſtinguiſhed.

10 *Sp. Diabetes.* A greater proportion of urine than uſual to the drink—urine taſtes ſweet, and affords ſugar on evaporation—emaciation—natural or voracious appetite—thirſt—often hectic fever.

Note. Diſeaſed ſtates of the ſecretory organs of the ſuccus gaſtricus perhaps occur, and produce

produce diſeaſes, but not yet well diſtinguiſhed.

LX, 10. *Veſaniæ: Diſeaſes affecting, principally, the functions of the mind, without fever, or any acute diſeaſe of which they are ſymptomatic.*

1 *Gen. Amentia.* Impairment or abolition of certain functions of the mind.

1 *Sp. Fatuity partial.* Faculty impaired or aboliſhed, of acquiring, or having notions excited from ſenſations by external objects.

Varieties. 1. According to the kind of notions not excitable. 2. Degree; ſtupidity. 3. The occaſional cauſe.

2 *Sp. Recollection impaired.* Faculty affected, of voluntarily recalling or exciting notions formerly excited.

Varieties according, 1. To the objects eraſed from the memory. 2. The kind of excitant, comprehending *aſſociation.* 3. The occaſional cauſe.

3 *Sp. Judgment, or Reaſoning Power impaired:* Shown, by inability to perceive the connection of things as cauſes and effects, and other relations to one another—without active or vigorous exertion of the mental faculties.

Varieties. 1. Very numerous, according to the kind of ſubject, on which the mind is unable to judge, and reaſon rightly: and according to the ſtate of other mental faculties, with which it may be joined.

Note. Deficiency of common good ſenſe, or judgment, may be conjoined with genius.

4 *Sp. Imagination impaired.* Implies impaired recollection: and læſion of a peculiar faculty

faculty of conjoining different notions, and perceiving reſemblances.

5 *Sp. Fatuity univerſal,* or *Idiotiſm:* Stultitia. Impairment of the faculty of exciting, or having notions excited, with deficiency of *memory, judgment,* and *imagination.*

Varieties. 1. From age: ſecond childhood. 2. Organic diſeaſe, including external injuries. 3. Other diſeaſes. 4. Emotions and paſſions.

2 *Gen. Hallucinations.* Morbid imagination. States of the mind, in which things are imagined to be preſent, which do not then exiſt, but are mere illuſions—in other reſpects frequently ſane.

1 *Sp. Hypochondriaſis,* or Hypochondriac Diſeaſe. Belief of diſeaſes, or ſtates of the conſtitution, which do not exiſt—ſolicitude concerning health: trifling ſymptoms produce alarm,

alarm, and apprehenſion concerning health—often attended with dyſpepſia, and real diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem.

Varieties according to, 1, Kind of imaginary diſeaſes, viz. Syphilis imaginaria, Tabes, &c. 2. Kind of depreſſing paſſion, viz. paupertatis timor. 3. Imaginary ſtates, viz. belief that the perſon is metamorphoſed; that limbs are become brittle as glaſs, &c. &c.

2 *Sp.* Emotions and paſſions from belief of objects, which have no longer any exiſtence: in other reſpects there may be rationality, and no illuſion.

3 *Sp. Dæmonomania;* Belief in ſeeing, and having intercourſe with ſpirits, and dead perſons:—or in the immediate agency and interference of ſupernatural agents or ſpiritual beings, in the production of natural events.

Varieties

Varieties. 1. Belief in being poſſeſſed, or tormented by ſpirits. 2. According to kind of illuſion.

4 *Sp. Miſcellaneous,* comprehending caſes of mere imagination of various different ſtates of external bodies—of innumerably different objects which do not exiſt, viz. inverted objects, vertiginous, luminous, magnified, double; hearing of ſounds, &c. &c.

Note. Hypnobataſis, or Somnambuliſm, belongs to this head.

3 *Gen. Melancholia.* Melancholy.—Depreſſion of all the mental faculties: hence unjuſtly, or irrationally, a ſtate of anxiety; apprehenſion of danger; deſpair; deſpondency; profound meditation; ſolitude.

Species and *Varieties* according to, 1. The exciting or occaſional cauſe. 2. The object of purſuit

purſuit or averſion, viz. *Noſtalgia*, &c. 3. The faculties moſt affected.

4 *Gen. Mania.* Madneſs, Inſanity.—From a diſeaſed ſtate of the mental faculties, certain ſtimuli or excitants occaſion what is popularly eſteemed, abſurd reaſoning, inconſiſtent diſcourſe, and irrational conduct—miſtaken ideas of ſenſation for thoſe of irritation, or fancies for realities.—Vigorous exertion of the faculties of the mind—Deſigns cunning.

1 *Sp. Furious Madneſs.* Chronical ferocious delirium-—Ravings-—Furious conduct with preternatural muſcular ſtrength-—-Generally want of courage—often with diſeaſed organization of the brain—Unſuſceptibility of the agency of many excitants in health—tenacious excitability.

Varieties. 1. Irrationality on all ſubjects. 2. On particular ſubjects only, or partial inſanity.

ſanity. 3. According to the exciting cauſes. 4. The kinds of emotions, and paſſions: of pleaſure, or averſion, viz. erotomania; ſuperſtitious hopes; love; pride; mentis gratiſſimus error.

2 *Sp. Tranquil Madneſs.*—Erroneous judgment, with conduct not violent—object of purſuit, or averſion, irrational or abſurd—ſome opinions abſurd, but rational on moſt topics—uſually capricious, jealous, and ſuſpicious—often with acuteneſs of mental powers and genius.

Varieties. 1. According to the kind of purſuit, or averſion, or maniacal idea, on which irrational—fear of illneſs or death, &c. 2. The particular abſurd opinions. 3. The exciting cauſes.

LXI, 11. *Diſeaſes principally affecting the Nerves.*

1 *Sect. Convulſive Motions,* or Clonic Spaſms. Morbid contractions and relaxations, eſpecially in the organs of voliiion.

1 *Gen. Epilepſia.* Epilepſy. Falling ſickneſs—paroxyſms of ſudden privation of perception by the external and internal ſenſes, not ſymptomatic of any ſpecifically diſtinct diſeaſe—moſt uſual ſymptoms; ſcreaming or exclamation: pain about the epigaſtric region: ſetting of the teeth: clinching of the fiſts: rolling of the eye-balls: violent agitation of the limbs: groaning: foaming at the mouth: rigidity of certain muſcles: involuntary diſcharges: chattering of the teeth: ſnoaring: ſopor—ſubſequently to the fit, great laſſitude for ſome hours—previouſly frequently painful ſenſation in ſome part diſeaſed, with a ſenſation aſcending to the brain, or aura epileptica—recurs often by aſſociation—occaſioned by very different irritations—attacks the laborious and abſtemious——in the intervals no hyſterical ſymptoms—occurs in torpid habits.

Species

Species according to, 1. The exciting cauſe. 2. The accompanying diſeaſe. 3. The aura epileptica.

Varieties according to, 1. The prelude. 2. The ſymptoms.

2 *Gen. Hyſteria.* Hyſteric Diſeaſe. Fits of the mother.—Among the infinitely different aſſemblages of ſymptoms, the moſt frequent of a paroxyſm are, murmura ventris: ſenſations uneaſy of the ſtomach: aſcent of globe into the throat, with ſenſe of ſuffocation: privation of all the perceptions: ſopor: violent convulſive motions: often laughing: ſhedding tears: limpid urine: ſickneſs—numerous ſymptoms from irritability: palpitations of the heart: emotions, and paſſions from trivial cauſes. Timidity: capriciouſneſs—apprehenſions of death—ſeldom any prelude to the fits—ſubſequently perfect health—ſcarce occurs under puberty, or in old age—the laborious and

abſtemious are exempt—not connected with any organic diſeaſe of the brain, but frequently with the uterus.

Species and *Varieties* according to, 1. The occaſional cauſes. 2. The different ſymptoms.

3 *Gen. Chorea Sancti Viti.* St. Vitus' Dance. Scelotyrbe. Hieranoſos.—In walking, uſing the arms, moving the body, chewing, &c. the voluntary muſcles are excited to motion by the will, but not as directed—frequently involuntary geſticulations—occurs eſpecially in childhood, and youth—Senſes entire.

Species according to, 1. The occaſional cauſes, viz. worms; plethora; unknown ſtates. 2. Involuntary motions, ſtrictly called hieronoſos, and perhaps belong to *Convulſio.*

4 *Gen. Convulſio.* Involuntary convulſive, very painful motions of the muſcles, the mental

tal power remaining entire, not ſymptomatic of any known diſeaſe.

Species 1. *Rhaphania:* From eating the ſemen raphaniſtri—periodical. 2. From other cauſes.

5 *Gen. Hooping Cough.* Kinkcough. Pertuſſis.—Tuſſis convulſiva—Fits of violent coughing and dyſpnœa, or appearance of ſuffocation, often with livid face; vomiting: terminating in ſonorous inſpiration, or expiration reſembling the crowing of a cock, called the Kink.—Expectoration—Infectious: produced by the effluvia of a ſpecific poiſon—occurs only once in the ſame ſubject—of long duration—apt to produce peripneumony.

Species and *Varieties.* 1. Endemic. 2. Epidemic. 3. Complicated with peripneumony. 4. With fever. 5. With catarrh.

6 *Gen. Aſthma.* Spaſmodic, convulſive, or periodical Aſthma—Recurrences of paroxyſms

of

of Orthopnœa, with coughing; ſenſe of ſuffocation; livid face; violent efforts to breathe; palpitation of the heart; the ribs are raiſed, ſhoulders elevated, and diaphragm depreſſed; irregular quick pulſe; Dyſphagia; pain at the ſcrobiculus cordis-—mucous expectoration—-deſire to breathe cold and freſh air—Prelude of ſymptoms of diſordered ſtomach; cold extremities, &c.-—Sometimes convulſions, or cramps of the other parts; or even Epilepſy. —Occurs often in the night—much influenced by ſenſible, as well as unknown, ſtates of the atmoſphere, moſt of all by eaſt winds.—Other diſeaſes, eſpecially the gout, ſuſpend it.

Species and *Varieties* according to, 1. The occaſional cauſes. 2. The exciting cauſe. 3. The ſymptoms. 4. The complication with other diſeaſes. 5. The effects of air.

7 *Gen. Singultus.* Hiccough. Sometimes occurs either from certain morbid ſtates of the ſtomach itſelf, or from irritating matters contained

tained in it; but moſt frequently it is ſymptomatic.

II. *Sect. Morbid painful contractions, with ſmall relaxations. Tonic ſpaſms.*—Diſeaſes frequently of ſhort duration.—Come on ſuddenly —frequently fatal.

1 *Subdiv. Partial.*

1 *Sp. Strabiſmus.* Squinting. Affection of the eye, in which there is too great a divergence or convergence of the optic axis; or in which the optic axis of one eye does not converge with that of the other eye to one object. —More frequently ſymptomatic; or is a mere deformity—Generally one eye is more affected than the other.

2 *Sp. Triſmus.* Locked Jaw. Contraction of the muſcles of the lower jaw—occaſioned by painful ſenſation from wounds, from diſeaſes, &c.—Moſt frequent of the tonic ſpaſms.

Varieties

Varieties according to, 1. The effects of the ſpaſm: *viz.* Cynicus; Cynogelos; Sardonicus; Diaſtrophe. 2. Infancy: *viz.* Mal de Machoire of St. Domingo; or nine day fits. 3. Occaſional cauſes.

3 *Sp. Obſtipitas,* Stiff Neck—In which cannot move the head, from the affection of the muſcles of the neck.

2 *Subdiv. General.*

1 *Sp. Tetanus.* Voluntary muſcles in general affected; being rigid and inflexible; attended with dyſpnœa; rędneſs of the face; ſighing.

2 *Sp. Opiſthotonos,* in which the ſpaſm of the muſcles incurvates the head backwards, with ſymptoms of Tetanus.

3 *Sp. Emproſthotonos,* in which the neck is bent forwards ſo that the face touches ſometimes

times the knees—Alternate ſometimes with Opiſthotonos.

Varieties, according to the occaſional cauſes.

4 *Sp. Tetanus hemiphlegicus.* One ſide of the trunk affected with tonic ſpaſm—Sometimes other ſide palſied.

3 *Subdiv. Anomalous.*

1 *Sp. Spaſm of the Stomach.* Moſt acute pain of the region of the ſtomach: attacking ſuddenly: often after certain kinds of ingeſta—Speechleſs during the fit: ſtomach feels hard and knotty: dyſpnœa: ſweating: cannot paſs urine or ſtool—Occurs by paroxyſms, each of which ſometimes laſts ſeveral days with conſiderable remiſſions, and goes off with affection of the throat like globus hyſtericus.—Senſation of contraction, beginning in the ſtomach and extending to the throat upwards, and downwards in the bowels.—In ſome caſes occurs

once only a year or two, in others more frequently, but goes off at laſt. Ingeſta ſoon after the fit liable to occaſion a return.

2 *Sp. Cramp* of the calves of the legs and muſcles of the toes. Occaſioned often by cold.

3 *Sp. Tonic Spaſm of the Heart.* Probably the occaſion of many ſudden deaths ſuppoſed to be from apoplexy.

4 *Sp. Angina Pectoris,* or Syncope angens. Sudden peculiar anguiſh over the breaſt; ſenſe of dying; painful ſenſation, if moving, ſuddenly ſtops the patient—pain of the breaſt near the inſertion of the pectoral muſcles, extending to the left arm—deep and eaſy inſpirations, the breathing not affected—pulſe often little altered—In violent fits, loſs of ſenſe and voluntary motions—cold ſweat—recurs by paroxyſms: at laſt fatal.

III. *Sect. Diſeaſes conſiſting principally in impairment,*

impairment, or abolition of the external and internal ſenſes: and of the faculty of voluntary motion; without any ſpecific diſeaſe, of which theſe ſtates are ſymptomatic.

1 *Order. Apoplexies.* Sudden privation of all, or moſt, of the ſenſes, with profound ſopor, the vital and moſt of the natural functions continuing to be performed—Some kinds recur by paroxyſms—Apt to be attended with, or terminate in, palſy.

1 *Gen. From Preſſure on the Brain.*—Judged to be preſent from ſymptoms indicating diſeaſe in the head—from the make of the patient—from the manner of living—from the age—the pulſe—the exciting cauſes.

1 *Sp. Hæmorrhage in the Brain.* Hæmorrhagia Cerebri. Diſtinguiſhed by the manner of attack—the habit—the ſlow pulſe—dilated countenance—ſtertorous reſpiration—Hemi-

plegia—heat, redneſs, and ſwelling of the face —often attended with oſſified carotid arteries.

2 *Sp. Plethora of the Brain.* Only diſtinguiſhed from the above by abſence of Hemiplegia, and preſence of deciſive ſymptoms of plethoric habit.

3 *Sp. Apoplexy from water in the Brain.* Symptoms of dropſy—abſence of ſymptoms of *Sp.* 1 and 2.

4 *Sp. From Oſſification of the Brain; of its Membranes, or Blood Veſſels; and Exoſtoſes and thickening of the Cranium.* Symptoms not diſtinguiſhed—commonly a previous diſeaſe of long duration—abſence of ſymptoms of other ſpecies of this genus.

5 *Sp. From unknown Morbid States, probably operating on the Nerves analogous to Preſſure.* Not diſtinguiſhed but by the abſence of many of

of the ſymptoms of other ſpecies of this genus.

2 *Gen. From other and leſs known Cauſes.* Symptoms of apoplexy occur from inebriation; contuſions; hyſteria; gout; rheumatiſm; erysipelas; epilepſy; various acute diſeaſes; but theſe are only dependent on other diſeaſes.

II. Order. Palsies; diſeaſes in which ſome of the voluntary muſcles do not act duly on volition—with laxity of the part affected—generally without pain, and ſwelling—ſenſation often of numbneſs and coldneſs—ſenſibility, and muſcular excitability to external ſtimuli generally remain; but frequently ſpecific ſenſibility is defective or deſtroyed: ſometimes ſenſibility to certain common ſtimuli impaired or deſtroyed.

1 *Gen. From Preſſure on the Brain.*

1 *Sp.* Of blood.

2 *Sp.*

2 *Sp.* Of pus.

3 *Sp.* Of water.

4 *Sp.* Various organic diſeaſes of the brain.

Varieties. 1. Hemiplegia. 2. Paraplegia, 3. More partial, of various parts, *viz.* Amauroſis, Aphonia, Dyſphagia, &c. 4. As attended with pain. 5. As attended with failure of aſſociation with reſpect to memory, &c.

2 *Gen. From Preſſure on the Spinal Marrow.* The ſpecies as juſt mentioned.

3 *Gen. From Preſſure on the Nerves in their Courſe*: principally from obvious organic diſeaſes.

4 *Gen.* From poiſons. 1. Lead. 2. Perhaps certain vegetable poiſons.

5 *Gen.* Certain unknown ſtates of the nerves, pro-

producing, 1. Shaking palſy. 2. Palſy of ſenility. 3. Waſting palſy. 4. Chronical. 5. Acute, &c.

LXI, 12. *Diſeaſes of, principally, excitability, in the Stomach, Bowels, Urinary Organs, Organs of Loco-motion, perhaps of the Blood itſelf, &c.*

1 *Gen. Hydrophobia. Rabies canina.*——1ſt Stage. Painful ſenſation of the throat, with difficulty or inability of ſwallowing, excite by the contact of liquids with the fauces:—rejection of liquids with horror on their touching the fauces, or even the lips: ſubſequently, in many caſes, terror on ſeeing, or from the ſound of a liquid, or on its touching the ſkin—Dejection of ſpirits; ſolitude; deſpair; pain of the throat; frequently light, and air itſelf, prove irritating; natural appearance of tongue; circulation as in health.——2d Stage. Phrenitic delirium: apprehenſions of doing miſchief to others,

others, or of being injured by them; frightened by ſounds, by the ſight of certain perſons, &c.; Convulſions, Death generally in three days.

Species. 1. From the bite of a rabid animal of the dog, or cat kind; generally in above two months; ſometimes in a year; often commences with inflammation, or pain of the bitten part, and of the axilla. 2. *Spontanea.* Symptomatic, or ſubſequent to other diſeaſes. —Very rarely occurs.

II *Gen. Dyſpepſia. Indigeſtion in the Stomach.* —Senſe of weight at the ſtomach: of coldneſs: gnawing ſenſation: or of heat—pyroſis —ſwelling of ſtomach with wind: ructus.—Riſing of ſour, or bitter matter into the mouth. Failure of appetite for food. Sickneſs at ſtomach: vomiting—frequently either coſtiveneſs, or diarrhœa—offenſive breath.

Species. 1. With fermentation of the ingeſta

geſta into acid, or putrid matter. 2. With too firm coagulation of the food. ~~3. From bile in the ſtomach.~~

III *Gen. Coſtiveneſs. Conſtipatio.*

1 *Sp. Colica Pictonum. Painter's Colic. Bellain.*—Peculiar painful ſenſation of the abdomen, eſpecially in the umbilical region, generally with coſtiveneſs, but ſometimes with diarrhœa-—ſickneſs-—loſs of appetite-—heartburn—belly drawn inwards—circulation ſeldom accelerated—often attended with palſy of the limbs—produced only by oxide of lead internally taken.

2 *Sp. Coſtiveneſs* from diminiſhed excitability by other agents beſides lead.

IV *Gen. Chloroſis. Green Sickneſs.*—Leucophlegmatic yellowiſh countenance—coldneſs of the ſkin—ſwellings of the legs and feet—averſion from voluntary motion—anxiety: de-

preſſion of ſpirits—general weakneſs—dyſpepſia: depraved appetite.

Species and *Varieties* according to, 1. The kind of depreſſing paſſion. 2. The ſuppreſſed diſcharge of *Menſtrua.* 3. Other cauſes.

Note. Diarrhæa, vomiting, cardialgia, diabetes, fluor albus, gleet, &c. may depend upon merely morbidly *increaſed excitability.*

LXII, 13. *Diſeaſes from Pulmonary Tubercles;* attended by a cough, and generally mucous expectoration—dyſpnœa—frequently pains in different parts of the cheſt—very apt to terminate in vomicæ—in young ſubjects attended by hectic fever—rarely terminate fatally without vomicæ—always of long duration, and aggravated by the winter ſeaſon—produce often chronic inflammation of the ſubſtance of the lungs; of the pleura; and of the neighbouring parts; with adheſions, thickened

ened membranes, ſwelled glands, condenſed lungs obliterating the air veſſels, water between the lungs and ſides, water in the pericardium—generally preceded by bronchial catarrh, or by ſome other thoracic inflammation, or by various other diſeaſes.

1 *Gen. Acute. Pulmonary Conſumption. Phthiſis pulmonalis.* Eſpecially occurs between 17 and 35 years of age. Often hereditary, or conſtitutional among children of certain parents. Attacks perſons of a certain make—conſtitutional affection, with eſpecially quickened circulation, occurs early, as well as emaciation and ſuppreſſed catamenia—Patient generally not apprehenſive of danger—pulmonic ſymptoms never diſappear, but often are aggravated, and become ſlighter at uncertain times—terminates commonly fatally in from ſix months to two years, with little or no alleviation during the ſummer ſeaſon; has laſted ſeven or eight years.

Species. Varieties. 1. As complicated with ſcrophula. 2. With hæmoptoe. 3. With water, or other diſeaſes of the heart. 4. With hyſteria. 5. As attended with pleuritic adheſions. 6. With hydrothorax. 7. With offifications of pulmonary veſſels. 8. With pleuritic or dorſal pains. 9. With different kinds, and quantities, of ſputum. 10. With affections of the voice. 11. With ſweating. 12. With rheumatic pains. 13. According to the preceding diſeaſe, or accident. 15. As occurring with ſlight pulmonic ſymptoms, till within a few days of the fatal termination. 16. Varied by pregnancy. 17. As affected by ſtates of the air, and its impregnations. 18. As attended with ague fits. 19. As attended with conſiderable conſtitutional irritability, and little topical affection. 20. Varied by ſupervening different conſtitutional diſeaſes.

Note. Species to be inveſtigated according to, 1. Seat of tubercle in air cells, or cellular membrane. 2. Kind of inflammation producing

ing them. 3. Exciting cauſe of inflammation. *Varieties* according to attendant effects.

II *Gen. Chronic. Winter Cough. Spurious Peripneumony. Phthiſical Diſorder. Catarrhus Senilis.* Eſpecially occurs between 40 and 60 years of age. Generally begins in winter ſeaſon with ſlight ailments for one or two winter ſeaſons, diſappearing totally in ſummer, or in a warm climate, or in a warm houſe. Increaſes in the degree and number of ſymptoms each ſucceeding winter. At laſt ſymptoms remain during the ſucceeding ſummers. Peripneumonic and pleuritic ſymptoms apt to ſupervene from expoſure to cold—wheezing, and peculiar ſound on each inſpiration in many caſes—apt to be influenced in winter by eaſt winds, beſides cold in winter—copious mucous expectoration, particularly in a morning—many years frequently before the circulation is quickened, or other conſtitutional ſymptoms appear of a hectic nature; or before purulent matter is coughed up—not hereditary, nor in

particular

particular families, nor occurs in perſons of a peculiar make—ſpirits not elevated, as in *acute* conſumption—may be of twenty years duration, or kill ſooner, by producing *Vomicæ, Dropſy, Adheſions, &c.*

Species and *Varieties.* As complicated, 1. With pulmonary calculi. 2. With pulmonic oſſifications and ſchirrous parts. 3. With diſeaſes of the pericardium and heart. 4. With hydrothorax, and other dropſies: aſthma. 6. As attended with Vomicæ. 7. With adheſions; and condenſed and thickened mediaſtinum, and cellular and pleuritic membrane. 8. With different kinds and quantities of ſputum. 9. With affections of the voice. 10. With an hectic and tabid ſtate. 11. With thoracic pains. 12. With various ſtates of the reſpiration, eſpecially affected with poſture. 13. According to the ſtate of the ſtomach and bowels. 14. As affected by the weather, and impregnations of the air.

LXIII,

LXIII, 14. *Diſeaſes from indurated or enlarged Glands.*

1 *Gen. Of the Liver*, evident from the examination, by feeling the region of the liver—pain generally on lying on the left ſide. Sometimes conſtantly uneaſy ſenſation, or obtuſe pain of the right hypochondrium—dry cough—often dyſpnœa, eſpecially in a recumbent poſture—generally dyſpepſia—frequently coſtiveneſs, or diarrhœa—commonly lurid countenance; ſometimes jaundice—often produces aſcites.

Varieties as occaſioned, 1. By drinking immoderately, fermented liquors. 2. By inflammation. 3. By fevers. 4. By hot climates. 5. As at laſt producing tabes, and anaſarca.

II *Gen. Of the Meſentery. Meſenteric Tabes.* Chronic pains of the abdomen, eſpecially of the umbilical region, or of the loins—diarrhœa, or coſtiveneſs—paleneſs—appetite for food increaſed;

increaſed; diminiſhed, or depraved. In advanced ſtage, ſwelling of the abdomen; hardneſs; knotty tumors; tenſion—emaciation—hectic fever—dyſuria—putrid fæces—aſcites.

Species and *Varieties* according to, 1. The occaſional cauſe. 2. The ſcrophulous habit. 3. Infantile, or adult atrophy. 4. From worms, and other diſeaſes; as meaſles, ſmall pox, &c.

III *Gen. Of the external parts.* Evident from the ſwellings of the ſub-maxillary glands; neck; axillæ; of the groins, &c.

1 *Sp. Schrophula.* Moveable ſwelled glands, in peculiar conſtitutions; with thick lips and noſe, ſore eyes, eſpecially in children. Often hereditary—in ſome places endemial.

Note. Diſeaſes from enlarged or indurated pancreas, ſpleen, &c. need not be particularly characterized, being ſufficiently evident from anatomical knowledge, and the above definitions.

tions. *Struma of the Thymus* diſcoverable by the feeling during expiration, the mouth and noſe being ſhut.

LXIV, 15. *Diſeaſes from extraneous Subſtances.*

I *Sect. From calculous concretions.*

I *Gen. In the Pelvis of the Kidneys and Ureters. Nephralgia.*—Pain in the region of the kidneys, or in the tract of the ureters; increaſed by exerciſe—frequent inclination to diſcharge urine; dyſuria; ſometimes bloody urine; urine with ſand-like depoſit, and mucous ſediment; or limpid urine; ſuppreſſion of urine—ſtupor of the thighs—uneaſy ſenſation of retraction, and motion of the teſticle—ſickneſs at ſtomach; vomiting—relief on bending the body forwards—ſymptoms recur by paroxyſms, eſpecially after exerciſe in a

carriage—often attended by acidity in the ſtomach; and by the gout.

II *Gen. In the Urinary Bladder.*—Pain and ſenſe of weight in the hypogaſtrium—frequent micturition, or efforts to diſcharge urine: urine limpid, or with ſabulous depoſit. Excretion of ſtone-like concretions. Sometimes bloody urine, or with mucous ſediment—pain of perinæum, or hypogaſtrium; increaſed in a ſitting poſture. Pain of the extremity of the penis.—Symptoms brought on, and aggravated by diſordered ſtomach, eſpecially by fermented liquor—ſometimes iſchuria—often teneſmus.

III *Gen. In the Gall Bladder and Ducts. Hepatalgia.* Acute pain between the falſe ribs and epigaſtrium—failure of appetite; ſickneſs; vomiting—coſtiveneſs—indiſpoſition to exerciſe. Languor—frequently jaundice—excretion of biliary calculi with the alvine excrement—pulſe, in moſt acute pain, generally not accelerated

accelerated—recurs by paroxyſms.—May fill the gall bladder nearly without any diſeaſe.

Note. Concretions in the brain, lungs, inteſtines, under the tongue, joints, cellular membrane, &c. but it is unneceſſary to deſcribe their effects.

II *Sect. Diſeaſes from indigeſtable matter in the Stomach.*

I *Gen. From Acidity.* Heartburn. Pain of the ſtomach. Senſe of foreneſs. Senſe of weight and oppreſſion at the ſtomach; often extending to, or felt in the throat—eructation of ſour matter. Diſagreeable taſte. Belching—generally failure of, but ſometimes keen appetite—ſick after food in general—aggravated by weak acidulous wines; by many kinds of vegetable food; by firmly coagulated food; by oily matter—often diarrhœa.

Species and *Varieties* according to, 1. The particular kinds of ingeſta which generate acid. 2. The original occaſional cauſe. 3. The conſtitutional ſymptoms, with which complicated. 4. Acidity in coagulating milk, &c. 5. The occurrence of the diſeaſe only after food.

II *Gen. From indigeſted food.* Pain at the ſtomach, or referred to the ſternum—ſenſe of coldneſs, frequently, of the ſtomach—diſtenſion—ſickneſs—ſometimes fever.

III *Gen. From Ingeſta putrefying in the Stomach.* Fœtid breath—bad taſte in the mouth—loathing of food—nauſea. Vomiting.—For ſeveral days griping; purging.

III *Sect. Diſeaſes from irritating matter in the Inteſtines.* 1. Certain kinds of ingeſta. 2. Morbid bile. 3. Alvine excrement becoming putrid. 4. Accumulation of fæces. 5. Indurated alvine excrement.

IV. *Sect.* Diſeaſes from the irritation of dentition—known by examination, and ſymptoms.

LXV, 16. *Jaundice. Morbus regius. Morbus arquatus.* From abſorption of bile, independent of any ſpecific diſeaſe—yellowneſs of the ſkin and eyes. Urine tinges linen yellow. Bile in the ſerum of the blood—itching of the ſkin—failure of appetite for food—Nauſea—ſometimes vomiting—acidity in the ſtomach—eructations—uneaſy or painful ſenſations in the right hypochonder, and at the ſtomach—clay-coloured ſtools—coſtiveneſs—frequently ſlow pulſe—drowſineſs.

Species 1. Produced by ſpaſmodic contraction of the gall ducts. 2. By too copious ſecretion of bile. 3. By obſtruction in the duodenum. 4. By gall ſtones. 5. By preſſure from organic diſeaſes. 6. Whether from inſpiſſated bile?

LXVI,

LXVI, 17. *Dropſies. Hydropes.* Diſeaſes from watery liquid in the cellular membrane; in the cavities; and in cyſts; to impede the performance of the functions, as in health—1. Produced by ſpecific diſeaſes preſent. 2. By antecedent diſeaſes. 3. By certain ſtates, as pregnancy, &c. 4. By no evident diſeaſe preceding, or concomitant.

Sect. I. *Dropſies of the cellular Membrane. Intercus. Anaſarcous Dropſy. Œdema.*—Equal ſwelling; of the colour of the ſkin; uſually pale; ſoft; inelaſtic; the impreſſion from a finger remaining; generally feels cold; moſt frequently in the lower extremities.

Genera according to the ſeat of the Anaſarca, as, externally; of the lungs; ſcrotum; external hydrocephalus; of cellular membrane of the viſcera, &c.

Species according to the occaſional cauſes.

Varieties

Varieties. 1. As attended by inflammation of the ſkin of the anaſarcous part. 2. As concomitant of other diſeaſes. 3. According to particular ſymptoms ariſing from the affection of parts contiguous to the dropſy. 4. The termination in diſcharges by ſpontaneous rupture; in gangrene; in ulceration, &c. 5. The riſe and progreſs.

Sect. II. *Dropſies in the Cavities.* Known from the ſymptoms of the organs affected by the preſſure of liquid.

I *Gen. Hydrocephalus internus. Dropſy of the Ventricles of the Brain*—Dejection of ſpirits—ſenſe of weight, or pain in the interior part, or inſide of the head: In the advanced ſtate, very acute at times: uneaſineſs on raiſing head from pillow, and lying down immediately—ſight affected: ſtrabiſmus: dilated pupils: diſtortion: ſtaring: heavineſs: loſs of brilliancy: ſometimes redneſs—uneaſineſs on being raiſed up—ſcreaming at times—ſtupor—drowſineſs: comatoſe

comatoſe ſtate—coſtiveneſs—loſs of appetite. Nauſea. Vomiting—pulſe in early, and laſt ſtage, often frequent: in middle ſtage ſlow; irregular; intermitting—pain of the belly—Delirium—Deafneſs—ſometimes epileptic fits—often hemiplegia.

Species. 1. According to the preceding diſeaſe. 2. The attending diſeaſe, by which occaſioned. 3. Other occaſional cauſes. 4. Conſtitutional to families.

Varieties according, 1. To particular ſymptoms. Water from a few drachms to a pint, or more. 3. Communication between the ventricles laterally, or by paſſage into 3d and 4th ventricles.

II *Gen. Dropſy of other parts of the Brain.* Diſtinguiſhed by the ſymptoms of *Genus* I. with ſight leſs frequently affected; coſtiveneſs not ſo commonly preſent, nor hemiplegia, but ſometimes enlargement of the cranium and opening

opening of the ſutures—ſometimes preceded by effuſions of blood leaving cavities or cyſts in the medullary parts.

III *Gen. Spina bifida. Hydrorachitis.* Fluid under the ſpine of the back. Swelling. Sopor on preſſure.

IV *Gen. Hydrothorax Pleuræ. Dropſy of the pleuritic Cavities.*—Dyſpnœa; eſpecially increaſed on walking quick or aſcending, on lying on one ſide, or in a recumbent poſture, and diſturbing the ſleep early in the night. Orthopnæa—palpitation of the heart, eſpecially on awaking ſuddenly—oppreſſion about the ſternum and dyſpnœa, on moving—relieved by reſt—ſleep diſturbed by frightful dreams; or great anxiety—ſlight dry cough—numbneſs of arms—pain at the pit of the ſtomach—pulſe often unequal and intermitting—pale countenance—livid lips, ſcanty urine—thirſt—frequently anaſarca of the feet and legs—leaning

to the ſide in which water ſeated—paroxyſms of aſthma.

Species according to, 1. The preceding diſeaſe of the lungs. 2. The accompanying diſeaſe of the lungs. 3. The preceding diſeaſe of other parts of the conſtitution. 4. The accompanying diſeaſe of other parts of the conſtitution. 5. Supervening diſeaſes.

Varieties from, 1. The ſide of the cheſt, containing water. 2. Both ſides. 3. The effects of preſſure on the lungs. 4. The quantity of watery liquid. 5. Particular ſymptoms.

V *Gen. Hydrothorax Pericardii. Dropſy of the Pericardium.*—Quick; unequal; intermitting; throbbing pulſations of the heart—ſymptoms, in general, of hydrothorax pleuræ.

Species and Varieties, as for hydrothorax pleuræ; and according to previous, and attending diſeaſes of the heart or pericardium.

VI *Gen.*

VI *Gen. Hydrothorax Mediaſtini.*—Weight, but not pain, of the middle of the cheſt, changing its ſeat according to the erect, decumbent, ſupine, or prone poſition of the body—often difficult deglutition—diſturbed function of lungs, and heart.

VII *Gen. Hydrops Aſcites apertus. Dropſy of the Cavity of the Abdomen.* Swelling—fluctuation perceived on examining the belly—generally affection of the whole conſtitution—paleneſs—dry cough—dyſpnœa in a recumbent poſture—ſcanty urine—often thirſt.

Species, 1. According to the attending diſeaſes of the abdominal viſcera. 2. The attending diſeaſes of other parts. 3. The preceding diſeaſe. 4. Supervening diſeaſes. 5. Previous or attending ſtates, eſpecially pregnancy.

VIII *Gen. Hydrops Ovarii. Dropſy of the Ovaries.* Swelling and pain often of one ſide

of the abdomen only. Fluctuation in early ſtage obſcure. Symptoms of aſcites.

Species, as for the aſcites.

IX *Gen. Hydrometra. Dropſy of the Uterus.* Swelling, yielding to preſſure of the hypogaſtrium, higher ſeated, and without the ſigns of pregnancy. Fluctuation frequently—pains commonly of the groins, hips, thighs, and back—general health affected—often anaſarca —further diſtinguiſhed by the examination *per vaginam*; by the ſtate of the breaſts; by the age.

Species, 1. According to previous, or attending diſeaſes of the abdomen. 2. Of other parts of the conſtitution. 3. Certain ſtates of the conſtitution, particularly pregnancy.

Varieties, 1. From certain effects. 2. From particular ſymptoms.

X *Gen.*

X *Gen. Hydrocele. Dropſy of the Scrotum.* Tumor of the ſcrotum gradually increaſing, often tranſparent on holding a candle behind it, fluctuating and ſoft—diſtinguiſhed from hernia.

Sect. III. *Incyſted Dropſies. Hydatidoſe Dropſies;* or in morbid cyſts. Often cannot be diſtinguiſhed from dropſies of cavities—tumors circumſcribed; yield to preſſure; but on its removal, reſume their figure—frequently only affect the conſtitution by mere preſſure—rarely cured by medicines—more frequently cured by apertures than other dropſies——may be ſeated in the ſubſtance of organs; in cavities; in the cellular membrane of any part of the body.

LXVII, 18. *Diſeaſes from Worms.* Exiſting in different cavities, produce two ſets of ſymptoms, *namely*, thoſe of a variety of diſeaſes belonging to denominations in other different claſſes;

claſſes; and thoſe peculiar to theſe extraneous bodies—worms frequently, or always, preſent in healthy perſons. Some ſpecies exiſt only in the human body—ſuppoſed to be in ſome caſes beneficial—not digeſted, becauſe alive—daily expelled unnoticed, eſpecially ſeen in diſeaſes—born with the animal of which they are paraſites.

Sect. 1. *In the Alimentary Canal.* Species, perhaps, very numerous.

Sp. 1. *Long round Worm.* Lumbricus inteſtinalis—Pallas. Lumbricus Teres—Le Clerc, Tyſon, and Klein. Aſcaris Lumbricoides—Linné. Ελμινς στρογγυλα. Erroneouſly called earth worm.—Full grown, ten to fifteen inches long, round, thick as a quill. Tail pointed and ſhort; head with three veſicles around the mouth: pale yellow: line longitudinally on each ſide, whole length: rugoſe ſurface—ſexes diſtinguiſhed. Probably not viviparous, nor ſeen in the act of parturition, but oviparous.

Ova

Ova ſeen in their mucus—cannot live out of the human body.

Eſpecially in the ſmall inteſtines, but ſometimes in the large, and in the ſtomach, and even in the bile ducts and cyſt, and throat—produce diſeaſe, either from number, or from ſtate of the bowels.

Symptoms. Pains of the belly at times. Tenſion. Swelling. Looſeneſs. Teneſmus—voracious appetite; bad appetite. Sickneſs. Vomiting after food—turbid urine. Frequent micturition—pains of the back—white tongue picking of the noſe—ſwelled lip—fœtid breath—worms in the ſtools—ſometimes epileptic fits: St. Vitus's dance: hyſteria: pain of the head: affection of the ſight: fever: inquietude: reſt diſturbed by frightful dreams: pale countenance: emaciation: water in the brain.

Species II. Diſeaſe, from *Aſcarides Vermiculares.* Maw or thread worms. Ασκαρις. Græc.—

Known

Known by irritation at the anus, pains, and examination of the alvine excrement—almoſt always in the rectum, but ſometimes in the upper inteſtines and ſtomach. Have been found creeping into the vagina, &c.—Are male and female; and oviparous——ſcarce three quarters of an inch in length. Head obtuſe, furniſhed with three veſicles. Body thick as a thread. Tail finely pointed. Colour yellowiſh white.

Species III. From the *Trichuris* of Roederer, 1760. *Le Ver à queue*, of Wagler, Blumenbach, Goeze. Long thread worm. Only or moſt frequently in the cæcum. A number at the ſame time in the gut. Male and female diſtinguiſhed. About two inches long, and half a line thick. Head is a proboſcis, or horn-like proceſs. Body round and large, with a filiform tail, three times its length, as fine as a hair.

Sp. IV. *Tœnia Solium* ſans epine. Tape Worm.

Worm. Tænia ſecunda, *Platteri.* Cucurbitinus, *Cocchi.* Lumbricus latus, *Tyſon.*—Eſpecially in upper inteſtines feeding on chyle—Often above twenty feet in length. Flat, conſiſting of ribband-like joints, reſembling cucumber ſeeds, with head having four horns; tail rarely ſeen. Marginal apertures on the joints, each of which is a diſtinct complete animal with one common head. Are oviparous. Not ſoon killed by ſpirit, wine, or boiling hot water.—Not unfrequent in England, but moſt common in Switzerland.

Symptoms. Gnawing, or colicy pains of the belly; ſometimes relieved, and ſometimes increaſed, on taking food—diarrhœa—coſtiveneſs——nauſea——voracious appetite——load at ſtomach after food—indigeſtion—fluſhings—diſcharge of joints by ſtool; ſeveral thouſands during ten or more years—not cured unleſs head diſcharged, freſh joints being produced ſo long as the head remains—may be ſeveral animals in the ſame inteſtines.

Species II. *Tænia lata, acephala, vulgaris.* Tænia ſolium à epine. Tænia prima *Plateri:* Broad Tape Worm. Joints broader than long, with apertures in the middle ſuperficially; and ovaria round each aperture in a ſtar-like form. General ſymptoms as in laſt ſpecies. Moſt common in Switzerland.

Note. Several ſpecies of worms are taken into the ſtomach and inteſtines, viz. the Faſciola, the Muſca cibaria, the inteſtinal Gordius, ſeveral Scarabœi, the Phalœna pinguinalis, Phryganea grandis; but they do not breed there, nor are paraſitical like the above.

Sect. II. *Under the ſkin, and among the muſcles.*

1 *Sp. Vena Medinenſis.* Filiaria Medinenſis; Dracunculus: Guinea Worm.

2 *Sp. Furia infernalis.* Common in Sweden.

Malis

Malis furialis, of Savages. Thickneſs of human hair; two lines long.

3 *Sp. Lumbricus melitenſis.* Thickneſs of a horſe's hair. In Ruſſia. See Med. Com. 1793.

Note. Worms exiſt in the frontal ſinuſes; in the antrum maxillare; in the ventricles of the brain; in the ſubſtance of the liver; in the meſentery; kidneys; pancreas.

Sect III. *Hydatids*, or *Veſicular Worms*: Tœniæ hydatigenæ variæ: Tœnia globoſa: Lumbricus Hydropicus of *Tyſon.*—1. In the liver. 2. Cavity of the abdomen. 3. Kidneys. 4. Brain. 5. Lungs, &c.

1 *Species, Hermit.* Exiſts iſolated in cavities. Numerous points on its ſurfaces. When alive, head perceived.

2 *Species, Social.* In maſſes, conſiſting of many hundred veſicles, frequently included

within one another, as well as adhering to one another.

LXVIII, 19. *Diſeaſes from morbid, or evident alteration of ſtructure, or erroneous ſituation.*

To this head belong Strictures of various canals; tumours of bone, and fleſhy matter; Aneuryſmal tumours; Mal conformation, and ſituation of viſcera, and veſſels; Schirrhous membranes; Adheſions; Ulcerations; Oſſification of veſſels, and of ſoft parts; Exoſtoſes; Thickening of the cranium, &c. of which but a few are intended to be characterized.

I *Genus, Rickets. Rachitis.* A diſeaſe, eſpecially of Infants and Children: proportionally large head, and large joints; forehead protuberates——curved limbs—knees bent inwards—toes and feet turned outwards—averſion to exerciſe—laxity of the whole habit—emaciation—debility—dentition at a late period —tumid

—tumid abdomen—ill formed cheſt—ribs depreſſed—dyſpnœa—precocity of intellect—appetite for food often voracious.

Species and *Varieties.* 1, According to age; as, after or before dentition. 2. Hereditary. 3. Strumous. 4. Acquired by mode of bringing up. 5. Endemic. 6. By caſtration. 7. Complicated with cutaneous and other diſeaſes.

II *Genus. White Swellings of the Joints, eſpecially of the Knee. Hydarthus.* Loſs, or impaired motion—ſometimes very painful—formed very gradually—ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a fluid in the capſules or membranes of the joints.

III *Genus. Schirrhus external,* eſpecially of the breaſt. Gradually increaſes till produces an open or cancerous ulcer: or remains ſtationary, giving pain under certain circumſtances, as during changes of weather; or ſometimes increaſing, and at other times diminiſhing;

niſhing; or diſappear gradually on the taking place of pregnancy; the return of the catamenia, &c. Scarcely ever ſuppurates. Occaſioned ſometimes by ſuppreſſed diſcharges of milk, catamenia, &c.

IV *Genus. Swelling of the proſtate gland.* Dyſuria—frequent micturition—urine depoſiting very copiouſly mucus—bloody urine—uneaſineſs in ſitting poſture—aſcertained by examination—pains of the hypogaſtrium and neighbouring parts—ſuppreſſion of urine—ſometimes occaſioned by a calculus.

V *Genus. Urethral Strictures.* Dyſuria—iſchuria—involuntary urine—pains of the hypogaſtrium, hips, and other neighbouring parts; teneſmus; various conſtitutional ſymptoms; urine paſſed in a divided ſtream; known by examination.

Species and *Varieties*, from, 1. Tumours; 2. Spaſms; 3. Cicatrices.

VI *Genus.*

VI *Genus. Stricture and Schirrhosity of the Intestines, especially of the Rectum,* may produce diarrhœa; dysenteric symptoms; costiveness, with tenesmus; painful stools, with mucus. Second stage; perceived by examination, manually; difficulty of passing glysters; borborygmi; tumid belly; hectic fever; failure of appetite; sickness; vomiting; acute pains. Third stage; Iliac passion; suppression of alvine discharge; atrophy.

Species. According to gut affected.

VII *Genus. Contraction of the Urinary Bladder.* Frequent vain efforts, and discharges in small quantity; involuntary urine; suppression; stoppage during flow of urine, with pain; symptoms of other diseases of the bladder absent.

VIII *Genus. Caries of the Hip Joint.* Symptoms the same, nearly as of the ischias—attended with excruciating pain—produces tabes

tabes—not relieved by remedies of rheumatiſm.

IX *Genus. Exoſtoſes, Spinoſe or Acute Proceſſes,* and *Thickening* of the *Cranium.* Senſe of immenſe weight of the head—ſtupor—watery eyes—miſtaken for venereal complaints.

X *Genus. Offification of the Brain and of its Membranes.* Produces ſymptoms miſtaken for ſyphilitic. In the laſt ſtage, ſoporoſe ſymptoms. Has occurred of the pia mater.

XI *Genus. Ulcerations of the Stomach.*

1 *Sp. Not cancerous*—diſeaſe not attended with acute pain—pains of the epigaſtrium—vomiting—digeſtion impaired, but peculiar ſymptoms not diſtinguiſhed—frequently of very long duration—not relieved by remedies of inflammation.

2 *Sp. Cancerous.* Symptoms as in laſt ſpecies.

cies, with offenſive breath, and vomiting of fœtid blackiſh coloured fluid—hectic fever—emaciation—ſallow or lurid countenance.

Note. Diſeaſes of the ſtomach, from enlargement, from ſchirrhoſity, from thickening, not ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by ſymptoms.

XII. *Gen. Morbid Structure of the Heart.*

1. *Sp. Enlargement, or preternatural ſize.* 1ſt. ſtage, Dyſpnœa, with palpitation, eſpecially on quick motion or aſcent, or in recumbent poſture—dry cough—conſtant ſtrong pulſation of the heart, with feel of obſtruction. Second ſtage, Symptoms increaſed, eſpecially diſtreſſing after a meal; pulſe and heart irregular and intermitting—dropſy of limbs and abdomen—bloody expectoration—pulſe very quick and irregular—ſallow countenance—ſometimes vomiting after a meal—coſtiveneſs—livid lips—pain on lying on left ſide—reſt diſturbed by ſenſe of ſuffocation—delirium—no pulſe at wriſt, but

throbbing of the heart—may be of long duration.

Species and Varieties. 1. As connected with tuberculoſe or condenſed lungs. 2. With hydrothorax. 3. With oſſification of the lungs, aorta, heart, hydrocardia; adheſion of the pericardium. 4. With tumours of the neighbouring parts. 5. With preceding diſeaſes. 6. With a too firm texture.

2. *Species. Oſſification of the Subſtance.* Can only be conjectured from ſymptoms of the 1. *Species.*

3. *Species. Oſſification of the Valves.* Can only be conjectured from many of the ſymptoms of *Species* 1.

4. *Species. Oſſification of the Coronary Arteries.* Symptoms of *Species* 1.—ſaid to produce, eſpecially, the ſymptoms of *Syncope angens.*

5. *Sp. Opening of the Foramen ovale.*

LXIX. 20. *Idiopathic, Cutaneous Diſeaſes.*

1. *Order. Pimples. Papulæ.* Tumours in general, ſcarcely a line in diameter, commonly numerous and red, ſometimes white; hard; contain no perceivable fluid, or only very little at the apex; do not ſuppurate, or ulcerate, unleſs they change into a different diſeaſe; but terminate in reſolution, or ſcales.

1. *Species. Pimpled Face.* Affects no other part—increaſes at different times—ſometimes in particular families—occurs often in youth, and diſappears afterwards—relieves other complaints.

2. *Species. Miliaria ſine febre. Sudamina.* Ἱδρωα. Evident red, or white, millet-like eruptions: often from ſweating,

3. *Species. Red Gum.* Occurs during the period of lactation, or while at the breaſt; and red patches often attend.

4. *Species. White Gum. Tooth Raſh.* Small, white, hard, permanent tubercles.

II. *Order. Fungous Eruptions.*

Species I. Yaws. Framboeſia. Endemial among negroes. From a ſpecific very infectious poiſon of perſons in the diſeaſe, after ſeveral months, prurient, red, often ſolitary, large pimple growing to the ſize and figure of a ſtrawberry: ſimilar ones ſupervene for about two or three months. Secondly, grow flatter, and ſpreading like a raſpberry or mulberry; ulcerate from the centre; diſcharge ichor; become phagædenic. Thirdly, in three to twenty months dry up, and ſcabs fall off; or death by ulceration. Occur once in life only. Not cured by mercury.

III. *Order* Λεπρα. *Lepra. Scurfy, or Scaly ſkin.* Skin rough, white, thickened—white deſquamation—thick, hard cruſts or eſchars formed—ſometimes oozing out of fluid, or ulceration, which affords a ſcab, with cracks.

1. *Species. Lepra Græcorum.* Leproſy of the Jews, not certain. Not contagious.

Varieties. 1. Warty, hard, dry, prurient eruptions, eſpecially on the hands. 2. Of the chin, or mentagra. 3. Ichthyoſis, reſembling the ſcales of fiſhes, or one ſcale upon another—broad, and with a red margin, or imbricated and white—moiſt from ichor. 4. Diſappears, and recurs from time to time.

2. *Species. Lepra Arabum. Elephantiaſis.* Elephas of Lucretius. Deſcribed by Aretæus. Elephantine, or thick, rugged, unctuous ſkin, without hair, with fœtid ulcerations—depilation of the eyebrows—inſenſibility of the extremities—face deformed by eruptions, and

ſwelled

ſwelled—voice naſal and hoarſe—may continue for life—hereditary—endemial—doubtful whether contagious.

IV. *Order.* Ερπης. *Herpes. Tetter. Ringworm. Serpigo.* Eruptions, papulous, diſtinguiſhed by their ſpreading gradually from a given ſpot over a larger ſurface—attended with itching exudation, or ſecretion; may affect the anus, vagina, labia pudendorum.

1. *Species. Herpes Miliaris. Common Ringworm,* with eruptions, not unlike millet ſeeds; with heat, and ſoreneſs, affording dry ſcabs—affects particularly, and at the ſame time, the neck, breaſt, thighs.

2. *Species. Herpes Hydroa,* or *Phlyctænoidea.* Eruptions of ſmall, ſpreading veſicles, affording cruſts of black matter, or excoriating.

3. *Species. Herpes ſimplex.* Red ſmall papulæ,

pulæ, ſpreading and itching, but neither excoriating nor ſcabby.

4. *Species.* *Herpes Serpigo*, of Turner. *Formica ambulatoria* of Celſus. Larger papulæ, circular, pungent, eroſive, leaving the parts firſt affected; diffuſe themſelves over the neighbouring parts.

5. *Species.* *Herpes exedens*, or εσθιομενος. Papulæ, exulcerating and phagædenic.

6. *Species.* *Herpes zoſter.* *Shingles.* Spreading papulous eruptions round the trunk or limbs; ſcabby and farinaceous.

V. *Order.* *Veſicle.* Πεμφιγος. Φλυκταινα.

1. *Genus.* *Pemphigus, without fever.* Veſicles of ſize of large peaſe; dry into ſcab without ſuppuration, or ulceration.

2. *Genus.*

2. *Genus.* Ψυδρακιον. Pſydracium. Watery Tubercles on the head.

3. *Genus.* *Phlyctænoidea.* A numerous crop of very ſmall, watery eruptions or Phlyctenæ.

VI. *Order.* *Puſtules.* Eruptions without fever, which ſuppurate; for the moſt part attend, or ſupervene to eruptions belonging to other orders.

VII. *Order.* *Maculæ.* Numerous non-eminent marks, or diſcoloration of the ſkin.

1. *Genus.* *Petechiæ.* Petechiæ, or flea-bite like ſpots, without fever.

2. *Genus.* Decolorations like thoſe from the Marine Scurvy.

3. *Genus.* *Vibices.* Wheals; purple ſpots, or ſtripes.

4. *Genus.*

4 *Genus. Gutta roſea.* Broad, ſmooth, fiery red marks, eſpecially of the face and of the noſe; which neither ſcale off nor itch—often affects intemperate drinkers.

VIII *Order.* Ψωρα. *Prurigo. Pruritus.*

1. *Species. Contagious Pſory. Itch.* Very ſmall, exceedingly itching papulæ, eſpecially between the fingers; ulcerating; forming ſmall ſcabs; diſcharging ichor; cracks or rhagades—from a poiſon, or inſect: perhaps unknown to the ancients.

2. *Species.* Itch, ſcarcely contagious, or curable by ſulphur, which affects the trunk.

3 *Species. Urticaria. Eſſera. Nettle Raſh, without fever.* Eruptions like thoſe from nettles, which come out and are prurient, eſpecially in the night time; neither ulcerate nor ſcab; appears ſuddenly as an efflorescence. *Prickly-heat* a variety.

4 *Species. Effera Vaccina.* Raſh, ſucceeding the Vaccina, or Cowpock.

5 *Species. Pruritus Nocturnus.* Without any viſible maculæ, or eruptions.

6 *Species. Epinyctis.* Various phlyctænic eruptions, in ſize, figure, colour, matter contained, parts they occupy, &c. which appear, or at leaſt only produce itching when warm in bed.

IX *Order. Cruſtæ. Scabs.*

1 *Genus. Tinea. Achores.* Thick ſcabs, or cruſts, occupying the hairy ſcalp and face; formed by eruptions which coaleſce and ſecrete, or exude matter.

1 *Species. Cruſtæ lacteæ. Milk cruſts.* Eruptions, eſpecially on the forehead of the phlyctenic, or veſicular kind; ſometimes occur behind

behind the ears and on the hairy ſcalp—affect eſpecially children at the breaſt.

Varieties, according to 1. Colour. 2. Dryneſs, or moiſture, and matter which exudes. 3. Kind of eruptions, from which aroſe. 4. Part of face occupied. 5. Favous cruſts.

2 *Species. Scald-head. Tinea Capillitii.* Seated at the roots of the hair, and eſpecially at the borders of the hairy ſcalp in the neck—lymphatic glands of neck often ſwelled—cruſts often friable and dry—hair falls off—furfuraceous ſcales.

2 *Genus. La Roſa* of the Spaniards. Cruſts, with deep figures on any part, but eſpecially of the hands and feet: fall off with depilation, leaving red marks; returns in the ſpring; occurs in cachectic habits; from poor living.

3 *Genus. Aphthæ. Thruſh.* White round

 papulæ,

papulæ, often numerous and confluent to form a white cruſt, or eſchars, which fall off without ulceration.

1 *Species.* Within the mouth and fauces.

2 *Species.* Within the labia pudendo um.

X *Order. Calloſities.*

1. *Species. Verruca. Warts.* Excreſcences of the ſkin, of the ſize and figure of a pea; colour of the ſkin; inſenſible.

2. *Species. Cor de Pies. Cornæ.* Callous, hard excreſcence, adhering to the tendons or perioſteum of the feet and hands; giving pain on preſſure; itſelf inſenſible.

3 *Species.* Of the figure of a horn. See Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. lxxxi. part 1.

LXX, 21. *Siphilitic Diſeaſes.* Occaſioned by a ſpecific poiſon which firſt appeared in 1492—either produces its effects on the parts to which applied, or by abſorption, on the lymphatic glands, throat, bones, and ſkin.

Sect. I. Diſeaſes of the parts to which the poiſon is applied.

1 *Genus.* Increaſed peculiar ſecretion of puriform matter from the urethra, vagina, or other ſecreting ſurface.

1. *Species. Gonorrhœa Virulenta Urethræ. Clap. Venereal Gonorrhœa.* Generally in ſix to twelve days after the application of the poiſon of a Gonorrhœa, or Ulcer. Heat on diſcharging urine—itching—appearance of mucous matter at the end of the urethra—pain of the penis—increaſed ſecretion of thicker matter—dyſuria—ardor urinæ—often inflammation and ſwelling of lymphatics of penis leading to the groin—ſwelling of the penis—chordee—

pria-

priapiſms—ſometimes ſwelling of the teſticle, with ceſſation of the running—thinner and bloody running—-phymoſis—paraphymoſis—ſtricture—ſwelled and inflamed penis—ſometimes pains of the neighbouring parts—buboes of the groin—fever from irritation—gradual abatement and ceſſation in from a few days to ſeveral months, or longer, but commonly in three weeks—ſometimes leaving other diſorders.

Varieties, according to, 1, Degree, mode, or abſence of pain. 2. Duration. 3. Particular ſymptoms. 4. As complicated with other diſorders of contiguous and adjacent part.

2. *Sp. Gonorrhœa Virulenta Vaginæ.* Symptoms, as in the laſt ſpecies, but commonly much leſs painful, allowing for difference of ſtructure and function of the parts.

Note. Gonorrhœa Venerea alſo occurs of the inſide of the prepuce; of the urethra in women;

men; of the perinæum; of the nipples; of the lips.

II *Genus.* Inflammation and ulceration of the parts to which the poiſon is applied: or chancres and venereal ulcers.

1 *Species.* Of the penis.

2 *Species.* Of the labia pudendorum.

Note. Chancres and ulcerations may take place (eſpecially by wounds) in moſt parts of the ſkin, if the poiſon be applied to them, viz. of the perinæum, lips, fingers, breaſts, &c.

Sect. II. Diſeaſes of parts by abſorption into the conſtitution.

1 *Species. Buboes.*

Varieties, according to the gland affected.

2 *Species.*

2 *Species.* *Ulceration of the Throat.*

3 *Species.* *On the Skin.* Copper-coloured maculæ.

4 *Species.* *In the Bones,* producing pains, nodes, thickening of the bones, caries.

5 *Species.* *In the Noſe,* producing Ozœna, or fœtid diſcharge; ulceration of the noſtrils; caries.

6 *Species.* *In the Bones of the Palate,* the antrum maxillare, &c. affecting the voice and deglutition.

7 *Species.* *In the Eye-lids and Eyes.*

8 *Species.* *On the Skin,* producing ſcurf, ſcabs, tinea, pimples, warts, excreſcences.

9 *Sp.* Conjoined with other diſeaſes, viz. Lepra; Sea Scurvy; Itch; Rheumatiſm; Scrophula; Conſumption, &c.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN A

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Sect. I. *Of the States called Predisposing Causes, necessary or favourable to the Production of Diseases.*

I. OBSERVATION has inſtructed us, that *living beings* are commonly varying in their ſtate of excitability.

II. *Living Beings* are alſo commonly varying in the action, or motion of their organs.

III. Theſe ſtates of *excitability* (I), and of *ac-*

tion (II), depend, as far as is known, on the agency or privation of the excitants, (XI. XII. XIII. Part I.) Hence many given agents or excitants produce diſeaſed ſtates, or death, in certain individuals; healthy ſtates in others; and no ſenſible effects in others:—and in the ſame individual, at different times, theſe different effects are produced by ſuch given excitants.

IV. Moſt things, according to *the quantity* in which they are applied in the ſame individual, produce effects different in *kind*, or *intensity*: Hence a given ſubſtance may, in the ſame individual, produce healthy, or diſeaſed ſtates, or death, or no ſenſible changes.

V. Experience has inſtructed us, that certain diſeaſes are never excited, but when certain known ſtates of the economy are preſent; that certain other diſeaſes are moſt frequently excited when certain known ſtates of the economy are preſent. Such ſtates are uſually, but with impropriety, called *predisposing* and *remote causes*; they are

alſo

alſo called προηγέμεναι, and *Seminia morborum*; but moſt properly *predisposing states.*

VI. There is reaſon to believe that many diſeaſes are only excited, or at leaſt are more readily excited, in certain unknown ſtates of the economy; although ſuch ſtates, which are the moſt frequent of all others, have not been diſtinguiſhed.

VII. It appears alſo that certain agents produce diſeaſes in every known ſtate of the economy; e. g. Fire, Nitrous Acid, &c.

VIII. Among the known *predisposing states*, are the following:

1. In which the moſt evident part of it is *Weakness*, attended commonly with *Irritability* (P. I. xxxii. p. 15), produced by

a. Privation of food.

b. ——— fermented liquor.

 c. Want

c. Want of ſleep.

d. Exceſſive muſcular exertion.

e. Evacuations; eſpecially of blood.

f. Exceſſive venery.

g. Inebriation.

2. In which the moſt evident part of the predisposing ſtate is *Irritability*, produced by

a. Depreſſing paſſions.

b. Expoſure to cold.

c. Want of cuſtomary muſcular exerciſe.

d. Want of cuſtomary mental exertion.

e. Want of cuſtomary evacuations.

3. States in which the moſt prominent part is uncommon *Sensibility* of the conſtitution in general, or of particular parts.

4. States in which the moſt prominent part is *Torpor* of the conſtitution in general, or of particular parts. (P. I. xxxii. p. 15.)

5. Pre-

5. Prediſpoſitions connected with a particular Make of body.

6. Prediſpoſitions from Peculiarities of conſtitution, or Idioſyncraſy, conſiſting in excitability.

7. Prediſpoſitions connected with Climate.

8. Prediſpoſitions from Expoſure to air of a high, and low temperature; or from the ſummer, and winter ſeaſons.

9. Prediſpoſitions, exiſting at particular times of the year, as in the month of Auguſt, to Cholera Morbus.

10. Prediſpoſitions inherited from Parents, producing what are, with impropriety, called *hereditary diseases,* e. g. Pulmonary Conſumption; Gout; Mania; Cutaneous Diſeaſes; Scrophula.

11. Prediſpoſitions ſimilar in the Children of certain families, although not obſerved in their Parents;

Parents; as in ſome caſes of Pulmonary Conſumption.

12, Prediſpoſitions connected with *particular ages*, e. g. Ulcerous Sore Throat; Apoplexy; Hyſteria, &c.

13. ——————— produced by modes of life; e. g. by certain occupations.

14. ——————— attending certain diſeaſes.

15. ——————— remaining after certain diſeaſes.

16. Certain aſſociations, or acquired habits, by the repetition of attacks of diſeaſes.

17. Prediſpoſitions, conſiſting of two or more of the preceding ones.

Sect. II. *Of the Excitants, or Occasional Causes of Diseases.*

IX. Experience has shewn that diseases arise in the states of predispoſition (I. Sect. VIII. p. 137), 1. Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which usually are attended with health. 2. Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which are usually followed by disease. 3. Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which are always followed by disease.

X. The above morbific excitants (IX.) are divided into, 1. *Internal*, which exist in the animal economy (Part I. xiii. p. 7.) 2. *Extraneous* (P. I. xii. p. 7.) They are those remote causes which are commonly called *Occasional causes*, from being the *occasion* of diseases. In the schools they have been also named *Potentiæ nocentes*, and προκαταρκτικα.

XI. 1. The Excitants, or Stimuli, of life (P. I. xi.

I. xi. p. 6.) in certain prediſpoſitions, and quantities, are occaſional cauſes of diſeaſe. 2. Almoſt every action, or other ſtate, of the organs of the animal economy (P. I. xiii. p. 7.) according to the prediſpoſition, is an occaſional cauſe. 3. And it is alſo known that innumerable external agents (P. I. xii. p. 7.) are occaſional cauſes.

XII. The morbific excitants referable to the firſt diviſion, viz. the Stimuli of life, are of courſe undue ingeſta, and application, according to the ſtate of excitability, of

Oxygen Gas

Food.

Drink, conſidered as Water.

Calorific, or Matter of Heat.

To the ſecond diviſion (Sect. II. xi. 2), belong

(a) The

(a) The Emotions and Paſſions.

(b) Mental Affections.

(c) Sleep and Watching.

(d) Muſcular Exertion, exceſſive, or defective.

(e) Secretions and Excretions, exceſſive or defective; both healthy and morbific ones; among which is Gaſtric Juice.

(f) Particular poſtures, long continued.

(g) Plethora; or deficient blood.

(h) Innumerable local diſeaſes; pain, and other ſtates of particular parts, affect more or leſs the whole, or great part of the conſtitution.

(i) The Diſappearance of diſeaſes.

To the third diviſion, of innumerable ex-

ternal agents (Sect. II. xi. 3, p. 144) belong, among others.

(a) Morbific poiſons in a viſible quantity; as, variolous; vaccine; varicellous: ſyphilitic, &c.

(b) Morbific poiſons in an inviſible ſtate; as, morbillous; that of hooping cough; of ulcerous ſore throat, &c.

(c) Poiſonous ſubſtances, or virulent medicines taken into the ſtomach; as, arſenic, lead, copper, &c.

(d) Perhaps moiſt, dry, and other ſtates and impregnations of the atmoſphere, independent of temperature.

(e) Matter taken into the ſtomach, not of an alimentary nature; eſpecially fermented liquor, and ardent ſpirit.

(f) Things which kill the part to which applied,

plied, and then act chemically upon it; as, alkali; or only kill, as savine.

(g) Worms.

(h) Things which act only by stimulating, having no chemical agency on dead matter, and which produce only local diseases primarily; as, cantharides, mustard, sting of nettles.

(i) Concretions, biliary, urinary, &c.

(k) Extraneous matters in secreted fluids, as in urine, and in the stomach; e. g. acid matter, blood, pus.

(l) Effused fluids, as blood, lymph, coagulated fluid.

(m) Retained excretions, especially indurated alvine fæces, urine, elastic fluids, &c.

(n) Extraneous ſubſtances introduced by wounds, gun-ſhots, punctures, &c.

(o) Mechanical injuries, e. g. blows, &c

(p) Certain climates and ſeaſons.

(q) Abſtraction of any cuſtomary ſtimuli.

(r) Influence of planets?

XIII. When ſeveral agents ſeem to co-operate, there may be one of them alone which cannot produce the diſeaſe, but which gives certainty, or renders more certain the action of other occaſional cauſes; ſuch an agent is called an *exciting* cauſe.

It is moſt probable that in general ſeveral occaſional cauſes co-operate, or occur in ſucceſſion in producing diſeaſes; although one of them only may be evident, and which commonly is more remote than the reſt.

XIV. As

XIV. As moſtly diſeaſes under one denomination are in reality compounded of ſeveral ſimple ones ſubſiſting together, as well as frequently conſiſt of a ſucceſſion of diſeaſes, the *remote causes*, or *principia morbi*, viz. the *predisposing* and *occasional*, muſt be various, and proportional in number. Hence alſo ſeveral diſeaſes may exiſt at the ſame time in different parts of the ſame conſtitution, and, excepting the original diſeaſe, be the excitants of one another.

Sect. III. *Of the Proximate Causes, or Causæ continentes.*

XV. The ſtate of diſeaſed parts, on which fundamentally depends all the phenomena, and which is peculiar to ſuch diſeaſe, is *the cause*, or, as called in the ſchools, is *the proximate cause*: and hence, which ſtate being removed, the diſeaſe is removed; being increaſed, it is increaſed; being diminiſhed, it is diminiſhed; being preſent, it is preſent; being changed, it is changed. It is alſo that ſtate which will explain all the phe-

nomena

nomena or properties of the diſeaſe. The proximate cause is the diſeaſe itſelf.

XVI. Every diſeaſe, as far as is conceivable from the nature of living matter, muſt conſiſt in, or have for its *proximate cause*, a peculiar or ſpecific ſtate of *excitability*; or of *motion* without ſuch peculiar excitability; or of both peculiar *excitability* and *motion* (P. I. xl. p. 25): but our preſent knowledge of the ſcience of Phyſic does not enable us to ſay in what this *excitability* or this *motion* conſiſts, except perhaps in a few inſtances.

XVII. However unattainable the knowledge of proximate cauſes may be at preſent, it will be beneficial to attempt to diſtinguiſh between diſeaſes from *morbid excitants* operating on healthy excitability, and diſeaſes from *morbid excitability* acted upon by healthy excitants; 2. to find out the *combination* of ſimple diſeaſes, uſually confounded without diſcrimination under one vague denomination; 3. to obſerve the *succession* of diſ-

eaſed

eaſed ſtates, equally conſounded under one denomination, or at beſt only diſtinguiſhed by the name of *stages;* 4. to attempt to diſtinguiſh the different diſeaſes from one another, which produce apparently the ſame remote effects, and which are confounded together under one name, denoting ſuch ſimilar remote effects: for, by ſuch inveſtigations, there is the beſt chance of finding out the kind and ſeat of the diſeaſe, and the moſt rational theory is afforded to direct practice in caſe of failure from experience. Further, this plan is the moſt likely to furniſh what is called in the ſchools the *Ratio symptomatum* of each diſeaſe, and is the beſt foundation for the branch called *Prognosis.*

Sect. IV. *Of the Prevention of Disease, or* ΠΡΟΦΥΛΑΙΣ—*Of the Preservation of Health, or* ΥΓΙΕΙΝΗ.

XVIII. Experience having ſhewn that certain diſeaſes never occur unleſs certain ſtates or predispoſitions be preſent (p. 138, v.) ſuch diſeaſes may

may be prevented by removing ſuch prediſpoſitions, even although the occaſional cauſe be applied; which removal, however, is frequently unattainable.

XIX. Experience having ſhewn that certain diſeaſes never occur but when certain excitants, or occaſional cauſes (p. 143, ix.) are applied, ſuch diſeaſes may be prevented by avoiding or removing, or counteracting the occaſional cauſes; which meaſures are often attainable, but commonly neglected.

XX. Many diſeaſes would, frequently, not occur, unleſs exciting cauſes concurred (p. 148, xiii,) with the other remote cauſes: hence the chance is leſſened of the occurrence of ſuch diſeaſes, by avoiding or removing the exciting cauſes.

XXI. If diſeaſes be prevented, health is neceſſarily preſent (p. 3, iv.); nor does the *duration of health* appear from obſervation to be ſhortened

ened by the prevention of diſeaſe, but, on the contrary, to be prolonged.

XXII. The art of Phyſic is not able to effect any change in the ſtate of health of the animal economy; in which new ſtate, health will continue for a longer time. Hence the diſtinction made in the ſchools between the *Preservation of Health*, and the *Prevention of Disease*, is without any real difference. It may be proper to remark, that the meaſures taken for the preſervation of health are commonly thoſe for the prevention of imaginary diſeaſes, or from a mere hypotheſis of their power of preventing diſeaſes in general; whereas the meaſures for prevention are commonly taken with preciſion for determinate real diſeaſes.

Sect. V *Of the Cure of Diseases,* viz. *of their Removal and Palliation.*—ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΗ.

XXIII. Obſervations made of the courſe of diſeaſes, have ſhewn that different kinds of them have been removed in the following different ways:

1. They diſappear apparently, ſpontaneously, when no obſervable excitant is applied, or withdrawn, to which the removal can be imputed. This is termed, but with impropriety, the *natural cure.* Sometimes a particular effect is a concomitant of the removal, viz. a diſcharge, an inflammation, an eruption, &c. which are named *Criſes,* or *Nature's method;* alſo formerly called *Judgments.* Such caſes have been imputed to a ſuppoſed power, named *Vis Naturæ medicatrix,* which, in ſome ſchools, has been conſidered to be intelligent, and alſo capable of preventing many diſeaſes; then called the *Vis Naturæ conſervatrix.*—Theſe cures happen with conſtancy enough

enough in many diſeaſes to juſtify the opinion of the exiſtence of the above power; but, in many apparently ſpontaneous cures, it is moſt probable they are effected by the accidental agency of various excitants (p. 6, xi. xii. xiii.), which, in ſome inſtances, are obſervable, but in others are unperceived; although ſuch caſes are alſo imputed to *Nature*. Whether ſuch a power as the *Vis medicatrix* be admitted or not, and in the latter caſe the ſpontaneous cures be referred to concomitant or conſequent effects of the diſeaſe itſelf, is of no importance in practice at preſent, provided the facts be known; but it is a ſubject very intereſting to Philoſophy, and may hereafter be ſo in practice.

2. Diſeaſes may be removed by the due application or ſubduction of the *Stimuli of Life* (p. 6, xi.) viz. of

Food.

Water.

 Oxygen

Oxygen Gas

Calorific.

3. Diſeaſes may be cured by *External Excitants*, or *Agents* (p. 7, xii.), which, when uſed in the Practice of Phyſic, are called *Medicines*.

(a) Supplied by *Natural History*.

1. Principally from the vegetable kingdom, and have been called *Galenicals*.

2. From the foſſil kingdom.

3. From the animal kingdom.

4. From waters.

5. From the atmoſphere, including climate, and gaſes from other ſources.

6. From certain ſubtile ſtimulating fluids,

ids, namely, *Electric*, *Galvanic*, *Torpedinous Light*, *&c.*

(b) Various external natural ſubjects, which exert an influence on the animal economy at *sensible distances*, e. g. the Sun; Moon; other Planets?

(c) Agents and applications afforded by *mechanical means*, e. g. by preſſure of clothes; by irritation and preſſure of clothes, bandages, &c.; by mechanical ſupport of parts with plaſters, metal inſtruments, &c.; by friction; by various modes of geſtation; preſſure by baths of water; quickſilver, oil, &c.

(d) Products furniſhed by *chemical compositions* and *decompositions*, to which head a numerous liſt belongs, among which are:

1. Acids, e. g. *Sulphuric*, *Carbonic*, *&c.*
2. Alkalies,

2. Alkalies, e. g. *Vegetable, Fossil,* and *Volatile.*

3. Metallic *Oxides,* e. g. *Mercurial, &c.*

4. Earths, e. g. *Magnesia, Lime, &c.*

5. Inflammable bodies. i. e. Bodies which, in combining rapidly with Oxygen of Oxygen Gas, discharge flame, e. g. *Sulphur, Phosphorus, Hydrogen Gas; Carbon; Oils; unctuous and tasteless; fragrant, sapid, and soluble; or Balsams, and Resins; essential and æthereal: Alcohol of Wine:* various other compound Inflammables, as *Hydro-carbonate Gas. &c.*

6. Various double and triple Salts, consisting of an Acid and Alkali, e. g. *Sulphate of Magnesia, Phosphate*

phate of Fossil Alkali, Rochelle Salt, or Tartarizated Fossil Alkali, &c.

7. Double and triple Salts, consisting of an Acid and metallic Oxide, or of a double Salt and Oxide, e. g. *Muriate of Mercury, Tartarizated Antimony, &c.*

8. Compounds of Alkalies and Oils, e. g. *Soaps.*

9. Solutions in Alcohol of Wine; in Æther; in Wine, &c. e. g. *Tinctures, Æthereal Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Elixirs, Essences, &c.*

10. Vegetable Solutions in Acids, e. g. *Vinegar of Squills.*

11. Vegetable, Aqueous, and Spirituous Extracts,

Extracts, e. g. *of Cinchona, of Gentian, &c.*

12. Solutions in Saccharine fluids, e. g. *Syrups, Medicated Honey.*

4. Diſeaſes are cured by diſeaſes.

5. ———————— by the agency of the different ſtates of each of the organs on one another, eſpecially of the mind.

XXIV. The above agents (p. 154, xxiii. 2, 3), muſt be contemplated alſo as acting in *precession*, and *conjointly* in many inſtances, particularly in the caſe of climate, ſeaſons, &c. as well as of morbific poiſons.

XXV. The agents (p. 154, xxiii. 2, 3), operate directly upon, or mediately through the parts to which they applied.

1. Principally upon the ſtomach.

2. Upon

2. Upon the inteſtinal canal.

3. Upon the ſurface of the body, or ſkin.

4. Upon the lungs.

5. Upon the urinary cavities.

6. Upon particular external ſenſes, e. g. *of hearing, vision, smelling, &c.*

7. Upon the mind and paſſions.

8. Upon the blood, by transfuſion?

9. Upon the abſorbents of divided or cut parts.

XXVI. The agents (p. 154, 160, xxiii. 2, 3, 4, 5), produce their effects from the parts affected, by

1. Sympathy, without apparent communication.

2. Aſſociation.

3. Diffuſion of action from the parts affected.

4. Apparently transferring action, exhauſting excitability.

5. Other modes, not underſtood at preſent

XXVII. An arrangement might be made of the agents, or materia medica employed in the cure and prevention of diſeaſes (p. 132, 2, 3), on the principle of their medicinal mode of operation. Such a plan is very uſeful for giving a view of many of the general effects of medicinal agents, and the moſt uſeful method of all others for claſſification of the individual numerous articles of the *Materia Medica:* becauſe they are

for

for the moſt part thus aſſociated, and ſeparated, according to the ſimilarity and difference of many of thoſe ſenſible or evident effects which they are commonly intended to produce in the Practice of Phyſic. But neither an arrangement of this kind, nor the particular application of remedies to particular diſeaſes, is within the deſign of this part of the outlines. It may be proper, however, to enumerate the following principal heads, to which moſt of the articles may be referred:

I. *Nutriments;* which ſupply matter for the compoſition of *living fibres* in the growing ſtate; and, for the compoſition of *living fibres*, to ſupply the loſs by the conſtant decay of certain parts of the economy.

II. *Diluents;* which ſupply the continual natural loſs of fluids.

III. *Zoephoretics;* which reſtore, and increaſe excitability (p. 8, xvi), or the principle of life.

1 *Divis.* By withdrawing or diminiſhing certain excitants, or ſtimuli.

2 *Divis.* By increaſing the power itſelf of producing excitability.

3 *Divis. Zoepoetica;* By adding matter for the immediate production of excitability?

IV. *Azoephoretics;* which diminiſh excitability.

1 *Divis.* By exciting motion with excitants.

2 *Divis.* By diminiſhing the power itſelf of producing excitability.

V. *Excitants,* or *Stimulants;* remedies for deficient action, or motion, of the *muscular fibres, nerves,* and *mental faculties.*

1 *Divis General,* which excite the action

tion of the organs of motion of the economy, in general, in diſeaſes in which *the excitability is in an healthy state;* and there being leſs than the uſual ſtimuli to healthy action preſent.

2 *Divis. Partial,* which excite actions of particular organs of motion, but without ſpecific, or peculiar ſtimulation.

1 *Subdiv.* Of the Stomach.

2 ——— Inteſtinal canal

3 ——— Sanguiferous ſyſtem, among other ſtimuli, by means of blood itſelf: and perhaps by transfuſion.

4 *Subdiv.* Of the Pulmonic ſyſtem.

5 ——— Abſorbent ſyſtem, or *Sorbentia.*

6 ——— Organs of feeling.

7 ——— Particular paſſions and emotions.

8 ——— Particular mental faculties.

3 *Divis. Specific,* which excite peculiar action in particular organs, eſpecially the ſecretory.

1 *Subdiv.* Vomiting, by *Emetics.*

2 ——— Purging, by *Cathartics.*

3 *Subdiv.* Sweating, by *Diaphoretics* and *Sudorifics.*

4 ——— Urinary diſcharge, by *Diuretics.*

5 ——— Pulmonary ſecretion, by *Expectorants.*

6 ——— Naſal ſecretion, by *Errhines.*

7 ——— Salivary diſcharge, by *Sialagogues.*

8 ——— Menſtrual ſecretion, by *Emmenagogues.*

Note. Excitants of this claſs are alſo uſed in diſeaſes with deficient action, from deficient excitability. From the effects of the remedies called *Antispasmodics* in *Clonic Spasms*, it ſeems moſt probable

probable that they belong to the claſs of *Excitants*, and need not be arranged ſeparately.

VI. *Sedatives;* remedies for exceſſive action, the excitability being merely healthy, but with more powerful *Excitants* than in health, which admit of an arrangement according to the laſt claſs of Excitants, but *converſely*.

Note. Sedatives of this claſs are alſo uſed for diſeaſes with exceſſive action, from exceſſive excitability, without increaſed ſtrength, or with even irritability, and weakneſs.

VII. *Acentropoctics;* remedies for diſeaſes immediately occaſioned by a ſtimulus or excitant, operating commonly on a *part* of the economy, but ſometimes *generally*, in which the excitability may not be greater than in health.

1 *Divis.* By removing the ſtimulating agent.

2 *Divis.*

2 *Divis.* By rendering the ſtimulating agent inert.

3 —— By deſtroying the ſuſceptibility of morbid action to the ſtimulus.

Note. To this claſs muſt be referred remedies for diſeaſes from various extraneous bodies, viz. biliary, urinary, and other concretions; urine impregnated with acid and other irritating matters; acid and other irritating matters in the ſtomach, or inteſtines; worms, eſpecially in the inteſtines; extravaſated blood, and other fluids; morbid ſecreted fluids; local affections, not of themſelves morbid, but producing conſtitutional diſeaſes, as well as local ones; organic and other local diſeaſes, producing conſtitutional diſeaſes, as well as local ones; conſtitutional diſeaſes, producing local ones; plethora, producing diſorders.

VIII. *Strengtheners*, or *Tonics;* for morbidly diminiſhed power of motion or action to uſual healthy

healthy ſtimuli, with reſpect to *force*, *duration*, or *extent*; which admit of an arrangement correſponding to the *class* v. *Excitants*.

Note. This claſs are alſo uſed for diſeaſes with diminiſhed force of action to ſtronger than healthy ſtimuli.

IX. *Weakeners*, or *Antiphlogistics*; for the ſtate of excitability which conſiſts of morbidly increaſed force of motion, or action to uſual healthy ſtimuli, with reſpect to *force*, *duration*, or *extent*; which admit of an arrangement correſponding to claſs viii. but *conversely*.

Note. This claſs are uſed for diſeaſes with an increaſed force of action, to weaker than healthy ſtimuli.

The ſtates of greater facility to action, and of greater difficulty than in health, i. e. ſtates of *irritability* and *torpor*, are commonly concomitant

tant of one of the two ſtates of weakneſs and ſtrength, on which the claſſes of ſtrengtheners and weakeners are founded; and the known remedies for *irritability* and *torpor* being thoſe of other claſſes, it was not thought uſeful to eſtabliſh them ſeparately.

X. *Aſtringents;* remedies ſuppoſed to be for diminiſhed vital coheſion; but more evidently and moſt commonly for ſerous and ſanguineous diſcharges, from irritability, or from exceſſive excitants.

Note. Many of the articles of this claſs are the ſame as thoſe of claſſes vi. and vii. yet articles are alſo referred to it which have no other place but under this head, eſpecially thoſe externally applied, called *Styptics*, &c.

XI. *Relaxants;* remedies for that ſtate of excitability, or ſtate of increaſed vital coheſion, called *Spasm.*

Note. The articles of this claſs, which are applied externally, are frequently called *Emollients.*

XII. *Anodynes. Hypnotics. Nepenthics;* remedies for removing pain; producing ſleep; removing ſorrow, or anxiety.

The mode of action of this claſs is utterly unknown.

XIII. *Antiputrescents. Antiscorbutics;* remedies for real, or ſuppoſed putreſcent and attenuated blood.

XIV. *Azoetics. Caustics;* remedies for killing certain parts, either in a morbid ſtate, or for making apertures to diſcharge extraneous matter.

1 *Divis.* which deſtroy the vitality of the part, but exert no chemical action.

2 *Divis.*

2 *Divis.* which deſtroy the vitality of the part, and then act chemically on the dead matter.

1 *Subdiv.* which combine chemically, wholly, or without decompoſition, with the dead matter, e. g. *Caustic Alkali, Lime, Sulphuric Acid.*

2 ——— which are decompounded by the dead or killed part, one or more of their component parts combining with it, e. g. *Metallic Oxides, Metallic Salts, Nitric Acid.*

Note. There are ſome pretty certainly efficacious remedies for ſome diſeaſes, the mode of whoſe operation by which they cure is unknown, and therefore have not been referred to any of the

the preceding claſſes. Such remedies are called *Specifics*; e. g. Arſenic and Cinchona, in Intermittents; Mercury, in Syphilis; Sulphur, in Pſora.

OMITTED.

P. 82.—5 Sp. *Trismus dolorificus*, or *Tic douloureux*; acutely painful affection of the face, aggravated on opening the mouth or on ſwallowing—occurs by paroxyſms.

P. 89.—V. *Gen. Scorbutus*, or *Sea Scurvy*; livid, yellowiſh, bluiſh, ſpots on the ſhins—livid and often tumid countenance—fœtid breath; ſpongy gums, with hæmorrhage — anaſarcous legs—depreſſion of ſpirits; averſion from motion; laſſitude—good appetite—dyſpnœa—in the advanced ſtage, faintings—blood looſely coagulates; hæmorrhage from the noſe, and ulceration—laſtly, fungus ulcers—jaundice—teeth looſe—aſcites — fœtid urine — ſometimes terminates in dropſy, conſumption, and other diſeaſes.